DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 406 871 HE 029 980

AUTHOR	Nettles, Michael T.; Perna, Laura W.
TITLE	The African American Education Data Book. Volume I: Higher and Adult Education.
INSTITUTION	College Fund/UNCF, Fairfax, VA.
PUB DATE	97
NOTE	532p.; For an executive summary of this report, see HE 029 979.
AVAILABLE FROM	Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute, 8260 Willow Oaks Corporate Drive, P.O. Box 10444, Fairfax, VA 22031-4511 ($25 plus $3.25 postage).
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF02/PC22 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Access to Education; *Adult Education; Affirmative Action; Black Achievement; *Black Institutions; College Choice; College Entrance Examinations; Educational Background; Educational Mobility; *Educational Opportunities; Enrollment Trends; Equal Education; *Equal Opportunities (Jobs); Faculty Recruitment; Financial Aid Applicants; Graduate Study; Grants; Higher Education; Minority Groups; Nondiscriminatory Education; *Paying for College; Racial Integration; School Demography
IDENTIFIERS	*African Americans

ABSTRACT

This voluminous collection of data presents a detailed picture of the educational status, performance, progress, and financial support of African Americans in higher education and adult education. The 10 chapters, each with a brief overview and text sections that supplement the data tables, cover: (1) African American population characteristics; (2) higher education enrollments and completions, including data on access to post secondary education and degree recipients; (3) undergraduate student financial aid, encompassing institutional characteristics, college costs and financial need, types and sources of aid, college experiences, and demographic characteristics; (4) access, choice, and persistence characteristics for 1989-90 beginning postsecondary students; (5) post-degree activities, including demographic characteristics of 1992-93 bachelor's degree recipients, their academic experiences as undergraduates, institutional characteristics, use of financial aid, and graduate school and employment experiences; (6) student performance on graduate and first-professional school admissions tests; (7) student financial aid for graduate and first-professional students, including data on type of program, institutional characteristics, tuition and financial need, type and source of award, and college experiences; (8) characteristics of doctoral degree recipients; (9) representation of African Americans among college and university faculty; and (10) participation in adult education. A brief concluding chapter asks how lessons learned from the past can be used to chart future progress. A glossary is appended. (CH)

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THE

AFRICAN AMERICAN EDUCATION

DATABOOK

Volume I: Higher and Adult Education

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THE AFRICAN AMERICAN EDUCATION

DATA BOOK

Volume I: Higher and Adult Education

Michael T. Nettles, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Laura W. Perna
Associate Research Scientist

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Acknowledgments

The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute has benefited from the support of some of the nation's leading corporate and philanthropic institutions, educational organizations, and some of the most talented and committed professionals in producing this Data Book. To each one we are grateful. Specifically, The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute would like to extend thanks to: The Mott Foundation for contributing the initial funding that permitted The College Fund/UNCF to establish The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute as a permanent endowment; The Pew Charitable Trusts and The W.K. Kellogg Foundations for providing grants used to design, produce, and disseminate the report; Sun Microsystems for donating state of the art computer equipment that permitted the Institute to store, process, and analyze large scale databases and retrieve data and information electronically over the Internet; The IBM Corporation for providing the best made personal computers for researchers at the Institute to use in analyzing data and writing the Data Book; and both The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Incorporated (SPSS) and The Microsoft Corporation for the software products required to write the text and present the data in tables and graphs. The Institute would also like to thank The Rockefeller Foundation for providing part of the support needed for staff leadership at the Institute; and The University of Michigan for contributing part of the time of the Executive Director of The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute, along with the expertise of some of its faculty in the areas of population and social sciences research.

The time and proficiency of individuals are what transform fiscal and material resources into valuable products. We are grateful to some of the nation's best talent for their involvement and support of this project including Michael Fields, Chairman of OpenVision, for his assistance in designing the technology strategy and securing contributions from major corporations; Lester Monts, Vice Provost for Academic and Multicultural Affairs at the University of Michigan, for championing the University's personnel and financial contributions for the project; and the research staff of The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute: Laura Perna, Mallery Hobbs, Erica Rhodes, Heather Herbert, Michael Fraser, Karen Warfield, and Monique Roberts for their tireless efforts in the production of this work.

Invaluable consultants to the project included: Mur Muchane from the University of Tennessee who served as the hardware, software, and networking specialist and leading technology strategist; Nancy Robertson, who assisted in analyzing data and producing sections of the report; and Susan MacKenzie, who provided chief editorial assistance throughout the project. Others involved in various aspects of the project were: Shep Roey of the Westat Corporation; Paul Ramsey, Eleanor Horne, and Eugene Johnson of the Educational Testing Service; Susan Hill of the National Science Foundation; Reynolds Farley of the University of Michigan; and Tom Satterfield and Jim Maxey of The American College Testing Company.

The data and information included in this Data Book are among the best and most voluminous collection and reporting of educational statistics in a single document. In the course of obtaining licenses to operate restricted data collected by government agencies, the Institute received the support and assistance of Alan Moorehead and Cynthia Barton of the U.S. Department of Education and Mary Reynolds and Carolyn Shettle of the National Science Foundation. The data that were not received from these two entities were either contributed by or purchased from The American College Testing Company, The Defense Data Manpower Center, The College Board, The Educational Testing Service, and The National Assessment Governing Board. To these organizations, we are extremely grateful for the data on testing and assessment and other important indicators, and for the generous overtures of technical assistance on matters ranging from interpreting data to reviewing draft documents.

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Foreword

Prior to this publication, the record of African American educational progress existed in a multitude of places: as a part of research and census databases, inside testing companies, and inside schools, colleges, and universities. Spread about in this way, the picture of the educational status and condition of African Americans is, at best, sketchy; but often, totally inaccessible for analyses and research. This Data Book retrieves and analyzes a vast array of data about the population and educational representation, distribution, and achievement of African Americans. It examines the most reliable national cross-sectional and longitudinal data sources, sorts them according to educational level, and presents comparisons based upon sex, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and type of institution.

At this early stage in the history of The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute, the data are largely descriptive, focusing exclusively upon presenting "just the facts." The explanations for the facts are reserved for future research. Here, Michael T. Nettles and the researchers at the Patterson Institute attempt to synthesize the higher educational experience of African Americans in order to inform our thinking about both the progress made to this day and the challenges that we must confront now and in the future. History and reality make it clear that the African American community bears a disproportionate burden in eliminating racial and class inequalities in education. We hope this compilation of data will serve as a single source of information about the educational status of African Americans that has previously existed in isolation in order to assist in the development of new and better educational opportunities and outcomes.

How satisfying it would be, we think, if this volume can produce the compelling facts that instantly suggest direction and development for our policymakers, business leaders, and educators, and make priorities for research and program or policy interventions apparent. We invite policymakers, educators, legislators, media, and the public to examine the data and to set priorities and activities in order to address the many important and challenging issues that the educational data reveal.

As a new Institute of The College Fund/UNCF, the mission of The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute is to design, conduct, and disseminate research to policymakers, educators, and the public with the goal of improving educational opportunities and outcomes for African Americans. The research conducted by the Institute focuses upon the educational status and attainment of African Americans from preschool through adulthood. Succeeding volumes of this Data Book will review the preschool, elementary, and secondary educational experiences of African Americans. This volume represents a new beginning of an active search for truth in order to improve the educational achievement of African Americans in the United States. This is a vital role for The College Fund/UNCF to play through the Patterson Institute as it seeks even more ways to expand educational opportunity.

William H. Gray, III
President and CEO
The College Fund/UNCF

CHAPTER I.
African American Population Characteristics

Research on any aspect of the African American population of the United States presupposes an elementary knowledge of this population. Here, before the book tracks African American educational developments, several basic questions about the population are addressed in order to establish an appropriate context. Among the questions are the following: How many people constitute the African American population of the United States? Where do they reside in the United States? How are they distributed throughout the various stages of the educational pipeline? What are their current educational, occupational, and economic conditions? And what are their present educational needs? This brief chapter relies primarily upon the Census Bureau's March Supplements of the Current Population Survey from 1975 through 1995 to address these questions on the relative status and trends of the African American population. This chapter helps to establish a social, economic and educational context for the data and analyses that are presented throughout the remainder of the Data Book.

DESCRIPTION, TABLES AND HIGHLIGHTS ON THE AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

POPULATION REPRESENTATION

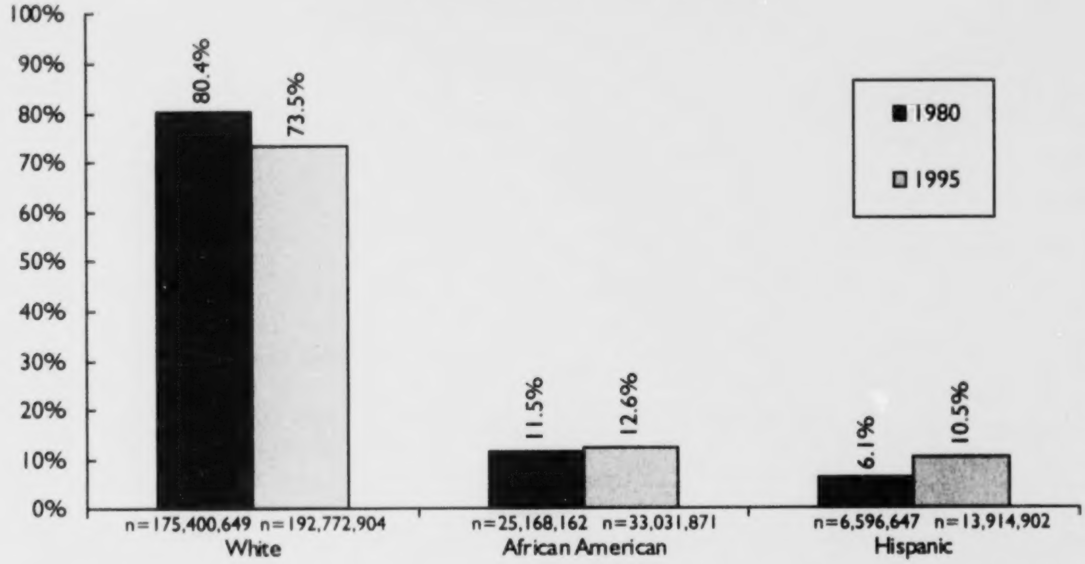
African Americans comprise the largest minority population group in the United States, and its rate of growth during the past decade and a half has been roughly one-third greater than the growth of the overall U.S. population.

- **Figure 1** shows that in 1980 the 25,168,162 African Americans represented 11.5% of the U.S. population, and in 1995 the 33,031,871 African Americans represented nearly 12.6% of the total U.S. population.
- **Table 1** shows that, between 1980 and 1995, the African American U.S. citizen population grew by 21%, compared to the overall U.S. population growth of 14%.
- As with other racial/ethnic groups, African American women comprise a slightly larger share of the overall American population than African American men — 6.7% compared to 5.8%.

In 1995, the overall representation of African Americans in the U.S. population understates their representation among school-age children. **Table 2** presents the 1995 American citizen population divided into four racial/ethnic categories and nine age groupings that correspond with various levels of education from pre-school through college and graduate and professional school. The racial/ethnic categories are the following: white (non-Hispanic), African American (non-Hispanic), Hispanic, and Asian. The nine age groupings are the following: pre-school (0 – 5), elementary and middle school (6 – 13), high school (14 – 17), traditional college undergraduates (18 – 24), graduate, first professional, and adult education (25 – 34, 35 – 44, 45 – 54, 55 – 64 and 65 and over).

Figure 2 shows that, relative to their overall representation in the U.S. population, African Americans

Figure 1. Representation of African Americans in the United States in 1980 and 1995



Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1990 and 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 1. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of United States Population in 1980 and 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995 Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	262,107,137	128,073,226	134,033,911	192,772,904	94,438,350	98,334,554	33,031,871	15,430,247	17,601,623
Row %	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	73.5%	36.0%	37.5%	12.6%	5.8%	6.7%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1980 Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	218,101,638	105,690,530	112,411,108	175,400,649	85,273,930	90,126,719	25,168,162	11,745,582	13,422,580
Row %	100.0%	48.5%	51.5%	80.4%	39.1%	41.3%	11.5%	5.4%	6.2%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

~ ~ ~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p<.001, ~ ~ p<.01, ~ p<.05

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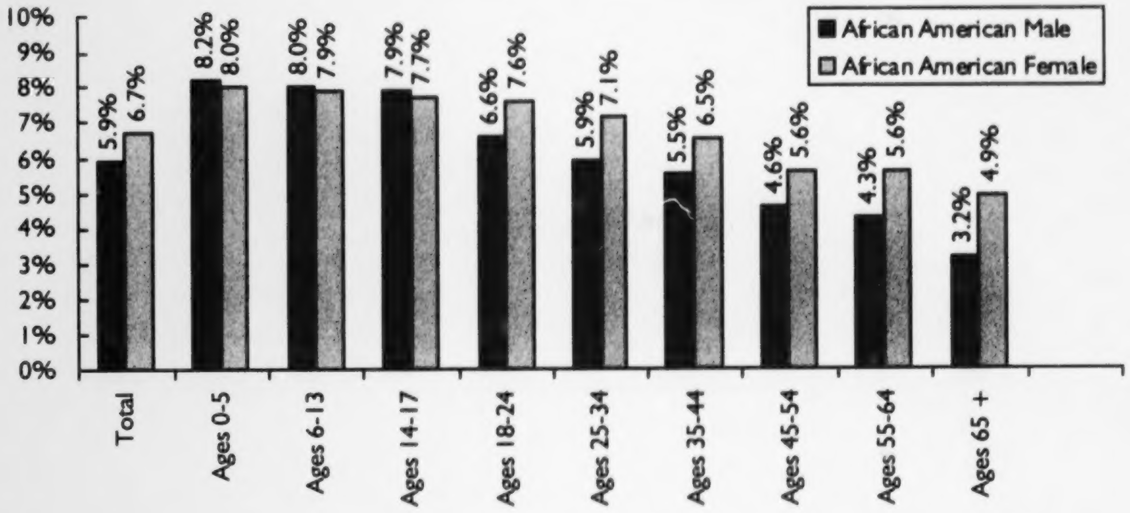
Figure 2. Representation of African American Males & Females by Age Group in the United States in 1995



Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
27,521,008	13,914,902	13,606,106	6,571,807	3,178,308	3,393,499	2,209,548	1,111,419	1,098,129
10.5%	5.3%	5.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
13,244,006	6,596,647	6,647,359				4,288,821	2,074,370	2,214,450
6.1%	3.0%	3.0%				2.0%	1.0%	1.0%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In 1980 Asians were included in the other category

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1980 and 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1980 and 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 2. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by School and Age categories in 1995
(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + + ~~~	262,107,138	128,073,227	134,033,911	192,772,904	94,438,350	98,334,554	33,031,871	15,430,247	17,601,623
Row %	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	73.5%	36.0%	37.5%	12.6%	5.9%	6.7%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Pre-School Ages 0-5	24,457,420	12,505,744	11,951,676	15,763,716	8,100,112	7,663,604	3,956,090	2,001,578	1,954,513
Row %	100.0%	51.1%	48.9%	64.5%	33.1%	31.3%	16.2%	8.2%	8.0%
Column %	9.3%	9.8%	8.9%	8.2%	8.6%	7.8%	12.0%	13.0%	11.1%
Elementary & Middle School Ages 6-13	31,055,675	15,896,748	15,158,927	20,882,779	10,744,484	10,138,296	4,928,563	2,490,296	2,438,267
Row %	100.0%	51.2%	48.8%	67.2%	34.6%	32.6%	15.9%	8.0%	7.9%
Column %	11.8%	12.4%	11.3%	10.8%	11.4%	10.3%	14.9%	16.1%	13.9%
High School Ages 14-17	14,996,233	7,661,774	7,334,459	10,249,877	5,230,414	5,019,463	2,339,887	1,179,051	1,160,836
Row %	100.0%	51.1%	48.9%	68.3%	34.9%	33.5%	15.6%	7.9%	7.7%
Column %	5.7%	6.0%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	5.1%	7.1%	7.6%	6.6%
Undergraduate Ages 18-24	25,157,900	12,545,359	12,612,541	17,168,497	8,586,375	8,582,123	3,596,987	1,672,892	1,924,095
Row %	100.0%	49.9%	50.1%	68.2%	34.1%	34.1%	14.3%	6.6%	7.6%
Column %	9.6%	9.8%	9.4%	8.9%	9.1%	8.7%	10.9%	10.8%	10.9%
Graduate, Professional, & Adult Education Ages 25-34	41,388,573	20,589,204	20,799,369	29,223,013	14,565,036	14,657,977	5,385,005	2,452,342	2,932,663
Row %	100.0%	49.7%	50.3%	70.6%	35.2%	35.4%	13.0%	5.9%	7.1%
Column %	15.8%	16.1%	15.5%	15.2%	15.4%	14.9%	16.3%	15.9%	16.7%
Ages 35-44	42,334,830	20,971,689	21,363,140	31,834,304	15,977,867	15,856,437	5,106,001	2,343,755	2,762,247
Row %	100.0%	49.5%	50.5%	75.2%	37.7%	37.5%	12.1%	5.5%	6.5%
Column %	16.2%	16.4%	15.9%	16.5%	16.9%	16.1%	15.5%	15.2%	15.7%
Ages 45-54	30,693,512	15,021,713	15,671,800	24,179,422	11,950,375	12,229,047	3,148,829	1,419,221	1,729,608
Row %	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	78.8%	38.9%	39.8%	10.3%	4.6%	5.6%
Column %	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%	12.5%	12.7%	12.4%	9.5%	9.2%	9.8%
Ages 55-64	20,755,557	9,877,783	10,877,774	16,787,511	8,181,599	8,605,912	2,042,610	883,475	1,159,135
Row %	100.0%	47.6%	52.4%	80.9%	39.4%	41.5%	9.8%	4.3%	5.6%
Column %	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%	6.2%	5.7%	6.6%
Ages 65 and over	31,267,438	13,003,213	18,264,224	26,683,784	11,102,089	15,581,695	2,527,897	987,638	1,540,259
Row %	100.0%	41.6%	58.4%	85.3%	35.5%	49.8%	8.1%	3.2%	4.9%
Column %	11.9%	10.2%	13.6%	13.8%	11.8%	15.8%	7.7%	6.4%	8.8%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + $p<.001$, + + $p<.01$, + $p<.05$

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p<.001$, ~~ $p<.01$, ~ $p<.05$
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
27,521,008	13,914,902	13,606,106	6,571,807	3,178,308	3,393,499	2,209,549	1,111,419	1,098,129
10.5%	5.3%	5.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
3,904,796	1,996,768	1,908,028	532,747	258,344	274,403	300,071	148,942	151,128
16.0%	8.2%	7.8%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%
14.2%	14.3%	14.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	13.6%	13.4%	13.8%
4,142,609	2,115,535	2,027,074	786,257	394,633	391,624	315,467	151,801	163,666
13.3%	6.8%	6.5%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
15.1%	15.2%	14.9%	12.0%	12.4%	11.5%	14.3%	13.7%	14.9%
1,854,209	980,527	873,682	400,905	207,743	193,162	151,355	64,039	87,316
12.4%	6.5%	5.8%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%
6.7%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	6.5%	5.7%	6.9%	5.8%	8.0%
3,448,454	1,819,308	1,629,147	698,010	333,263	364,746	245,951	133,521	112,430
13.7%	7.2%	6.5%	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%
12.5%	13.1%	12.0%	10.6%	10.5%	10.7%	11.1%	12.0%	10.2%
5,215,952	2,771,459	2,444,493	1,161,635	593,954	567,681	402,968	206,413	196,554
12.6%	6.7%	5.9%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
19.0%	19.9%	18.0%	17.7%	18.7%	16.7%	18.2%	18.6%	17.9%
3,861,288	1,900,449	1,960,839	1,213,821	567,515	646,307	319,415	182,103	137,312
9.1%	4.5%	4.6%	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
14.0%	13.7%	14.4%	18.5%	17.9%	19.0%	14.5%	16.4%	12.5%
2,270,926	1,093,165	1,177,761	862,073	432,481	429,592	232,262	126,470	105,791
7.4%	3.6%	3.8%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
8.3%	7.9%	8.7%	13.1%	13.6%	12.7%	10.5%	11.4%	9.6%
1,394,716	603,295	791,420	405,612	162,760	242,853	125,108	46,654	78,454
6.7%	2.9%	3.8%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
5.1%	4.3%	5.8%	6.2%	5.1%	7.2%	5.7%	4.2%	7.1%
1,428,058	634,396	793,662	510,746	227,616	283,130	116,953	51,475	65,478
4.6%	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
5.2%	4.6%	5.8%	7.8%	7.2%	8.3%	5.3%	4.6%	6.0%

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

comprise a larger share of the school age population, but a much smaller share of the adult population in latter career ages and among senior citizens. The higher representation of African Americans in the school-age population is due in part to the relatively high African American birth rates and the relatively low representation of non-citizen immigrants in the school-age population compared to the immigrant representation in the adult population.

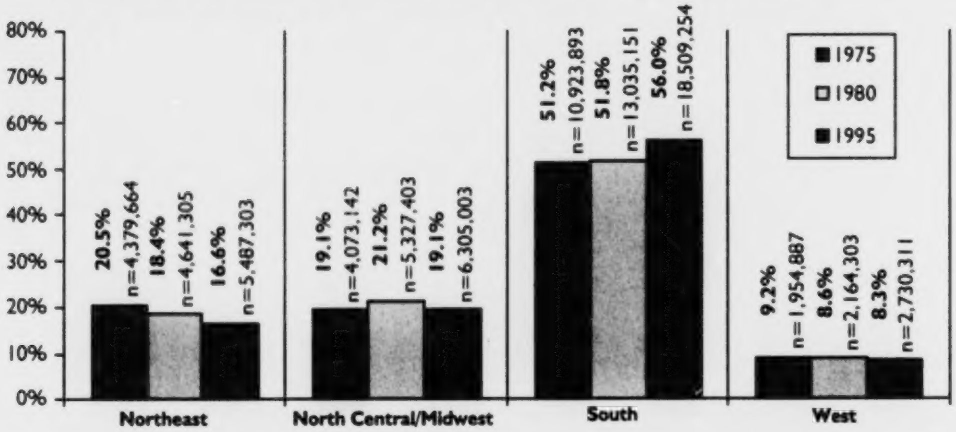
- Even though African Americans comprise just under 12.6% of the overall U.S. population, they represent 16.2% of the population of school age children ages 0 and 5, 15.9% of the children between the ages of 6 and 13, and 15.6% of the children between the ages of 14 and 17.
- African Americans represent 14.3% of the traditional college age population of 18 to 24 year olds and 13% of the population of 25 to 34 year olds. These are the two age ranges of the vast majority of the nation's traditional, college-age undergraduate, graduate and first professional students.
- African Americans represent only approximately 8% of the United States population over the age of 65.

GEOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Table 3 presents the distribution of the population by geographical region of the United States. While a larger share of the overall population (35.1%) resides in the South than any other region, no region claims a majority of the total population. The majority of the African American population, however, resides in the South and the majority of Asians live in the West. No other racial ethnic group is as highly concentrated in any one region the way African Americans are in the South and Asians are in the West.

- **Figure 3** shows that the majority of all African Americans (56%) reside in the South, followed by the midwestern/north central states (19.1%), the northeast (16.6%), and the west (8.3%). **Figure 3** also shows that over the past twenty years there has been a shift in the African American population distribution in favor of the south at the expense of African American population representation in the northeastern and north central/midwestern regions. In 1975, 51.2% of the African American population resided in the South compared to 56.0% in 1995. Over the same period the northeast-

Figure 3. Trends in the Distribution of African Americans in the United States by Geographical Region for Selected Years From 1975 to 1995



Source: Current Population Survey March Supplements, 1965, 1975, 1980 and 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census ern United States declined in the percentage of African Americans represented from 20.5% to 16.6%. Also, **Figure 3** shows that, between 1975 and 1980, the percentage of the African American population residing in the midwest increased from 19.1% to 21.2%, but declined again to 19.1% by 1995.

It is also important to examine the African American representation within the fifty states, as well as their distribution among the fifty states. **Figure 4** shows the African American representation of the total population in each of the fifty states, and **Figure 5** shows the distribution of the 33,031,871 African Americans in the U.S. population among the fifty states. **Figure 4** shows that African Americans are the majority racial group in the District of Columbia and they comprise more than one-third of the population in Mississippi and Georgia and over one quarter in the states of South Carolina, Louisiana, Maryland, and Alabama. Over 20% of the population of the state of Tennessee is African American and nearly the same percentage in North Carolina.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Figure 5 presents the distribution of the African American population among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1995. Figure 5 shows that the largest numbers of African Americans reside in the states of New York (n = 2,809,156), Texas (n = 2,612,459), Georgia (n = 2,491,069), Florida (n = 2,304,047), California (n = 2,013,902), Illinois (n=1,777,064), North Carolina (n=1,431,290), Maryland (n=1,420,640), Michigan (n=1,410,168), Virginia (n=1,314,278), Louisiana (n=1,287,517), Ohio (n=1,263,156), and Tennessee (n=1,111,929).

Tables 4a through 4d present the decile distribution of 1995 gross annual income overall and by educational attainment for American adults in each racial/ethnic group.

- In 1995, more than one-quarter (26.2%) of the African American population twenty-five years of age and older had not achieved a high school diploma (**Table 4b**), compared with 14.1% of the white population in 1995 (**Table 4a**).
- This one-quarter share of the African American population without a high school diploma in 1995, nevertheless represents a considerable improvement over the 38.9% of the African American population 25 years and older who did not have diplomas in 1980.
- African Americans and whites are similar in the extent to which high school completion is their highest educational attainment at 36.2% and 34.9%, respectively, but different in the percentage that have completed college (**Tables 4a and 4b**).
- About 9.6% of African Americans over the age of 25 (**Table 4b**) compared to 16.7% of whites (**Table 4a**) had attained a bachelor's degree and 2.7% of African Americans (**Table 4b**) compared to 6% of whites (**Table 4b**) had attained a master's degree.
- African Americans with doctoral and first-professional degrees made up less than one-half of 1% of the African American population over the age of 25, whereas whites with these degrees constituted 2.7% of the white population.

Tables 5a and 5b illustrate the relative income levels of full-time employed African Americans, whites and other groups between the ages of 25 and 60, contrasting 1980 and 1995 in constant (1995) dollars without consideration of educational attainment, and Tables 6a through 6e include the same analyses taking into account educational attainment. Roughly one-third of the African American population falls within this age range of 25 to 60 years old, and about 67.3% are full-time employees and 9.7% are part-time employees, 5.9% are unemployed and 17.1% are not in the work force. The white population between the ages 25 and 60 is distributed as follows: 72.9% full-time employees, 12.9% part-time employees, 3.2% unemployed and 11.0% not in the work force. **Tables 4a through 4d** are different from **Tables 5a and 5b and 6a through 6d** in the following way: **Tables 4a through 4d** include the entire population of those age 25 and older, whereas **Tables 5a and 5b and 6a through 6d** include people between the ages of 25 and 60 who are full-time employees.

The data in **Tables 5a and 5b and 6a through 6d** reveal that African American full-time wage earners have improved at somewhat the same pace as white, full-time wage earners making both groups better off in 1995 than they were in 1980. But, little progress appears to have been made in narrowing the income gap between African Americans and whites over that time.

Table 3. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Geographical Region in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total ***	262,107,138	128,073,227	134,033,911	192,772,904	94,438,350	98,334,554	33,031,871	15,430,247	17,601,623
Row %	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	73.5%	36.0%	37.5%	12.6%	5.9%	6.7%
Column%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northeast	51,270,798	24,776,927	26,493,872	40,559,540	19,733,610	20,825,930	5,487,303	2,541,038	2,946,265
Row %	100.0%	48.3%	51.7%	79.1%	38.5%	40.6%	10.7%	5.0%	5.7%
Column %	19.6%	19.3%	19.8%	21.0%	20.9%	21.2%	16.6%	16.5%	16.7%
North Central / Midwest	61,494,603	29,957,634	31,536,969	52,432,976	25,581,360	26,851,616	6,305,003	2,924,080	3,380,923
Row %	100.0%	48.7%	51.3%	85.3%	41.6%	43.7%	10.3%	4.8%	5.5%
Column %	23.5%	23.4%	23.5%	27.2%	27.1%	27.3%	19.1%	19.0%	19.2%
South	91,897,168	44,710,673	47,186,495	62,645,451	30,633,438	32,012,013	18,509,254	8,644,323	9,864,931
Row %	100.0%	48.7%	51.3%	68.2%	33.3%	34.8%	20.1%	9.4%	10.7%
Column %	35.1%	34.9%	35.2%	32.5%	32.4%	32.6%	56.0%	56.0%	56.0%
West	57,444,568	28,627,993	28,816,576	37,134,936	18,489,942	18,644,994	2,730,311	1,320,807	1,409,504
Row %	100.0%	49.8%	50.2%	64.6%	32.2%	32.5%	4.8%	2.3%	2.5%
Column %	21.9%	22.4%	21.5%	19.3%	19.6%	19.0%	8.3%	8.6%	8.0%

Northeast	**Midwest**	**South**		**West**	
ME-Maine	**OH-Ohio**	**DE-Delaware**	**FL-Florida**	**MT-Montana**	**UT-Utah**
NH-New Hampshire	**IN-Indiana**	**MD-Maryland**	**KY-Kentucky**	**ID-Idaho**	**NV-Nevada**
VT-Vermont	**IL-Illinois**	**DC-Dist of Columbia**	**TN-Tennessee**	**WY-Wyoming**	**WA-Washington**
MA-Massachusetts	**MI-Michigan**	**VA-Virginia**	**AL-Alabama**	**CO-Colorado**	**OR-Oregon**
RI-Rhode Island	**WI-Wisconsin**	**WV-West Virginia**	**MS-Mississippi**	**NM-New Mexico**	**CA-California**
CT-Connecticut	**MN-Minnesota**	**NC-North Carolina**	**AR-Arkansas**	**AZ-Arizona**	**AK-Alaska**
NY-New York	**IA-Iowa**	**SC-South Carolina**	**LA-Louisiana**	**HI-Hawaii**	
NJ-New Jersey	**MO-Missouri**	**GA-Georgia**	**OK-Okalahoma**		
PA-Pennsylvania	**ND-North Dakota**	**TX-Texas**			
	NE-Nebraska				
	KS-Kansas				

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$

+++ Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. +++ $p<.001$, ++ $p<.01$, + $p<.05$

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p<.001$, ~~ $p<.01$, ~ $p<.05$

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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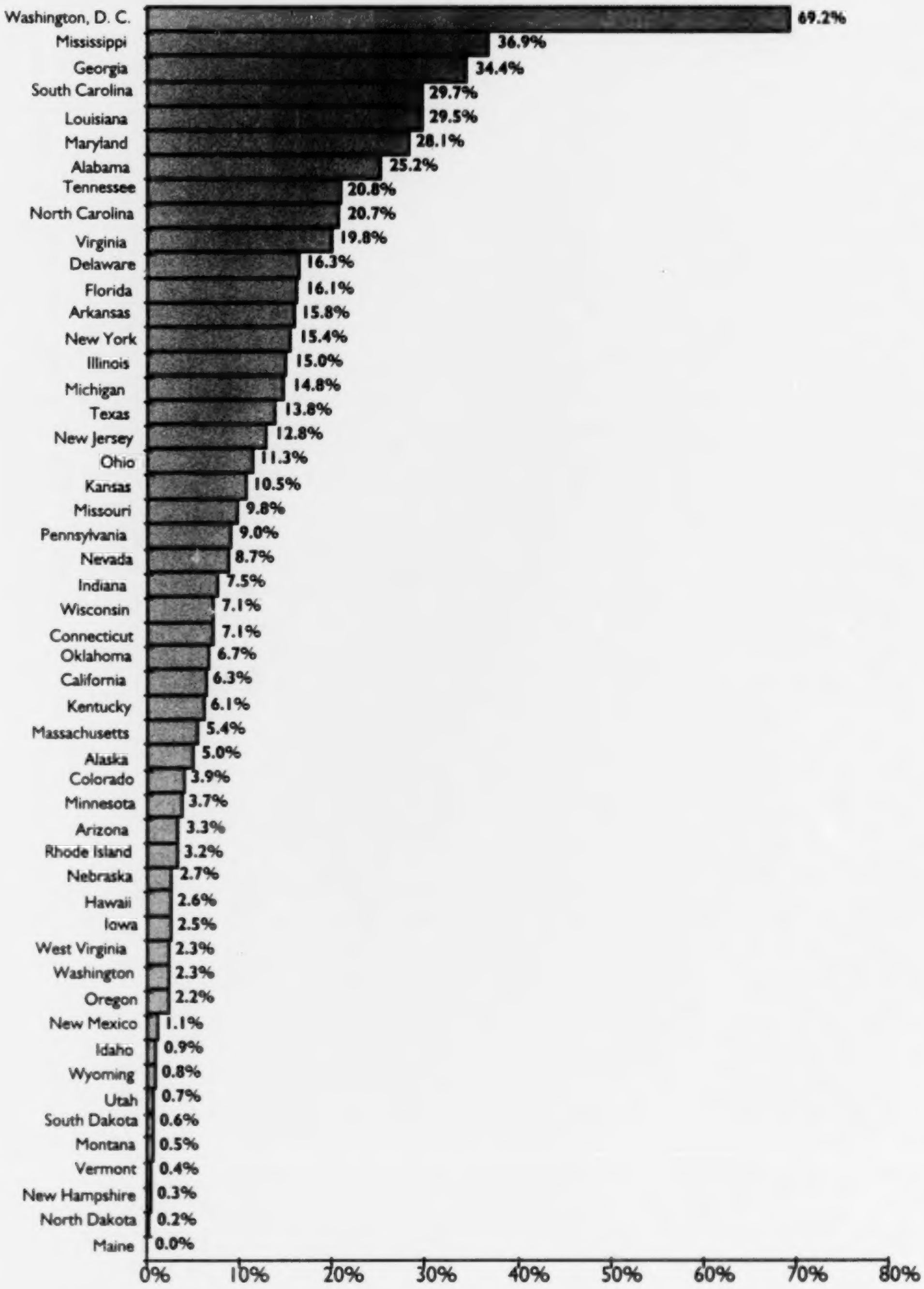
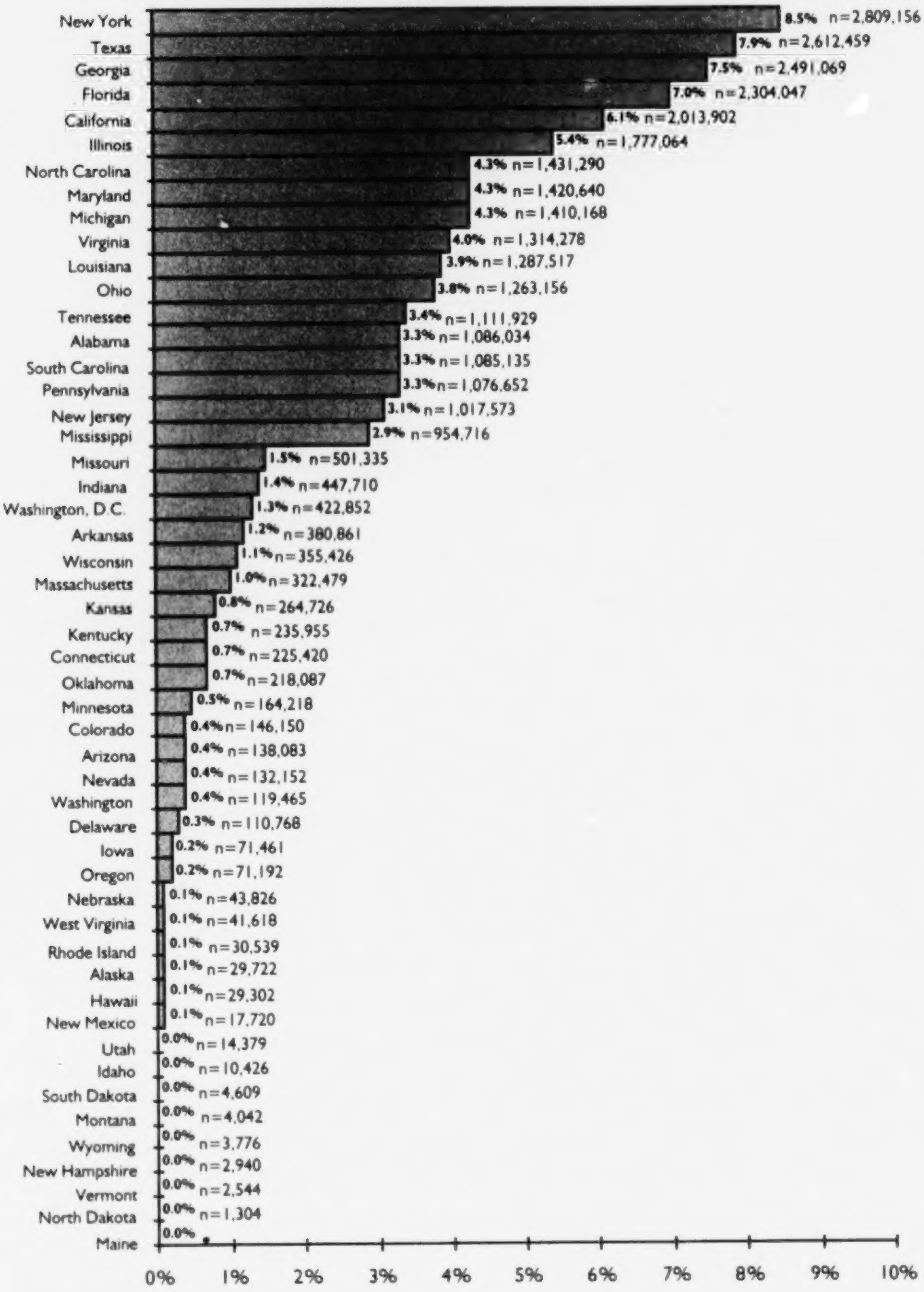
Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
27,521,008	13,914,902	13,606,106	6,571,807	3,178,308	3,393,499	2,209,549	1,111,419	1,098,129
10.5%	5.3%	5.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
3,903,653	1,826,624	2,077,030	1,052,855	541,662	511,193	267,447	133,993	133,454
7.6%	3.6%	4.1%	2.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
14.2%	13.1%	15.3%	16.0%	17.0%	15.1%	12.1%	5.8%	5.1%
1,758,251	949,387	808,864	555,947	269,841	286,106	442,426	232,966	209,460
2.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
6.4%	6.8%	5.9%	8.5%	8.5%	8.4%	20.0%	21.6%	17.6%
9,019,378	4,625,962	4,393,416	1,070,493	485,745	584,747	652,593	321,205	331,388
9.8%	5.0%	4.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
32.8%	33.2%	32.3%	16.3%	15.3%	17.2%	29.5%	30.4%	31.9%
12,839,726	6,512,929	6,326,797	3,892,512	1,881,059	2,011,452	847,083	423,255	423,827
22.4%	11.3%	11.0%	6.8%	3.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%
46.7%	46.8%	46.5%	59.2%	59.2%	59.3%	38.3%	42.3%	45.4%

Figure 4. Representation of African Americans in Each State: 1995



Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Figure 5. Distribution of African American Population throughout the United States in 1995



Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
*Note: Number too small to estimate.

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Table 4a. Whites (Non-Hispanic) in the United States Population 25 Years and Older by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College,but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + +	128,109,384	61,440,271	66,669,113	18,124,100	8,621,334	9,502,766	44,512,350	19,882,288	24,630,062	23,244,861	10,944,465	12,300,396
Row %	100.0%	48.0%	52.0%	14.1%	6.7%	7.4%	34.7%	15.5%	19.2%	18.1%	8.5%	9.6%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	36,485,485	8,597,104	27,888,381	9,535,416	2,963,804	6,571,612	14,500,530	2,908,094	11,592,436	5,974,916	1,294,989	4,679,928
Row %	100.0%	23.6%	76.4%	26.1%	8.1%	18.0%	39.7%	8.0%	31.8%	16.4%	3.5%	12.8%
Column %	28.5%	14.0%	41.8%	52.6%	34.4%	69.2%	32.6%	14.6%	47.1%	25.7%	11.8%	38.0%
$10,000-$19,999	29,762,977	13,040,510	16,722,467	5,346,024	3,136,958	2,209,066	12,271,669	5,048,137	7,223,532	5,784,403	2,238,443	3,545,959
Row %	100.0%	43.8%	56.2%	18.0%	10.5%	7.4%	41.2%	16.9%	24.3%	19.4%	7.5%	11.9%
Column %	23.2%	21.2%	25.1%	29.5%	36.4%	23.2%	27.6%	25.4%	29.3%	24.9%	20.5%	28.8%
$20,000-$29,999	21,865,389	11,683,203	10,182,186	1,839,092	1,358,809	480,283	8,208,092	4,705,971	3,502,120	4,552,648	2,412,297	2,140,352
Row %	100.0%	53.4%	46.6%	8.4%	6.2%	2.2%	37.5%	21.5%	16.0%	20.8%	11.0%	9.8%
Column %	17.1%	19.0%	15.3%	10.1%	15.8%	5.1%	18.4%	23.7%	14.2%	19.6%	22.0%	17.4%
$30,000-$39,999	15,208,855	9,389,744	5,819,111	770,253	643,252	127,001	4,753,463	3,299,870	1,453,594	3,117,566	2,007,238	1,110,328
Row %	100.0%	61.7%	38.3%	5.1%	4.2%	0.8%	31.3%	21.7%	9.6%	20.5%	13.2%	7.3%
Column %	11.9%	15.3%	8.7%	4.2%	7.5%	1.3%	10.7%	16.6%	5.9%	13.4%	18.3%	9.0%
$40,000-$49,999	9,103,265	6,269,753	2,833,511	307,799	244,958	62,840	2,325,951	1,841,618	484,333	1,667,623	1,259,350	408,273
Row %	100.0%	68.9%	31.1%	3.4%	2.7%	0.7%	25.6%	20.2%	5.3%	18.3%	13.8%	4.5%
Column %	7.1%	10.2%	4.3%	1.7%	2.8%	0.7%	5.2%	9.3%	2.0%	7.2%	11.5%	3.3%
$50,000-$59,999	5,686,479	4,250,909	1,435,571	141,457	117,250	24,207	1,138,853	980,096	158,757	960,339	754,860	205,479
Row %	100.0%	74.8%	25.2%	2.5%	2.1%	0.4%	20.0%	17.2%	2.8%	16.9%	13.3%	3.6%
Column %	4.4%	6.9%	2.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.3%	2.6%	4.9%	0.6%	4.1%	6.9%	1.7%
$60,000-$69,999	3,088,839	2,426,963	661,876	65,112	55,010	10,102	501,896	432,219	69,677	478,872	387,579	91,293
Row %	100.0%	78.6%	21.4%	2.1%	1.8%	0.3%	16.2%	14.0%	2.3%	15.5%	12.5%	3.0%
Column %	2.4%	4.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	2.2%	0.3%	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%
$70,000-$79,999	1,972,940	1,612,859	360,081	46,237	39,428	6,809	280,438	245,447	34,990	208,719	185,358	23,362
Row %	100.0%	81.7%	18.3%	2.3%	1.8%	0.3%	14.2%	12.4%	1.8%	10.6%	9.4%	1.2%
Column %	1.5%	2.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.9%	1.7%	0.2%
$80,000-$89,999	1,134,591	916,965	217,626	24,892	20,101	4,791	173,759	147,258	26,501	141,120	99,401	41,719
Row %	100.0%	80.8%	19.2%	2.2%	1.8%	0.4%	15.3%	13.0%	2.3%	12.4%	8.8%	3.7%
Column %	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
$90,000-$99,999	912,169	804,379	107,790	12,453	10,242	2,210	109,351	83,242	26,109	93,949	79,672	14,277
Row %	100.0%	88.2%	11.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.2%	12.0%	9.1%	2.9%	10.3%	8.7%	1.6%
Column %	0.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
$100,000 and above	2,888,393	2,447,880	440,512	35,367	31,523	3,844	248,349	190,336	58,012	264,705	225,279	39,426
Row %	100.0%	84.7%	15.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.1%	8.6%	6.6%	2.0%	9.2%	7.8%	1.4%
Column %	2.3%	4.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	1.1%	2.1%	0.3%

Note: *** Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

Associate's Degree(occup/voc)			Associate's Degree(academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5,251,181	2,263,382	2,987,799	4,423,914	1,947,984	2,475,930	21,348,921	11,252,510	10,096,410	7,700,311	4,011,531	3,688,780	2,097,764	1,512,659	585,105	1,405,982	1,004,116	401,866
4.1%	1.8%	2.3%	3.5%	1.5%	1.9%	16.7%	8.8%	7.9%	6.0%	3.1%	2.9%	1.6%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1,105,739	180,650	925,089	917,628	208,436	709,191	3,452,069	750,651	2,701,418	756,721	172,478	584,244	147,212	75,448	71,764	95,254	42,555	52,699
3.0%	0.5%	2.5%	2.5%	0.6%	1.9%	9.5%	2.1%	7.4%	2.1%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
21.1%	8.0%	31.0%	20.7%	10.7%	28.6%	16.2%	6.7%	26.8%	9.8%	2.2%	15.8%	7.0%	5.0%	12.3%	6.8%	4.2%	13.1%
1,226,624	434,523	792,102	937,704	327,822	609,881	3,140,004	1,346,845	1,793,159	760,224	341,659	418,565	187,358	101,217	86,141	108,968	64,906	44,063
4.1%	1.5%	2.7%	3.2%	1.1%	2.0%	10.6%	4.5%	6.0%	2.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
23.4%	19.2%	26.5%	21.2%	16.8%	24.6%	14.7%	12.0%	17.8%	9.9%	8.5%	11.3%	8.9%	6.7%	14.7%	7.8%	6.5%	11.0%
1,129,749	476,727	653,023	918,244	368,974	549,270	3,868,523	1,750,163	2,118,360	1,043,411	429,864	613,548	203,569	128,534	75,035	102,062	51,865	50,196
5.2%	2.2%	3.0%	4.2%	1.7%	2.5%	17.7%	8.0%	9.7%	4.8%	2.0%	2.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
21.5%	21.1%	21.9%	20.8%	18.9%	22.2%	18.1%	15.6%	21.0%	13.6%	10.7%	16.6%	9.7%	8.5%	12.8%	7.3%	5.2%	12.5%
829,320	466,882	362,439	672,669	348,791	323,879	3,188,919	1,728,512	1,460,408	1,464,850	626,078	838,772	235,459	157,523	77,936	176,355	111,600	64,755
5.5%	3.1%	2.4%	4.4%	2.3%	2.1%	21.0%	11.4%	9.6%	9.6%	4.1%	5.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%
15.8%	20.6%	12.1%	15.2%	17.9%	13.1%	14.9%	15.4%	14.5%	19.0%	15.6%	22.7%	11.2%	10.4%	13.3%	12.5%	11.1%	16.1%
484,159	325,846	158,313	444,791	282,006	162,785	2,531,610	1,579,494	952,116	1,021,014	510,577	510,437	160,292	106,413	53,879	160,027	119,492	40,535
5.3%	3.6%	1.7%	4.9%	3.1%	1.8%	27.8%	17.4%	10.5%	11.2%	5.6%	5.6%	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.4%
9.2%	14.4%	5.3%	10.1%	14.5%	6.6%	11.9%	14.0%	9.4%	13.3%	12.7%	13.8%	7.6%	7.0%	9.2%	11.4%	11.9%	10.1%
210,224	161,489	48,735	233,898	172,784	61,114	1,724,498	1,217,693	506,805	867,826	542,338	325,487	218,866	160,174	58,692	190,518	144,225	46,293
3.7%	2.8%	0.9%	4.1%	3.0%	1.1%	30.3%	21.4%	8.9%	15.3%	9.5%	5.7%	3.8%	2.8%	1.0%	3.4%	2.5%	0.8%
4.0%	7.1%	1.6%	5.3%	8.9%	2.5%	8.1%	10.8%	5.0%	11.3%	13.5%	8.8%	10.4%	10.6%	10.0%	13.6%	14.4%	11.5%
117,073	98,821	18,252	102,049	74,291	27,758	1,031,983	808,787	223,195	536,532	367,334	169,198	123,806	93,312	30,494	131,517	109,610	21,907
3.8%	3.2%	0.6%	3.3%	2.4%	0.9%	33.4%	26.2%	7.2%	17.4%	11.9%	5.5%	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	4.3%	3.5%	0.7%
2.2%	4.4%	0.6%	2.3%	3.8%	1.1%	4.8%	7.2%	2.2%	7.0%	9.2%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	5.2%	9.4%	10.9%	5.5%
58,448	50,152	8,296	75,386	57,491	17,895	737,634	587,586	150,047	362,377	284,282	78,095	98,903	86,947	11,956	104,798	76,168	28,360
3.0%	2.5%	0.4%	3.8%	2.9%	0.9%	37.4%	29.8%	7.6%	18.4%	14.4%	4.0%	5.0%	4.4%	0.6%	5.3%	3.9%	1.5%
1.1%	2.2%	0.3%	1.7%	3.0%	0.7%	3.5%	5.2%	1.5%	4.7%	7.1%	2.1%	4.7%	5.7%	2.0%	7.5%	7.6%	7.1%
22,455	17,101	5,354	36,019	31,105	4,913	374,913	318,524	56,389	204,316	162,370	41,946	86,588	64,439	22,149	70,529	56,667	13,862
2.0%	1.5%	0.5%	3.2%	2.7%	0.4%	33.0%	28.1%	5.0%	18.0%	14.3%	3.7%	7.6%	5.7%	2.0%	6.2%	5.0%	1.2%
0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.2%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%	2.7%	4.0%	1.1%	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%	5.0%	5.6%	3.4%
24,923	22,417	2,506	29,356	26,787	2,569	309,927	285,066	24,861	159,367	147,338	12,029	114,472	100,738	13,734	58,372	48,877	9,495
2.7%	2.5%	0.3%	3.2%	2.9%	0.3%	34.0%	31.3%	2.7%	17.5%	16.2%	1.3%	12.5%	11.0%	1.5%	6.4%	5.4%	1.0%
0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.4%	0.1%	1.5%	2.5%	0.2%	2.1%	1.9%	0.2%	5.5%	6.7%	2.3%	4.2%	4.9%	2.4%
42,466	28,776	13,690	56,169	49,495	6,674	988,842	879,189	109,653	523,673	427,213	96,460	521,239	437,915	83,323	207,583	178,153	29,430
1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.9%	1.7%	0.2%	34.2%	30.4%	3.8%	18.1%	14.8%	3.3%	18.0%	15.2%	2.9%	7.2%	6.2%	1.0%
0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	2.5%	0.3%	4.6%	7.8%	1.1%	6.8%	10.6%	2.6%	24.8%	29.0%	14.2%	14.8%	17.7%	7.3%

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Table 4b. African Americans (non-Hispanic) in the United States Population 25 Years and Older by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995 (weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** ~~~	18,172,319	8,061,121	10,111,197	4,754,381	2,140,110	2,614,271	6,584,253	2,980,268	3,603,985	3,275,003	1,404,752	1,870,252
Row %	100.0%	44.4%	55.6%	26.2%	11.8%	14.4%	36.2%	16.4%	19.8%	18.0%	7.7%	10.3%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	7,334,142	2,646,933	4,687,209	3,189,555	1,211,968	1,977,588	2,624,208	948,410	1,675,799	890,973	247,258	643,715
Row %	100.0%	36.1%	63.9%	43.5%	16.5%	27.0%	35.8%	12.9%	22.8%	12.1%	3.4%	8.8%
Column %	40.4%	32.8%	46.4%	67.1%	56.6%	75.6%	39.9%	31.8%	46.5%	27.2%	17.6%	34.4%
$10,000-$19,999	4,636,496	2,014,294	2,622,202	1,017,788	535,013	482,775	2,008,183	869,956	1,138,227	958,934	388,128	570,806
Row %	100.0%	43.4%	56.6%	22.0%	11.5%	10.4%	43.3%	18.8%	24.5%	20.7%	8.4%	12.3%
Column %	25.5%	25.0%	25.9%	21.4%	25.0%	18.5%	30.5%	29.2%	31.6%	29.3%	27.6%	30.5%
$20,000-$29,999	2,867,062	1,451,980	1,415,082	294,330	191,664	102,666	1,144,110	623,288	520,822	702,023	342,500	359,523
Row %	100.0%	50.6%	49.4%	10.3%	6.7%	3.6%	39.9%	21.7%	18.2%	24.5%	11.9%	12.5%
Column %	15.8%	18.0%	14.0%	6.2%	9.0%	3.9%	17.4%	20.9%	14.5%	21.4%	24.4%	19.2%
$30,000-$39,999	1,573,393	851,071	722,322	127,310	100,439	26,871	466,397	295,205	171,192	358,608	184,452	174,156
Row %	100.0%	54.1%	45.9%	8.1%	6.4%	1.7%	29.6%	18.8%	10.9%	22.8%	11.7%	11.1%
Column %	8.7%	10.6%	7.1%	2.7%	4.7%	1.0%	7.1%	9.9%	4.8%	10.9%	13.1%	9.3%
$40,000-$49,999	794,680	462,130	332,550	46,998	40,804	6,194	178,387	133,703	44,683	178,851	108,423	70,428
Row %	100.0%	58.2%	41.8%	5.9%	5.1%	0.8%	22.4%	16.8%	5.6%	22.5%	13.6%	8.9%
Column %	4.4%	5.7%	3.3%	1.0%	1.9%	0.2%	2.7%	4.5%	1.2%	5.5%	7.7%	3.8%
$50,000-$59,999	462,159	312,602	149,556	38,486	23,388	15,097	74,327	52,988	21,339	109,854	84,832	25,022
Row %	100.0%	67.6%	32.4%	8.3%	5.1%	3.3%	16.1%	11.5%	4.6%	23.8%	18.4%	5.4%
Column %	2.5%	3.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	0.6%	3.4%	6.0%	1.3%
$60,000-$69,999	190,425	116,902	73,523	10,908	10,908		39,902	30,235	9,667	31,354	18,392	12,961
Row %	100.0%	61.4%	38.6%	5.7%	5.7%		21.0%	15.9%	5.1%	16.5%	9.7%	6.8%
Column %	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%		0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%
$70,000-$79,999	117,269	65,640	51,629	8,720	6,560	2,160	23,989	14,829	9,160	9,261	3,645	5,616
Row %	100.0%	56.0%	44.0%	7.4%	5.6%	1.8%	20.5%	12.6%	7.8%	7.9%	3.1%	4.8%
Column %	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
$80,000-$89,999	50,216	39,319	10,897	4,993	4,073	920	7,087	3,945	3,141	13,769	11,643	2,126
Row %	100.0%	78.3%	21.7%	9.9%	8.1%	1.8%	14.1%	7.9%	6.3%	27.4%	23.2%	4.2%
Column %	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%
$90,000-$99,999	44,087	29,714	14,373	11,276	11,276		6,704	3,690	3,013	3,211	3,211	
Row %	100.0%	67.4%	32.6%	25.6%	25.6%		15.2%	8.4%	6.8%	7.3%	7.3%	
Column %	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	
$100,000 and above	102,390	70,535	31,855	4,018	4,018		10,960	4,020	6,941	18,166	12,268	5,899
Row %	100.0%	68.9%	31.1%	3.9%	3.9%		10.7%	3.9%	6.8%	17.7%	12.0%	5.8%
Column %	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%

Note: *** Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001, ~~ p<.01, ~ p<.05
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Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
614,141	245,433	368,708	531,489	187,025	344,464	1,747,105	801,307	945,798	496,646	212,780	283,866	83,891	34,801	49,090	85,408	54,646	30,763
3.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	1.0%	1.9%	9.6%	4.4%	5.2%	2.7%	1.2%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
191,948	69,085	122,863	109,288	31,081	78,208	241,657	106,482	135,175	59,731	20,227	39,504	17,119	2,761	14,358	9,662	9,662	
2.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%	3.3%	1.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	
31.3%	28.1%	33.3%	20.6%	16.6%	22.7%	13.8%	13.3%	14.3%	12.0%	9.5%	13.9%	20.4%	7.9%	29.2%	11.3%	17.7%	
151,128	42,183	108,945	142,459	36,568	105,891	310,373	116,690	193,683	38,276	18,106	20,170	1,490	1,490		7,866	6,161	1,705
3.3%	0.9%	2.3%	3.1%	0.8%	2.3%	6.7%	2.5%	4.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
24.6%	17.2%	29.5%	26.8%	19.6%	30.7%	17.8%	14.6%	20.5%	7.7%	8.5%	7.1%	1.8%	4.3%		9.2%	11.3%	5.5%
97,680	37,625	60,055	117,706	33,948	83,758	389,815	181,754	208,061	110,271	38,283	71,988	9,132	2,919	6,213	1,995		1,995
3.4%	1.3%	2.1%	4.1%	1.2%	2.9%	13.6%	6.3%	7.3%	3.8%	1.3%	2.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%
15.9%	15.3%	16.3%	22.1%	18.2%	24.3%	22.3%	22.7%	22.0%	22.2%	18.0%	25.4%	10.9%	8.4%	12.7%	2.3%		6.5%
88,120	38,328	49,792	85,492	37,926	47,566	353,103	157,875	195,228	73,954	22,645	51,310	10,037	5,494	4,544	10,372	8,708	1,664
5.6%	2.4%	3.2%	5.4%	2.4%	3.0%	22.4%	10.0%	12.4%	4.7%	1.4%	3.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
14.3%	15.6%	13.5%	16.1%	20.3%	13.8%	20.2%	19.7%	20.6%	14.9%	10.6%	18.1%	12.0%	15.8%	9.3%	12.1%	15.9%	5.4%
46,544	30,546	15,998	39,171	26,007	13,164	199,587	77,894	121,693	79,753	33,304	46,449	15,684	7,250	8,434	9,704	4,198	5,506
5.9%	3.8%	2.0%	4.9%	3.3%	1.7%	25.1%	9.8%	15.3%	10.0%	4.2%	5.8%	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
7.6%	12.4%	4.3%	7.4%	13.9%	3.8%	11.4%	9.7%	12.9%	16.1%	15.7%	16.4%	18.7%	20.8%	17.2%	11.4%	7.7%	17.9%
28,098	19,515	8,583	24,931	16,037	8,894	114,736	75,154	39,582	54,497	32,584	21,913	1,781	1,073	708	15,450	7,031	8,419
6.1%	4.2%	1.9%	5.4%	3.5%	1.9%	24.8%	16.3%	8.6%	11.8%	7.1%	4.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	3.3%	1.5%	1.8%
4.6%	8.0%	2.3%	4.7%	8.6%	2.6%	6.6%	9.4%	4.2%	11.0%	15.3%	7.7%	2.1%	3.1%	1.4%	18.1%	12.9%	27.4%
1,435	1,435		5,648	5,290	358	57,427	32,246	25,182	30,577	15,603	14,974	3,409	1,832	1,576	9,766	961	8,805
0.8%	0.8%		3.0%	2.8%	0.2%	30.2%	16.9%	13.2%	16.1%	8.2%	7.9%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	5.1%	0.5%	4.6%
0.2%	0.6%		1.1%	2.8%	0.1%	3.3%	4.0%	2.7%	6.2%	7.3%	5.3%	4.1%	5.3%	3.2%	11.4%	1.8%	28.6%
3,979	1,508	2,472	3,423		3,423	38,376	21,200	17,176	18,280	10,817	7,463	2,582	1,091	1,491	8,658	5,989	2,669
3.4%	1.3%	2.1%	2.9%		2.9%	32.7%	18.1%	14.6%	15.6%	9.2%	6.4%	2.2%	0.9%	1.3%	7.4%	5.1%	2.3%
0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%		1.0%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	3.7%	5.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	10.1%	11.0%	8.7%
1,307	1,307		168	168		6,347	4,959	1,388	8,875	8,875		3,321		3,321	4,347	4,347	
2.6%	2.6%		0.3%	0.3%		12.6%	9.9%	2.8%	17.7%	17.7%		6.6%		6.6%	8.7%	8.7%	
0.2%	0.5%		0.0%	0.1%		0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.8%	4.2%		4.0%		6.8%	5.1%	8.0%	
1,194	1,194		-			9,407	7,110	2,297	5,907	2,071	3,836	6,390	1,162	5,228	-		
2.7%	2.7%		0.0%			21.3%	16.1%	5.2%	13.4%	4.7%	8.7%	14.5%	2.6%	11.9%	0.0%		
0.2%	0.5%		0.0%			0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	7.6%	3.3%	10.6%	0.0%		
2,707	2,707		3,202		3,202	26,276	19,941	6,335	16,524	10,264	6,261	12,946	9,728	3,218	7,588	7,588	
2.6%	2.6%		3.1%		3.1%	25.7%	19.5%	6.2%	16.1%	10.0%	6.1%	12.6%	9.5%	3.1%	7.4%	7.4%	
0.4%	1.1%		0.6%		0.9%	1.5%	2.5%	0.7%	3.3%	4.8%	2.2%	15.4%	28.0%	6.6%	8.9%	13.9%	

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 4c. Hispanics in the United States Population 25 Years and Older by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,138,751	6,983,235	7,155,516	6,598,346	3,290,151	3,308,196	3,719,497	1,787,469	1,932,028	1,860,954	893,133	967,821
Row %	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	46.7%	23.3%	23.4%	26.3%	12.6%	13.7%	13.2%	6.3%	6.8%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	6,364,702	2,093,067	4,271,635	3,938,967	1,358,409	2,580,558	1,449,439	435,111	1,014,328	548,002	156,674	391,328
Row %	100.0%	32.9%	67.1%	61.9%	21.3%	40.5%	22.8%	6.8%	15.9%	8.6%	2.5%	6.1%
Column %	45.0%	30.0%	59.7%	59.7%	41.3%	78.0%	39.0%	24.3%	52.5%	29.4%	17.5%	40.4%
$10,000-$19,999	3,646,163	2,126,581	1,519,582	1,806,807	1,217,115	589,692	1,050,524	541,498	509,026	434,609	196,752	237,858
Row %	100.0%	58.3%	41.7%	49.6%	33.4%	16.2%	28.8%	14.9%	14.0%	11.9%	5.4%	6.5%
Column %	25.8%	30.5%	21.2%	27.4%	37.0%	17.8%	28.2%	30.3%	26.3%	23.4%	22.0%	24.6%
$20,000-$29,999	2,096,809	1,325,758	771,051	589,585	483,313	106,273	710,142	434,055	276,087	406,585	216,949	189,636
Row %	100.0%	63.2%	36.8%	28.1%	23.0%	5.1%	33.9%	20.7%	13.2%	19.4%	10.3%	9.0%
Column %	14.8%	19.0%	10.8%	8.9%	14.7%	3.2%	19.1%	24.3%	14.3%	21.8%	24.3%	19.6%
$30,000-$39,999	970,129	646,506	323,623	150,384	133,093	17,291	302,913	223,890	79,023	236,071	133,720	102,351
Row %	100.0%	66.6%	33.4%	15.5%	13.7%	1.8%	31.2%	23.1%	8.1%	24.3%	13.8%	10.6%
Column %	6.9%	9.3%	4.5%	2.3%	4.0%	0.5%	8.1%	12.5%	4.1%	12.7%	15.0%	10.6%
$40,000-$49,999	489,048	339,388	149,661	54,615	45,252	9,362	116,657	83,827	32,830	103,951	83,875	20,075
Row %	100.0%	69.4%	30.6%	11.2%	9.3%	1.9%	23.9%	17.1%	6.7%	21.3%	17.2%	4.1%
Column %	3.5%	4.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.3%	3.1%	4.7%	1.7%	5.6%	9.4%	2.1%
$50,000-$59,999	207,085	155,364	51,721	22,397	19,104	3,294	35,878	28,932	6,946	57,215	46,685	10,530
Row %	100.0%	75.0%	25.0%	10.8%	9.2%	1.6%	17.3%	14.0%	3.4%	27.6%	22.5%	5.1%
Column %	1.5%	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	5.2%	1.1%
$60,000-$69,999	128,350	103,886	24,465	9,353	8,240	1,112	22,059	18,144	3,915	39,117	32,994	6,123
Row %	100.0%	80.9%	19.1%	7.3%	6.4%	0.9%	17.2%	14.1%	3.1%	30.5%	25.7%	4.8%
Column %	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	2.1%	3.7%	0.6%
$70,000-$79,999	76,917	59,928	16,989	1,437	1,437		14,304	11,561	2,743	14,431	11,813	2,618
Row %	100.0%	77.9%	22.1%	1.9%	1.9%		18.6%	15.0%	3.6%	18.8%	15.4%	3.4%
Column %	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%
$80,000-$89,999	34,115	31,804	2,311	8,205	8,205		3,419	3,419		3,200	1,924	1,277
Row %	100.0%	93.2%	6.8%	24.1%	24.1%		10.0%	10.0%		9.4%	5.6%	3.7%
Column %	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
$90,000-$99,999	47,083	43,603	3,480	12,635	12,635		2,642	1,948	694	5,445	4,300	1,145
Row %	100.0%	92.6%	7.4%	26.8%	26.8%		5.6%	4.1%	1.5%	11.6%	9.1%	2.4%
Column %	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
$100,000 and above	78,350	57,351	20,999	3,961	3,348	613	11,519	5,083	6,436	12,327	7,445	4,882
Row %	100.0%	73.2%	26.8%	5.1%	4.3%	0.8%	14.7%	6.5%	8.2%	15.7%	9.5%	6.2%
Column %	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%

Note: This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
334,921	156,549	178,372	317,945	152,837	165,109	922,864	469,652	453,212	235,403	131,543	103,860	101,995	71,590	30,406	46,828	30,313	16,515
2.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.2%	1.1%	1.2%	6.5%	3.3%	3.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
93,477	28,318	65,159	70,862	19,393	51,469	200,931	65,582	135,348	34,325	13,020	21,305	19,080	12,576	6,504	9,620	3,984	5,636
1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	3.2%	1.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
27.9%	18.1%	36.5%	22.3%	12.7%	31.2%	21.8%	14.0%	29.9%	14.6%	9.9%	20.5%	18.7%	17.6%	21.4%	20.5%	13.1%	34.1%
84,409	38,912	45,497	62,984	24,696	38,288	153,230	75,392	77,838	35,440	24,874	10,566	10,029	3,193	6,836	8,131	4,149	3,983
2.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	4.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
25.2%	24.9%	25.5%	19.8%	16.2%	23.2%	16.6%	16.1%	17.2%	15.1%	18.9%	10.2%	9.8%	4.5%	22.5%	17.4%	13.7%	24.1%
73,175	35,043	38,132	73,055	31,734	41,321	205,534	102,406	103,129	27,837	12,875	14,962	10,896	9,384	1,512	-		
3.5%	1.7%	1.8%	3.5%	1.5%	2.0%	9.8%	4.9%	4.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%		
21.8%	22.4%	21.4%	23.0%	20.8%	25.0%	22.3%	21.8%	22.8%	11.8%	9.8%	14.4%	10.7%	13.1%	5.0%	0.0%		
37,911	17,326	20,585	47,143	28,964	18,179	153,303	83,164	70,139	34,252	20,596	13,656	5,097	2,698	2,399	3,054	3,054	
3.9%	1.8%	2.1%	4.9%	3.0%	1.9%	15.8%	8.6%	7.2%	3.5%	2.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	
11.3%	11.1%	11.5%	14.8%	19.0%	11.0%	16.6%	17.7%	15.5%	14.6%	15.7%	13.1%	5.0%	3.8%	7.9%	6.5%	10.1%	
24,099	20,858	3,240	32,839	24,216	8,623	92,061	53,275	38,786	51,803	22,134	29,669	6,978	2,122	4,857	6,046	3,828	2,218
4.9%	4.3%	0.7%	6.7%	5.0%	1.8%	18.8%	10.9%	7.9%	10.6%	4.5%	6.1%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%
7.2%	13.3%	1.8%	10.3%	15.8%	5.2%	10.0%	11.3%	8.6%	22.0%	16.8%	28.6%	6.8%	3.0%	16.0%	12.9%	12.6%	13.4%
12,171	8,371	3,801	7,808	7,808		45,109	28,324	16,785	10,566	6,945	3,621	9,144	7,079	2,065	6,796	2,117	4,679
5.9%	4.0%	1.8%	3.8%	3.8%		21.8%	13.7%	8.1%	5.1%	3.4%	1.7%	4.4%	3.4%	1.0%	3.3%	1.0%	2.3%
3.6%	5.3%	2.1%	2.5%	5.1%		4.9%	6.0%	3.7%	4.5%	5.3%	3.5%	9.0%	9.9%	6.8%	14.5%	7.0%	28.3%
2,768	2,768		4,218	2,905	1,314	30,555	24,889	5,666	13,913	8,305	5,608	4,057	3,330	727	2,310	2,310	
2.2%	2.2%		3.3%	2.3%	1.0%	23.8%	19.4%	4.4%	10.8%	6.5%	4.4%	3.2%	2.6%	0.6%	1.8%	1.8%	
0.8%	1.8%		1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	3.3%	5.3%	1.3%	5.9%	6.3%	5.4%	4.0%	4.7%	2.4%	4.9%	7.6%	
3,634	2,826	808	12,934	8,328	4,605	8,890	5,490	3,400	10,146	10,146		7,997	5,182	2,814	3,145	3,145	
4.7%	3.7%	1.1%	16.8%	10.8%	6.0%	11.6%	7.1%	4.4%	13.2%	13.2%		10.4%	6.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%	
1.1%	1.8%	0.5%	4.1%	5.4%	2.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	4.3%	7.7%		7.8%	7.2%	9.3%	6.7%	10.4%	
-			326	326		8,943	8,463	479	3,312	2,757	555	4,301	4,301		2,409	2,409	
0.0%			1.0%	1.0%		26.2%	24.8%	1.4%	9.7%	8.1%	1.6%	12.6%	12.6%		7.1%	7.1%	
0.0%			0.1%	0.2%		1.0%	1.8%	0.1%	1.4%	2.1%	0.5%	4.2%	6.0%		5.1%	7.9%	
1,434	1,434		2,710	2,710		11,714	10,073	1,641	3,298	3,298		4,988	4,988		2,216	2,216	
3.0%	3.0%		5.8%	5.8%		24.9%	21.4%	3.5%	7.0%	7.0%		10.6%	10.6%		4.7%	4.7%	
0.4%	0.9%		0.9%	1.8%		1.3%	2.1%	0.4%	1.4%	2.5%		4.9%	7.0%		4.7%	7.3%	
1,843	693	1,150	3,066	1,757	1,309	12,594	12,594		10,510	6,592	3,917	19,428	16,737	2,691	3,101	3,101	
2.4%	0.9%	1.5%	3.9%	2.2%	1.7%	16.1%	16.1%		13.4%	8.4%	5.0%	24.8%	21.4%	3.4%	4.0%	4.0%	
0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	2.7%		4.5%	5.0%	3.8%	19.0%	23.4%	8.9%	6.6%	10.2%	

Table 4d. Asians in the United States Population 25 Years and Older by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,131,555	1,975,065	2,156,491	671,508	281,202	390,306	983,949	403,810	580,139	605,095	338,758	266,338
Row %	100.0%	47.8%	52.2%	16.3%	6.8%	9.4%	23.8%	9.8%	14.0%	14.6%	8.2%	6.4%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	1,419,028	434,975	984,053	428,036	130,831	297,205	399,975	113,237	286,739	194,902	75,198	119,705
Row %	100.0%	30.7%	69.3%	30.2%	9.2%	20.9%	28.2%	8.0%	20.2%	13.7%	5.3%	8.4%
Column %	34.3%	22.0%	45.6%	63.7%	46.5%	76.1%	40.7%	28.0%	49.4%	32.2%	22.2%	44.9%
$10,000-$19,999	807,274	374,806	432,468	157,978	81,026	76,952	260,745	92,002	168,744	126,097	82,230	43,866
Row %	100.0%	46.4%	53.6%	19.6%	10.0%	9.5%	32.3%	11.4%	20.9%	15.6%	10.2%	5.4%
Column %	19.5%	19.0%	20.1%	23.5%	28.8%	19.7%	26.5%	22.8%	29.1%	20.8%	24.3%	16.5%
$20,000-$29,999	652,162	332,181	319,981	48,047	38,090	9,958	188,115	105,727	82,388	112,856	61,020	51,836
Row %	100.0%	50.9%	49.1%	7.4%	5.8%	1.5%	28.8%	16.2%	12.6%	17.3%	9.4%	7.9%
Column %	15.8%	16.8%	14.8%	7.2%	13.5%	2.6%	19.1%	26.2%	14.2%	18.7%	18.0%	19.5%
$30,000-$39,999	433,580	254,449	179,132	20,734	17,179	3,554	77,495	46,711	30,785	91,801	62,961	28,841
Row %	100.0%	58.7%	41.3%	4.8%	4.0%	0.8%	17.9%	10.8%	7.1%	21.2%	14.5%	6.7%
Column %	10.5%	12.9%	8.3%	3.1%	6.1%	0.9%	7.9%	11.6%	5.3%	15.2%	18.6%	10.8%
$40,000-$49,999	300,812	180,103	120,709	4,303	4,303		23,943	18,368	5,575	48,201	32,902	15,299
Row %	100.0%	59.9%	40.1%	1.4%	1.4%		8.0%	6.1%	1.9%	16.0%	10.9%	5.1%
Column %	7.3%	9.1%	5.6%	0.6%	1.5%		2.4%	4.5%	1.0%	8.0%	9.7%	5.7%
$50,000-$59,999	185,186	144,226	40,960	8,045	6,435	1,610	13,345	13,345		12,703	11,711	992
Row %	100.0%	77.9%	22.1%	4.3%	3.5%	0.9%	7.2%	7.2%		6.9%	6.3%	0.5%
Column %	4.5%	7.3%	1.9%	1.2%	2.3%	0.4%	1.4%	3.3%		2.1%	3.5%	0.4%
$60,000-$69,999	117,617	87,468	30,149	1,724	1,724		8,058	6,573	1,484	5,343	1,892	3,451
Row %	100.0%	74.4%	25.6%	1.5%	1.5%		6.9%	5.6%	1.3%	4.5%	1.6%	2.9%
Column %	2.8%	4.4%	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%		0.8%	1.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
$70,000-$79,999	63,285	40,894	22,392	-			3,845	2,133	1,712	1,878	1,878	
Row %	100.0%	64.6%	35.4%	0.0%			6.1%	3.4%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	
Column %	1.5%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%			0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	
$80,000-$89,999	25,169	16,651	8,518	2,642	1,614	1,028	2,054	1,184	870	1,167	1,167	
Row %	100.0%	66.2%	33.8%	10.5%	6.4%	4.1%	8.2%	4.7%	3.5%	4.6%	4.6%	
Column %	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	
$90,000-$99,999	32,190	27,815	4,375	-			1,089		1,089	-		
Row %	100.0%	86.4%	13.6%	0.0%			3.4%		3.4%	0.0%		
Column %	0.8%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%			0.1%		0.2%	0.0%		
$100,000 and above	95,251	81,497	13,755	-			5,284	4,531	753	10,149	7,800	2,349
Row %	100.0%	85.6%	14.4%	0.0%			5.5%	4.8%	0.8%	10.7%	8.2%	2.5%
Column %	2.3%	4.1%	0.6%	0.0%			0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	1.7%	2.3%	0.9%

Note: This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
118,557	48,785	69,772	164,949	69,496	95,453	1,054,970	466,112	588,858	293,958	190,521	103,437	126,181	84,322	41,859	112,387	92,060	20,327
2.9%	1.2%	1.7%	4.0%	1.7%	2.3%	25.5%	11.3%	14.3%	7.1%	4.6%	2.5%	3.1%	2.0%	1.0%	2.7%	2.2%	0.5%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
34,893	11,140	23,754	38,203	7,142	31,060	258,082	63,627	194,455	43,978	22,324	21,654	13,073	6,852	6,221	7,884	4,623	3,261
2.5%	0.8%	1.7%	2.7%	0.5%	2.2%	18.2%	4.5%	13.7%	3.1%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
29.4%	22.8%	34.0%	23.2%	10.3%	32.5%	24.5%	13.7%	33.0%	15.0%	11.7%	20.9%	10.4%	8.1%	14.9%	7.0%	5.0%	16.0%
21,462	5,240	16,222	40,745	15,339	25,406	139,558	61,991	77,567	42,587	24,554	18,033	4,124	1,650	2,473	13,978	10,773	3,205
2.7%	0.6%	2.0%	5.0%	1.9%	3.1%	17.3%	7.7%	9.6%	5.3%	3.0%	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%
18.1%	10.7%	23.3%	24.7%	22.1%	26.6%	13.2%	13.3%	13.2%	14.5%	12.9%	17.4%	3.3%	2.0%	5.9%	12.4%	11.7%	15.8%
26,986	12,489	14,498	35,418	18,387	17,031	176,730	70,335	106,395	43,366	20,179	23,187	15,392	4,052	11,340	5,251	1,903	3,349
4.1%	1.9%	2.2%	5.4%	2.8%	2.6%	27.1%	10.8%	16.3%	6.6%	3.1%	3.6%	2.4%	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%
22.8%	25.6%	20.8%	21.5%	26.5%	17.8%	16.8%	15.1%	18.1%	14.8%	10.6%	22.4%	12.2%	4.8%	27.1%	4.7%	2.1%	16.5%
13,297	5,011	8,286	20,583	10,420	10,164	147,252	71,663	75,589	40,598	24,377	16,221	17,991	12,299	5,692	3,828	3,828	
3.1%	1.2%	1.9%	4.7%	2.4%	2.3%	34.0%	16.5%	17.4%	9.4%	5.6%	3.7%	4.1%	2.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	
11.2%	10.3%	11.9%	12.5%	15.0%	10.6%	14.0%	15.4%	12.8%	13.8%	12.8%	15.7%	14.3%	14.6%	13.6%	3.4%	4.2%	
10,341	5,210	5,132	16,653	7,763	8,890	122,018	56,883	65,135	42,302	29,237	13,065	21,858	15,666	6,192	11,193	9,771	1,422
3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	5.5%	2.6%	3.0%	40.6%	18.9%	21.7%	14.1%	9.7%	4.3%	7.3%	5.2%	2.1%	3.7%	3.2%	0.5%
8.7%	10.7%	7.4%	10.1%	11.2%	9.3%	11.6%	12.2%	11.1%	14.4%	15.3%	12.6%	17.3%	18.6%	14.8%	10.0%	10.6%	7.0%
2,957	2,957		10,184	8,957	1,227	83,807	56,774	27,033	28,913	23,457	5,456	5,127	2,771	2,356	20,104	17,819	2,285
1.6%	1.6%		5.5%	4.8%	0.7%	45.3%	30.7%	14.6%	15.6%	12.7%	2.9%	2.8%	1.5%	1.3%	10.9%	9.6%	1.2%
2.5%	6.1%		6.2%	12.9%	1.3%	7.9%	12.2%	4.6%	9.8%	12.3%	5.3%	4.1%	3.3%	5.6%	17.9%	19.4%	11.2%
4,134	4,134		1,487	1,487		54,059	37,895	16,164	22,672	18,723	3,950	8,650	5,352	3,298	11,491	9,688	1,803
3.5%	3.5%		1.3%	1.3%		46.0%	32.2%	13.7%	19.3%	15.9%	3.4%	7.4%	4.6%	2.8%	9.8%	8.2%	1.5%
3.5%	8.5%		0.9%	2.1%		5.1%	8.1%	2.7%	7.7%	9.8%	3.8%	6.9%	6.3%	7.9%	10.2%	10.5%	8.9%
2,960	1,842	1,118	1,675		1,675	27,950	14,520	13,429	5,026	5,026		4,506	4,506		15,446	10,989	4,457
4.7%	2.9%	1.8%	2.6%		2.6%	44.2%	22.9%	21.2%	7.9%	7.9%		7.1%	7.1%		24.4%	17.4%	7.0%
2.5%	3.8%	1.6%	1.0%		1.8%	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.6%		3.6%	5.3%		13.7%	11.9%	21.9%
-			-			12,481	5,862	6,620	3,196	3,196		1,416	1,416		2,213	2,213	
0.0%			0.0%			49.6%	23.3%	26.3%	12.7%	12.7%		5.6%	5.6%		8.8%	8.8%	
0.0%			0.0%			1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%		1.1%	1.7%		2.0%	2.4%	
-			-			7,903	6,489	1,414	10,195	8,323	1,872	3,608	3,608		9,395	9,395	
0.0%			0.0%			24.6%	20.2%	4.4%	31.7%	25.9%	5.8%	11.2%	11.2%		29.2%	29.2%	
0.0%			0.0%			0.7%	1.4%	0.2%	3.5%	4.4%	1.8%	2.9%	4.3%		8.4%	10.2%	
1,525	762	762	-			25,130	20,072	5,058	11,124	11,124		30,436	26,150	4,286	11,603	11,057	546
1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%			26.4%	21.1%	5.3%	11.7%	11.7%		32.0%	27.5%	4.5%	12.2%	11.6%	0.6%
1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%			2.4%	4.3%	0.9%	3.8%	5.8%		24.1%	31.0%	10.2%	10.3%	12.0%	2.7%

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- Comparing **Table 5a with Table 5b** reveals that about 13.4% of African American full-time employees between the ages of 25 and 60 years old compared with 7.7% of whites received annual incomes of less than $10,000 in 1995, compared to 17% and 9.8%, respectively in 1980, based upon 1995 dollars.
- **Tables 5a and 5b** reveal that 45.1% of African American full-time employees in 1995 compared to 28.2% of their white counterparts between the ages of 25 and 60 received annual incomes below $20,000 per year, compared to 53% and 32.4%, respectively in 1980, based upon 1995 equivalent dollars.
- Conversely, **Tables 5a and 5b** illustrate that only 2.7% of African American, full-time employees in 1995 received annual incomes above $70,000 compared to 8.3% of whites, and these compare with 0.6% and 5.0%, respectively in 1980, using 1995 equivalent dollars.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS ATTAINMENT

Tables 6a through 6d present the income decile distributions for full-time employees of various racial/ethnic groups by various levels of educational attainment.

- Contrasting **Table 6b** (African Americans) with **6a**(whites), a similar pattern as that observed with income is also apparent in educational attainment among full-time employees, a higher percentage of African American full-time employees than whites have no high school diploma (12.4% versus 6.6%). About 38.6% of African American full-time employees, compared with 33.1% of whites have a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment. African Americans with no more than a high school diploma are prominent in lower income categories. Even though African Americans who have no more than a high school diploma comprise 51% of the population of African American full-time employees with no more than a high school diploma, they comprise more than two-thirds (70.5%) of African Americans earning less than $10,000 per year and nearly two-thirds of African Americans earning $10,000 to $20,000 annually.
- Approximately 25.1% of African American full-time employees between the ages of 25 and 60 with bachelor's degrees earn between $40,000 and $69,000 per year, 49.4% earn between $20,000 and $40,000, and 20.6% earn below $20,000. The white bachelor's degree comparisons are 32%, 38.9% and 14.7%.
- **Table 6a** shows that 14.6% of whites with bachelor's degrees had annual incomes over $70,000 per year in 1995 and 5.7% above $100,000, compared to **(Table 6b)** 5% of African American full-time employees with bachelor's degrees who earned more than $70,000 per year and 1.8% over $100,000.

Tables 7a and 7b present the household incomes of the United States population in 1980 and 1995, respectively. **Figure 6** contrasts the household income of the African American population with the total population in 1995 and 1980.

- **Tables 7a and 7b and Figure 6** reveal a pattern that is similar to the one observed for individual income in **Tables 4, 5 and 6**. Over 26% of African American households in 1995 had annual incomes below $10,000 annually compared to over 28% in 1980, and 48% of African American households in 1995 had incomes under $20,000 per year compared to 52.4% in 1980 (1980 estimates are based upon 1995 dollars).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS ATTAINMENT

Tables 8a through 8f present the educational attainment of American adults at various age levels in 1995. The data are distributed among six age groupings and nine educational attainment categories. The six age groups are the following: 18-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and over. The nine educational attainment categories are the following:

(1) no high school diploma (school drop-out),
(2) high school graduate,
(3) some college but no degree,
(4) associate's degree (occupational/vocational),
(5) associate's degree (academic),
(6) bachelor's degree (BA, BS, AB),
(7) master's degree (MA, MS, MEng),
(8) MEd, MSW, MBA,
(9) professional school (MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD), doctorate degree (Ph.D. Ed.D.).

Table 5a. Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Full-Time Employed Population Ages 25 to 60 by Annual Income in 1980

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White Non-Hispanic			African American Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** +++ ~~~	65,917,368	41,425,148	24,492,220	54,593,062	34,902,213	19,690,849	6,574,077	3,531,556	3,042,520	3,436,169	2,222,351	1,213,818	1,314,060	769,028	545,032
Row %	100.0%	62.8%	37.2%	82.8%	52.9%	29.9%	10.0%	5.4%	4.6%	5.2%	3.4%	1.8%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	7,211,016	2,437,300	4,773,716	5,329,362	1,678,053	3,651,308	1,120,207	465,578	654,630	578,879	226,236	352,643	182,568	67,433	115,135
Row %	100.0%	33.8%	66.2%	73.9%	23.3%	50.6%	15.5%	6.5%	9.1%	8.0%	3.1%	4.9%	2.5%	0.9%	1.6%
Column %	10.9%	5.9%	19.5%	9.8%	4.8%	18.5%	17.0%	13.2%	21.5%	16.8%	10.2%	29.1%	13.9%	8.8%	21.1%
$10,000-$19,999	16,297,817	6,553,421	9,744,396	12,362,133	4,705,693	7,656,441	2,367,003	1,024,090	1,342,913	1,191,968	660,701	531,267	376,713	162,938	213,775
Row %	100.0%	40.2%	59.8%	75.9%	28.9%	47.0%	14.5%	6.3%	8.2%	7.3%	4.1%	3.3%	2.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Column %	24.7%	15.8%	39.8%	22.6%	13.5%	38.9%	36.0%	29.0%	44.1%	34.7%	29.7%	43.8%	28.7%	21.2%	39.2%
$20,000-$29,999	16,056,939	9,618,007	6,438,932	13,243,752	7,867,407	5,376,345	1,676,807	981,809	694,998	827,432	595,767	231,665	308,947	173,023	135,924
Row %	100.0%	59.9%	40.1%	82.5%	49.0%	33.5%	10.4%	6.1%	4.3%	5.2%	3.7%	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%
Column%	24.4%	23.2%	26.3%	24.3%	22.5%	27.3%	25.5%	27.8%	22.8%	24.1%	26.8%	19.1%	23.5%	22.5%	24.9%
$30,000-$39,999	11,851,778	9,462,139	2,389,639	10,302,962	8,276,513	2,026,449	882,368	634,476	247,892	455,766	386,991	68,776	210,681	164,159	46,523
Row%	100.0%	79.8%	20.2%	86.9%	69.8%	17.1%	7.4%	5.4%	2.1%	3.8%	3.3%	0.6%	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%
Column%	18.0%	22.8%	9.8%	18.9%	23.7%	10.3%	13.4%	18.0%	8.1%	13.3%	17.4%	5.7%	16.0%	21.3%	8.5%
$40,000-$49,999	6,908,280	6,190,069	718,211	6,237,381	5,632,905	604,475	338,916	259,596	79,320	228,733	209,512	19,220	103,250	88,055	15,195
Row %	100.0%	89.6%	10.4%	90.3%	81.5%	8.8%	4.9%	3.8%	1.1%	3.3%	3.0%	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.2%
Column %	10.5%	14.9%	2.9%	11.4%	16.1%	3.1%	5.2%	7.4%	2.6%	6.7%	9.4%	1.6%	7.9%	11.5%	2.8%
$50,000-$59,999	3,253,172	3,044,026	209,146	3,003,689	2,823,196	180,493	120,321	103,554	16,768	67,411	61,189	6,221	61,751	56,087	5,663
Row %	100.0%	93.6%	6.4%	92.3%	86.8%	5.5%	3.7%	3.2%	0.5%	2.1%	1.9%	0.2%	1.9%	1.7%	0.2%
Column %	4.9%	7.3%	0.9%	5.5%	8.1%	0.9%	1.8%	2.9%	0.6%	2.0%	2.8%	0.5%	4.7%	7.3%	1.0%
$60,000-$69,999	1,408,611	1,335,134	73,477	1,339,256	1,270,543	68,713	23,406	23,059	347	31,699	29,277	2,422	14,251	12,256	1,995
Row %	100.0%	94.8%	5.2%	95.1%	90.2%	4.9%	1.7%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Column %	2.1%	3.2%	0.3%	2.5%	3.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	0.4%
$70,000-$79,999	979,643	920,250	59,393	931,303	881,760	49,543	16,403	12,406	3,997	18,533	17,483	1,051	13,403	8,601	4,802
Row %	100.0%	93.9%	6.1%	95.1%	90.0%	5.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	1.9%	1.8%	0.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Column %	1.5%	2.2%	0.2%	1.7%	2.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
$80,000-$89,999	458,607	434,583	24,024	434,215	413,880	20,335	9,313	9,313		5,622	5,622		9,457	5,768	3,689
Row %	100.0%	94.8%	5.2%	94.7%	90.2%	4.4%	2.0%	2.0%		1.2%	1.2%		2.1%	1.3%	0.8%
Column %	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%		0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
$90,000-$99,999	1,131,297	1,095,947	35,351	1,064,045	1,031,024	33,021	17,675	17,675		21,532	21,532		28,046	25,715	2,330
Row %	100.0%	96.9%	3.1%	94.1%	91.1	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%		1.9%	1.9%		2.5%	2.3%	0.2%
Column %	1.7%	2.6%	0.1%	1.9%	3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%		0.6%	1.0%		2.1%	3.3%	0.4%
$100,000 and above	360,208	334,273	25,935	344,965	321,239	23,726	1,656		1,656	8,595	8,042	553	4,992	4,992	
Row %	100.0%	92.8%	7.2%	95.8%	89.2%	6.6%	0.5%		0.5%	2.4%	2.2%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	
Column %	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$

+++ Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. +++ $p<.001$, ++ $p<.01$, + $p<.05$

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p<.001$, ~~ $p<.01$, ~ $p<.05$

In order to estimate change between 1980 and 1995 in the income levels for full-time employees the 1980 income was adjusted for inflation

The percent change in prices between 1980 and 1995 was computed by dividing the annual average consumer price index (CPI-U) for 1995 by the annual average (CPI-U) for 1980.

This population includes full-time employed non-citizens and citizens who resided in the United States in 1980

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1980, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
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Table 5b. Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Full-Time Employed Population Ages 25 to 60 by Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White Non-Hispanic			African American Non-Hispanic		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + + ~~~	90,346,998	52,975,594	37,371,404	69,246,489	41,239,330	28,007,159	10,030,298	4,951,887	5,078,412
Row %	100.0%	58.6%	41.4%	76.6%	45.6%	31.0%	11.1%	5.5%	5.6%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	8,451,172	3,616,633	4,834,539	5,310,133	2,162,249	3,147,884	1,349,025	573,948	775,077
Row %	100.0%	42.8%	57.2%	62.8%	25.6%	37.2%	16.0%	6.8%	9.2%
Column %	9.4%	6.8%	12.9%	7.7%	5.2%	11.2%	13.4%	11.6%	15.3%
$10,000-$19,999	20,785,544	9,752,649	11,032,895	14,169,247	6,368,900	7,800,347	3,178,749	1,350,829	1,827,920
Row %	100.0%	46.9%	53.1%	68.2%	30.6%	37.5%	15.3%	6.5%	8.8%
Column %	23.0%	18.4%	29.5%	20.5%	15.4%	27.9%	31.7%	27.3%	36.0%
$20,000-$29,999	21,106,606	11,457,167	9,649,438	16,044,062	8,618,770	7,425,292	2,513,641	1,272,689	1,240,952
Row %	100.0%	54.3%	45.7%	76.0%	40.8%	35.2%	11.9%	6.0%	5.9%
Column %	23.4%	21.6%	25.8%	23.2%	20.9%	26.5%	25.1%	25.7%	24.4%
$30,000-$39,999	15,457,995	9,621,834	5,836,161	12,633,667	7,942,225	4,691,442	1,413,335	762,278	651,058
Row %	100.0%	62.2%	37.8%	81.7%	51.4%	30.3%	9.1%	4.9%	4.2%
Column %	17.1%	18.2%	15.6%	18.2%	19.3%	16.8%	14.1%	15.4%	12.8%
$40,000-$49,999	9,369,223	6,425,413	2,943,810	7,875,009	5,494,180	2,380,829	721,303	413,871	307,432
Row %	100.0%	68.6%	31.4%	84.1%	58.6%	25.4%	7.7%	4.4%	3.3%
Column %	10.4%	12.1%	7.9%	11.4%	13.3%	8.5%	7.2%	8.4%	6.1%
$50,000-$59,999	5,636,667	4,282,730	1,353,937	4,818,301	3,673,248	1,145,054	410,128	293,576	116,552
Row %	100.0%	76.0%	24.0%	85.5%	65.2%	20.3%	7.3%	5.2%	2.1%
Column %	6.2%	8.1%	3.6%	7.0%	8.9%	4.1%	4.1%	5.9%	2.3%
$60,000-$69,999	3,058,752	2,388,295	670,457	2,638,656	2,085,546	553,110	176,323	111,143	65,180
Row %	100.0%	78.1%	21.9%	86.3%	68.2%	18.1%	5.8%	3.6%	2.1%
Column %	3.4%	4.5%	1.8%	3.8%	5.1%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.3%
$70,000-$79,999	1,927,549	1,546,231	381,318	1,679,830	1,385,922	293,909	101,889	56,406	45,484
Row %	100.0%	80.2%	19.8%	87.1%	71.9%	15.2%	5.3%	2.9%	2.4%
Column %	2.1%	2.9%	1.0%	2.4%	3.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
$80,000-$89,999	1,059,069	874,153	184,916	957,482	790,528	166,953	37,988	31,153	6,835
Row %	100.0%	82.5%	17.5%	90.4%	74.6%	15.8%	3.6%	2.9%	0.6%
Column %	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	1.4%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%
$90,000-$99,999	895,390	801,034	94,356	772,508	698,298	74,209	39,122	24,748	14,373
Row %	100.0%	89.5%	10.5%	86.3%	78.0%	8.3%	4.4%	2.8%	1.6%
Column %	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
$100,000 and above	2,599,031	2,209,453	389,578	2,347,595	2,019,464	328,131	88,795	61,246	27,548
Row %	100.0%	85.0%	15.0%	90.3%	77.7%	12.6%	3.4%	2.4%	1.1%
Column %	2.9%	4.2%	1.0%	3.4%	4.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + $p<.001$, + + $p<.01$, + $p<.05$

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p<.001$, ~~ $p<.01$, ~ $p<.05$
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
7,949,427	4,955,431	2,993,996	2,398,015	1,380,895	1,017,119	722,768	448,051	274,718
8.8%	5.5%	3.3%	2.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1,479,427	755,976	723,451	208,783	90,398	118,384	103,805	34,063	69,743
17.5%	8.9%	8.6%	2.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%
18.6%	15.3%	24.2%	8.7%	6.5%	11.6%	14.4%	7.6%	25.4%
2,724,824	1,669,167	1,055,657	499,368	239,533	259,835	213,357	124,221	89,136
13.1%	8.0%	5.1%	2.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%
34.3%	33.7%	35.3%	20.8%	17.3%	25.5%	29.5%	27.7%	32.4%
1,866,596	1,194,849	671,748	539,577	290,624	248,953	142,729	80,235	62,494
8.8%	5.7%	3.2%	2.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
23.5%	24.1%	22.4%	22.5%	21.0%	24.5%	19.7%	17.9%	22.7%
899,020	599,323	299,697	392,454	229,995	162,459	119,518	88,013	31,505
5.8%	3.9%	1.9%	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
11.3%	12.1%	10.0%	16.4%	16.7%	16.0%	16.5%	19.6%	11.5%
448,452	316,683	131,769	282,978	167,448	115,529	41,482	33,231	8,251
4.8%	3.4%	1.4%	3.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
5.6%	6.4%	4.4%	11.8%	12.1%	11.4%	5.7%	7.4%	3.0%
194,755	146,764	47,991	171,299	134,046	37,253	42,183	35,096	7,088
3.5%	2.6%	0.9%	3.0%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	7.1%	9.7%	3.7%	5.8%	7.8%	2.6%
117,574	94,618	22,956	107,484	80,633	26,851	18,715	16,356	2,359
3.8%	3.1%	0.8%	3.5%	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%
1.5%	1.9%	0.8%	4.5%	5.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.7%	0.9%
73,222	56,233	16,989	62,197	39,805	22,392	10,410	7,866	2,545
3.8%	2.9%	0.9%	3.2%	2.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	2.6%	2.9%	2.2%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%
30,970	28,659	2,311	25,169	16,651	8,518	7,460	7,161	299
2.9%	2.7%	0.2%	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.1%
42,570	40,731	1,839	29,553	26,362	3,191	11,639	10,895	744
4.8%	4.5%	0.2%	3.3%	2.9%	0.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.1%
0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	1.2%	1.9%	0.3%	1.6%	2.4%	0.3%
72,017	52,429	19,588	79,154	65,400	13,755	11,470	10,914	556
2.8%	2.0%	0.8%	3.0%	2.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	3.3%	4.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	0.2%

This population includes non-citizens and citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 6a. Whites (Non-Hispanic) in the United States Full-Time Employed Population Ages 25 to 60 by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + +	69,246,489	41,239,330	28,007,159	4,586,224	3,020,834	1,565,390	22,919,800	13,516,659	9,403,141	13,223,615	7,660,863	5,562,752
Row %	100.0%	59.6%	40.4%	6.6%	4.4%	2.3%	33.1%	19.5%	13.6%	19.1%	11.1%	8.0%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	5,310,133	2,162,249	3,147,884	885,402	416,244	469,157	2,269,386	877,711	1,391,676	1,099,033	404,330	694,703
Row %	100.0%	40.7%	59.3%	16.7%	7.8%	8.8%	42.7%	16.5%	26.2%	20.7%	7.6%	13.1%
Column %	7.7%	5.2%	11.2%	19.3%	13.8%	30.0%	9.9%	6.5%	14.8%	8.3%	5.3%	12.5%
$10,000-$19,999	14,169,247	6,368,900	7,800,347	1,691,229	970,643	720,586	6,302,330	2,719,744	3,582,586	2,980,252	1,216,020	1,764,232
Row %	100.0%	44.9%	55.1%	11.9%	6.9%	5.1%	44.5%	19.2%	25.3%	21.0%	8.6%	12.5%
Column %	20.5%	15.4%	27.9%	36.9%	32.1%	46.0%	27.5%	20.1%	38.1%	22.5%	15.9%	31.7%
$20,000-$29,999	16,044,062	8,618,770	7,425,292	1,053,904	804,832	249,072	6,242,088	3,619,183	2,622,905	3,377,164	1,801,011	1,576,153
Row %	100.0%	53.7%	46.3%	6.6%	5.0%	1.6%	38.9%	22.6%	16.3%	21.0%	11.2%	9.8%
Column %	23.2%	20.9%	26.5%	23.0%	26.6%	15.9%	27.2%	26.8%	27.9%	25.5%	23.5%	28.3%
$30,000-$39,999	12,633,667	7,942,225	4,691,442	532,182	468,813	63,370	4,056,720	2,885,508	1,171,212	2,588,642	1,691,154	897,488
Row %	100.0%	62.9%	37.1%	4.2%	3.7%	0.5%	32.1%	22.8%	9.3%	20.5%	13.4%	7.1%
Column %	18.2%	19.3%	16.8%	11.6%	15.5%	4.0%	17.7%	21.3%	12.5%	19.6%	22.1%	16.1%
$40,000-$49,999	7,875,009	5,494,180	2,380,829	228,223	192,965	35,258	2,043,000	1,638,764	404,237	1,463,856	1,122,921	340,935
Row %	100.0%	69.8%	30.2%	2.9%	2.5%	0.4%	25.9%	20.8%	5.1%	18.6%	14.3%	4.3%
Column %	11.4%	13.3%	8.5%	5.0%	6.4%	2.3%	8.9%	12.1%	4.3%	11.1%	14.7%	6.1%
$50,000-$59,999	4,818,301	3,673,248	1,145,054	76,967	65,929	11,038	976,152	870,684	105,468	780,220	641,952	138,268
Row %	100.0%	76.2%	23.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%	20.3%	18.1%	2.2%	16.2%	13.3%	2.9%
Column %	7.0%	8.9%	4.1%	1.7%	2.2%	0.7%	4.3%	6.4%	1.1%	5.9%	8.4%	2.5%
$60,000-$69,999	2,638,656	2,085,546	553,110	40,253	32,171	8,083	410,775	366,295	44,480	396,465	323,542	72,922
Row %	100.0%	79.0%	21.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.3%	15.6%	13.9%	1.7%	15.0%	12.3%	2.8%
Column %	3.8%	5.1%	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.8%	2.7%	0.5%	3.0%	4.2%	1.3%
$70,000-$79,999	1,679,830	1,385,922	293,909	30,968	26,074	4,894	216,680	197,402	19,278	158,393	140,509	17,884
Row %	100.0%	82.5%	17.5%	1.8%	1.6%	0.3%	12.9%	11.8%	1.1%	9.4%	7.3	0.9
Column %	2.4%	3.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.2%	1.8%	0.3%
$80,000-$89,999	957,482	790,528	166,953	17,488	14,239	3,249	140,549	130,635	9,914	109,140	80,830	28,310
Row %	100.0%	82.6%	17.4%	1.8%	1.5%	0.3%	14.7%	13.6%	1.0%	11.4%	8.4%	3.0%
Column %	1.4%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%
$90,000-$99,999	772,508	698,298	74,209	7,558	7,558		86,299	68,398	17,901	72,166	68,587	3,579
Row %	100.0%	90.4%	9.6%	1.0%	1.0%		11.2%	8.9%	2.3%	9.3%	8.9%	0.5%
Column %	1.1%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%		0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
$100,000 and above	2,347,595	2,019,464	328,131	22,048	21,366	682	175,822	142,336	33,486	198,285	170,007	28,278
Row %	100.0%	86.0%	14.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	7.5%	6.1%	1.4%	8.4%	7.2%	1.2%
Column %	3.4%	4.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%	2.2%	0.5%

Note: *** Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
3,351,579	1,851,894	1,499,685	2,916,330	1,528,776	1,387,554	14,387,630	8,789,070	5,598,560	5,391,929	3,062,228	2,329,701	1,499,551	1,109,406	390,144	969,831	699,600	270,231
4.8%	2.7%	2.2%	4.2%	2.2%	2.0%	20.8%	12.7%	8.1%	7.8%	4.4%	3.4%	2.2%	1.6%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
208,273	73,541	134,732	177,606	75,238	102,367	512,087	240,221	271,866	110,159	43,473	66,687	36,553	25,063	11,491	11,633	6,429	5,204
3.9%	1.4%	2.5%	3.3%	1.4%	1.9%	9.6%	4.5%	5.1%	2.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
6.2%	4.0%	9.0%	6.1%	4.9%	7.4%	3.6%	2.7%	4.9%	2.0%	1.4%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%
653,129	269,071	384,058	553,077	210,074	343,003	1,590,414	764,658	825,755	269,456	149,625	119,832	78,493	39,590	38,903	50,867	29,475	21,392
4.6%	1.9%	2.7%	3.9%	1.5%	2.4%	11.2%	5.4%	5.8%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
19.5%	14.5%	25.6%	19.0%	13.7%	24.7%	11.1%	8.7%	14.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	3.6%	10.0%	5.2%	4.2%	7.9%
876,103	397,795	478,308	724,283	292,597	431,686	2,964,477	1,356,322	1,608,155	636,846	247,210	389,636	115,454	73,064	42,391	53,742	26,757	26,985
5.5%	2.5%	3.0%	4.5%	1.8%	2.7%	18.5%	8.5%	10.0%	4.0%	1.5%	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
26.1%	21.5%	31.9%	24.8%	19.1%	31.1%	20.6%	15.4%	28.7%	11.8%	8.1%	16.7%	7.7%	6.6%	10.9%	5.5%	3.8%	10.0%
741,792	442,873	298,919	585,927	314,604	271,323	2,633,005	1,458,793	1,174,213	1,182,490	483,272	699,218	176,956	115,307	61,649	135,953	81,903	54,050
5.9%	3.5%	2.4%	4.6%	2.5%	2.1%	20.8%	11.5%	9.3%	9.4%	3.8%	5.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%
22.1%	23.9%	19.9%	20.1%	20.6%	19.6%	18.3%	16.6%	21.0%	21.9%	15.8%	30.0%	11.8%	10.4%	15.8%	14.0%	11.7%	20.0%
429,481	306,348	123,134	406,719	260,864	145,855	2,210,031	1,387,658	822,373	858,140	433,393	424,747	123,802	76,110	47,692	111,755	75,157	36,598
5.5%	3.9%	1.6%	5.2%	3.3%	1.9%	28.1%	17.6%	10.4%	10.9%	5.5%	5.4%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%
12.8%	16.5%	8.2%	13.9%	17.1%	10.5%	15.4%	15.8%	14.7%	15.9%	14.2%	18.2%	8.3%	6.9%	12.2%	11.5%	10.7%	13.5%
192,682	152,309	40,373	218,085	166,305	51,780	1,493,838	1,070,919	422,919	769,624	481,093	288,531	165,389	115,335	50,054	145,345	108,722	36,623
4.0%	3.2%	0.8%	4.5%	3.5%	1.1%	31.0%	22.2%	8.8%	16.0%	10.0%	6.0%	3.4%	2.4%	1.0%	3.0%	2.3%	0.8%
5.7%	8.2%	2.7%	7.5%	10.9%	3.7%	10.4%	12.2%	7.6%	14.3%	15.7%	12.4%	11.0%	10.4%	12.8%	15.0%	15.5%	13.6%
113,925	96,997	16,928	89,960	72,328	17,632	887,605	696,942	190,663	485,874	334,218	151,656	104,277	75,440	28,838	109,522	87,614	21,907
4.3%	3.7%	0.6%	3.4%	2.7%	0.7%	33.6%	26.4%	7.2%	18.4%	12.7%	5.7%	4.0%	2.9%	1.1%	4.2%	3.3%	0.8%
3.4%	5.2%	1.1%	3.1%	4.7%	1.3%	6.2%	7.9%	3.4%	9.0%	10.9%	6.5%	7.0%	6.8%	7.4%	11.3%	9.0%	2.3%
55,521	48,287	7,235	63,879	49,519	14,359	679,359	547,478	131,881	313,965	249,475	64,490	82,615	72,526	10,088	78,452	54,652	23,800
3.3%	2.9%	0.4%	3.8%	2.9%	0.9%	40.4%	32.6%	7.9%	18.7%	14.9%	3.8%	4.9%	4.3%	0.6%	4.7%	3.3%	1.4%
1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3.2%	1.0%	4.7%	6.2%	2.4%	5.8%	8.1%	2.8%	5.5%	6.5%	2.6%	8.1%	7.8%	8.8%
22,455	17,101	5,354	29,444	24,530	4,913	331,788	281,800	49,989	179,586	148,183	31,403	70,677	50,718	19,959	56,354	42,492	13,862
2.3%	1.8%	0.6%	3.1%	2.6%	0.5%	34.7%	29.4%	5.2%	18.8%	15.5%	3.3%	7.4%	5.3%	2.1%	5.9%	4.4%	1.4%
0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	2.3%	3.2%	0.9%	3.3%	4.8%	1.3%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	5.8%	6.1%	5.1%
22,417	22,417		22,820	20,252	2,569	271,499	251,669	19,830	142,679	132,515	10,164	94,150	82,169	11,981	52,919	44,734	8,185
2.9%	2.9%		3.0%	2.6%	0.3%	35.1%	32.6%	2.6%	18.5%	17.2%	1.3%	12.2%	10.6%	1.6%	6.9%	5.8%	1.1%
0.7%	1.2%		0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	1.9%	2.9%	0.4%	2.6%	4.3%	0.4%	6.3%	7.4%	3.1%	5.5%	6.4%	3.0%
35,800	25,156	10,644	44,531	42,464	2,066	813,526	732,611	80,915	443,110	359,773	83,336	451,184	384,085	67,099	163,290	141,665	21,624
1.5%	1.1%	0.5%	1.9%	1.8%	0.1%	34.7%	31.2%	3.4%	18.9%	15.3%	3.5%	19.2%	16.4%	2.9%	7.0%	6.0%	0.9%
1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	2.8%	0.1%	5.7%	8.3%	1.4%	8.2%	11.7%	3.6%	30.1%	34.6%	17.2%	16.8%	20.2%	8.0%

This population includes non-citizens and citizens ages who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Table 6b. African Americans (Non-Hispanic) in the United States Full-Time Employed Population Ages 25 to 60 by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** ~~~	10,030,298	4,951,887	5,078,412	1,244,167	704,863	539,305	3,876,359	1,979,401	1,896,958	2,213,157	1,036,810	1,176,347
Row %	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	12.4%	7.0%	5.4%	38.6%	19.7%	18.9%	22.1%	10.3%	11.7%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	1,349,025	573,948	775,077	342,236	163,951	178,285	608,109	270,100	338,009	225,360	65,441	159,918
Row %	100.0%	42.5%	57.5%	25.4%	12.2%	13.2%	45.1%	20.0%	25.1%	16.7%	4.9%	11.9%
Column %	13.4%	11.6%	15.3%	27.5%	23.3%	33.1%	15.7%	13.6%	17.8%	10.2%	6.3%	13.6%
$10,000-$19,999	3,178,749	1,350,829	1,827,920	499,739	244,103	255,636	1,515,668	658,244	857,424	687,650	282,803	404,847
Row %	100.0%	42.5%	57.5%	15.7%	7.7%	8.0%	47.7%	20.7%	27.0%	21.6%	8.9%	12.7%
Column %	31.7%	27.3%	36.0%	40.2%	34.6%	47.4%	39.1%	33.3%	45.2%	31.1%	27.3%	34.4%
$20,000-$29,999	2,513,641	1,272,689	1,240,952	213,203	140,985	72,218	1,026,160	560,373	465,786	640,026	305,062	334,964
Row %	100.0%	50.6%	49.4%	8.5%	5.6%	2.9%	40.8%	22.3%	18.5%	25.5%	12.1%	13.3%
Column %	25.1%	25.7%	24.4%	17.1%	20.0%	13.4%	26.5%	28.3%	24.6%	28.9%	29.4%	28.5%
$30,000-$39,999	1,413,335	762,278	651,058	95,018	73,845	21,172	423,399	271,071	152,328	319,100	156,940	162,160
Row %	100.0%	53.9%	46.1%	6.7%	5.2%	1.5%	30.0%	19.2%	10.8%	22.6%	11.1%	11.5%
Column %	14.1%	15.4%	12.8%	7.6%	10.5%	3.9%	10.9%	13.7%	8.0%	14.4%	15.1%	13.8%
$40,000-$49,999	721,303	413,871	307,432	42,463	36,269	6,194	157,785	116,969	40,816	167,644	99,198	68,446
Row %	100.0%	57.4%	42.6%	5.9%	5.0%	0.9%	21.9%	16.2%	5.7%	23.2%	13.8%	9.5%
Column %	7.2%	8.4%	6.1%	3.4%	5.1%	1.1%	4.1%	5.9%	2.2%	7.6%	9.6%	5.8%
$50,000-$59,999	410,128	293,576	116,552	26,885	21,086	5,799	70,840	52,435	18,404	102,010	82,601	19,409
Row %	100.0%	71.6%	28.4%	6.6%	5.1%	1.4%	17.3%	12.8%	4.5%	24.9%	20.1%	4.7%
Column %	4.1%	5.9%	2.3%	2.2%	3.0%	1.1%	1.8%	2.6%	1.0%	4.6%	8.0%	1.6%
$60,000-$69,999	176,323	111,143	65,180	7,053	7,053		37,860	30,235	7,626	29,952	16,990	12,961
Row %	100.0%	63.0%	37.0%	4.0%	4.0%		21.5%	17.1%	4.3%	17.0%	9.6%	7.4%
Column %	1.8%	2.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%		1.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%
$70,000-$79,999	101,889	56,406	45,484	3,785	3,785		23,989	14,829	9,160	9,261	3,645	5,616
Row %	100.0%	55.4%	44.6%	3.7%	3.7%		23.5%	14.6%	9.0%	9.1%	3.6%	5.5%
Column %	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%		0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
$80,000-$89,999	37,988	31,153	6,835	1,336	1,336		2,893	2,893		13,769	11,643	2,126
Row %	100.0%	82.0%	18.0%	3.5%	3.5%		7.6%	7.6%		36.2%	30.6%	5.6%
Column %	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.1%		0.6%	1.1%	0.2%
$90,000-$99,999	39,122	24,748	14,373	11,276	11,276		3,227	214	3,013	1,721	1,721	
Row %	100.0%	63.3%	36.7%	28.8%	28.8%		8.2%	0.5%	7.7%	4.4%	4.4%	
Column %	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%		0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	
$100,000 and above	88,795	61,246	27,548	1,175	1,175		6,429	2,037	4,392	16,664	10,765	5,899
Row %	100.0%	69.0%	31.0%	1.3%	1.3%		7.2%	2.3%	4.9%	18.8%	12.1%	6.6%
Column %	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%

Note: *** Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001, ~~ p<.01, ~ p<.05
~~~

Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
434,016	191,181	242,835	406,927	146,121	260,807	1,399,838	667,793	732,045	345,784	166,940	178,844	60,841	28,273	32,568	49,208	30,504	18,704
4.3%	1.9%	2.4%	4.1%	1.5%	2.6%	14.0%	6.7%	7.3%	3.4%	1.7%	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
54,651	23,806	30,845	35,880	3,783	32,098	69,787	37,303	32,485	8,308	6,340	1,967	3,184	1,714	1,470	1,510	1,510	
4.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.7%	0.3%	2.4%	5.2%	2.8%	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
12.6%	12.5%	12.7%	8.8%	2.6%	12.3%	5.0%	5.6%	4.4%	2.4%	3.8%	1.1%	5.2%	6.1%	4.5%	3.1%	5.0%	
127,345	39,147	88,199	109,405	29,963	79,442	218,609	86,305	132,304	18,627	10,263	8,364	-			1,705		1,705
4.0%	1.2%	2.8%	3.4%	0.9%	2.5%	6.9%	2.7%	4.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%			0.1%		0.1%
29.3%	20.5%	36.3%	26.9%	20.5%	30.5%	15.6%	12.9%	18.1%	5.4%	6.1%	4.7%	0.0%			3.5%		9.1%
92,420	35,557	56,863	104,844	29,900	74,944	362,372	172,793	189,579	66,473	26,088	40,385	8,143	1,930	6,213	-		
3.7%	1.4%	2.3%	4.2%	1.2%	3.0%	14.4%	6.9%	7.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%		
21.3%	18.6%	23.4%	25.8%	20.5%	28.7%	25.9%	25.9%	25.9%	19.2%	15.6%	22.6%	13.4%	6.8%	19.1%	0.0%		
82,656	38,328	44,328	83,684	36,644	47,040	328,691	154,341	174,350	62,042	18,570	43,472	8,375	3,831	4,544	10,372	8,708	1,664
5.8%	2.7%	3.1%	5.9%	2.6%	3.3%	23.3%	10.9%	12.3%	4.4%	1.3%	3.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
19.0%	20.0%	18.3%	20.6%	25.1%	18.0%	23.5%	23.1%	23.8%	17.9%	11.1%	24.3%	13.8%	13.5%	14.0%	21.1%	28.5%	8.9%
41,252	28,215	13,036	37,500	24,335	13,164	188,794	69,271	119,523	67,782	31,837	35,946	10,711	5,911	4,800	7,372	1,865	5,506
5.7%	3.9%	1.8%	5.2%	3.4%	1.8%	26.2%	9.6%	16.6%	9.4%	4.4%	5.0%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%
9.5%	14.8%	5.4%	9.2%	16.7%	5.0%	13.5%	10.4%	16.3%	19.6%	19.1%	20.1%	17.6%	20.9%	14.7%	15.0%	6.1%	29.4%
25,070	17,977	7,092	24,931	16,037	8,894	108,213	69,963	38,250	44,306	27,627	16,679	1,781	1,073	708	6,093	4,777	1,316
6.1%	4.4%	1.7%	6.1%	3.9%	2.2%	26.4%	17.1%	9.3%	10.8%	6.7%	4.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.3%
5.8%	9.4%	2.9%	6.1%	11.0%	3.4%	7.7%	10.5%	5.2%	12.8%	16.5%	9.3%	2.9%	3.8%	2.2%	12.4%	15.7%	7.0%
1,435	1,435		5,648	5,290	358	54,087	31,743	22,344	30,074	15,603	14,471	3,409	1,832	1,576	6,805	961	5,844
0.8%	0.8%		3.2%	3.0%	0.2%	30.7%	18.0%	12.7%	17.1%	8.8%	8.2%	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	3.9%	0.5%	3.3%
0.3%	0.8%		1.4%	3.6%	0.1%	3.9%	4.8%	3.1%	8.7%	9.3%	8.1%	5.6%	6.5%	4.8%	13.8%	3.2%	31.2%
3,979	1,508	2,472	3,423		3,423	27,932	14,742	13,190	18,280	10,817	7,463	2,582	1,091	1,491	8,658	5,989	2,669
3.9%	1.5%	2.4%	3.4%		3.4%	27.4%	14.5%	12.9%	17.9%	10.6%	7.3%	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%	8.5%	5.9%	2.6%
0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%		1.3%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	5.3%	6.5%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	4.6%	17.6%	19.6%	14.3%
1,307	1,307		168	168		6,347	4,959	1,388	7,460	7,460		3,321		3,321	1,387	1,387	
3.4%	3.4%		0.4%	0.4%		16.7%	13.1%	3.7%	19.6%	19.6%		8.7%		8.7%	3.6%	3.6%	
0.3%	0.7%		0.0%	0.1%		0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	2.2%	4.5%		5.5%		10.2%	2.8%	4.5%	
1,194	1,194		-			9,407	7,110	2,297	5,907	2,071	3,836	6,390	1,162	5,228	-		
3.1%	3.1%		0.0%			24.0%	18.2%	5.9%	15.1%	5.3%	9.8%	16.3%	3.0%	13.4%	0.0%		
0.3%	0.6%		0.0%			0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	1.7%	1.2%	2.1%	10.5%	4.1%	16.1%	0.0%		
2,707	2,707		1,445		1,445	25,598	19,264	6,335	16,524	10,264	6,261	12,946	9,728	3,218	5,307	5,307	
3.0%	3.0%		1.6%		1.6%	28.8%	21.7%	7.1%	18.6%	11.6%	7.1%	14.6%	11.0%	3.6%	6.0%	6.0%	
0.6%	1.4%		0.4%		0.6%	1.8%	2.9%	0.9%	4.8%	6.1%	3.5%	21.3%	34.4%	9.9%	10.8%	17.4%	

This population includes non-citizens and citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 6c. Hispanics in the United States Full-Time Employed Population Ages 25 to 60 by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995
(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,949,427	4,955,431	2,993,996	3,005,431	2,090,228	915,203	2,313,713	1,348,164	965,550	1,265,603	736,380	529,223
Row %	100.0%	62.3%	37.7%	37.8%	26.3%	11.5%	29.1%	17.0%	12.1%	15.9%	9.3%	6.7%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	1,479,427	755,976	723,451	895,056	487,968	407,088	372,263	159,641	212,623	121,952	64,163	57,789
Row %	100.0%	51.1%	48.9%	60.5%	33.0%	27.5%	25.2%	10.8%	14.4%	8.2%	4.3%	3.9%
Column %	18.6%	15.3%	24.2%	29.8%	23.3%	44.5%	16.1%	11.8%	22.0%	9.6%	8.7%	10.9%
$10,000-$19,999	2,724,824	1,669,167	1,055,657	1,368,322	965,104	403,218	809,319	432,189	377,129	323,449	162,428	161,021
Row %	100.0%	61.3%	38.7%	50.2%	35.4%	14.8%	29.7%	15.9%	13.8%	11.9%	6.0%	5.9%
Column %	34.3%	33.7%	35.3%	45.5%	46.2%	44.1%	35.0%	32.1%	39.1%	25.6%	22.1%	30.4%
$20,000-$29,999	1,866,596	1,194,849	671,748	513,851	425,562	88,289	652,067	405,616	246,451	373,309	204,314	168,995
Row %	100.0%	64.0%	36.0%	27.5%	22.8%	4.7%	34.9%	21.7%	13.2%	20.0%	10.9%	9.1%
Column%	23.5%	24.1%	22.4%	17.1%	20.4%	9.6%	28.2%	30.1%	25.5%	29.5%	27.7%	31.9%
$30,000-$39,999	899,020	599,323	299,697	133,705	122,082	11,622	290,332	211,784	78,547	219,928	123,602	96,326
Row %	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	14.9%	13.6%	1.3%	32.3%	23.6%	8.7%	24.5%	13.7%	10.7%
Column %	11.3%	12.1%	10.0%	4.4%	5.8%	1.3%	12.5%	15.7%	8.1%	17.4%	16.8%	18.2%
$40,000-$49,999	448,452	316,683	131,769	43,961	41,019	2,942	107,673	76,848	30,825	96,866	78,346	18,520
Row %	100.0%	70.6%	29.4%	9.8%	9.1%	0.7%	24.0%	17.1%	6.9%	21.6%	17.5%	4.1%
Column %	5.6%	6.4%	4.4%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	4.7%	5.7%	3.2%	7.7%	10.6%	3.5%
$50,000-$59,999	194,755	146,764	47,991	18,084	17,152	932	35,878	28,932	6,946	55,579	45,050	10,530
Row%	100.0%	75.4%	24.6%	9.3%	8.8%	0.5%	18.4%	14.9%	3.6%	28.5%	23.1%	5.4%
Column%	2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%	2.1%	0.7%	4.4%	6.1%	2.0%
$60,000-$69,999	117,574	94,618	22,956	9,353	8,240	1,112	16,516	13,361	3,156	39,117	32,994	6,123
Row %	100.0%	80.5%	19.5%	8.0%	7.0%	0.9%	14.0%	11.4%	2.7%	33.3%	28.1%	5.2%
Column %	1.5%	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	3.1%	4.5%	1.2%
$70,000-$79,999	73,222	56,233	16,989	1,437	1,437		12,085	9,342	2,743	14,431	11,813	2,618
Row %	100.0%	76.8%	23.2%	2.0%	2.0%		16.5%	12.8%	3.7%	19.7%	16.1%	3.6%
Column %	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%		0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%
$80,000-$89,999	30,970	28,659	2,311	7,048	7,048		3,419	3,419		3,200	1,924	1,277
Row %	100.0%	92.5%	7.5%	22.8%	22.8%		11.0%	11.0%		10.3%	6.2%	4.1%
Column %	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%		0.1%	0.3%		0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
$90,000-$99,999	42,570	40,731	1,839	12,635	12,635		2,642	1,948	694	5,445	4,300	1,145
Row %	100.0%	95.7%	4.3%	29.7%	29.7%		6.2%	4.6%	1.6%	12.8%	10.1%	2.7%
Column %	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
$100,000 and above	72,017	52,429	19,588	1,980	1,980		11,519	5,083	6,436	12,327	7,445	4,882
Row %	100.0%	72.8%	27.2%	2.7%	2.7%		16.0%	7.1%	8.9%	17.1%	10.3%	6.8%
Column %	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%		0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%

Note: This population includes non-citizens and citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
215,567	118,024	97,543	224,684	121,624	103,060	656,977	365,486	291,491	168,218	100,226	67,992	70,372	54,046	16,325	28,861	21,254	7,607
2.7%	1.5%	1.2%	2.8%	1.5%	1.3%	8.3%	4.6%	3.7%	2.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
19,860	11,927	7,932	11,424	4,041	7,384	47,015	19,303	27,712	4,795	2,906	1,889	7,061	6,027	1,033	-		
1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	3.2%	1.3%	1.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%		
9.2%	10.1%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%	7.2%	7.2%	5.3%	9.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	10.0%	11.2%	6.3%	0.0%		
55,555	25,531	30,024	46,955	19,498	27,457	95,141	46,251	48,890	21,316	16,134	5,182	4,058	2,032	2,026	710		710
2.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	3.5%	1.7%	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%
25.8%	21.6%	30.8%	20.9%	16.0%	26.6%	14.5%	12.7%	16.8%	12.7%	16.1%	7.6%	5.8%	3.8%	12.4%	2.5%		9.3%
61,614	29,512	32,103	59,625	24,316	35,309	179,724	91,457	88,267	18,718	7,530	11,188	7,689	6,541	1,147	-		
3.3%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	1.3%	1.9%	9.6%	4.9%	4.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%		
28.6%	25.0%	32.9%	26.5%	20.0%	34.3%	27.4%	25.0%	30.3%	11.1%	7.5%	16.5%	10.9%	12.1%	7.0%	0.0%		
32,590	14,105	18,485	42,779	25,719	17,060	141,147	77,392	63,756	31,996	19,148	12,848	3,490	2,437	1,053	3,054	3,054	
3.6%	1.6%	2.1%	4.8%	2.9%	1.9%	15.7%	8.6%	7.1%	3.6%	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	
15.1%	12.0%	19.0%	19.0%	21.1%	16.6%	21.5%	21.2%	21.9%	19.0%	19.1%	18.9%	5.0%	4.5%	6.5%	10.6%	14.4%	
24,099	20,858	3,240	32,839	24,216	8,623	89,623	51,719	37,904	43,383	18,652	24,731	4,889	2,122	2,768	5,119	2,902	2,218
5.4%	4.7%	0.7%	7.3%	5.4%	1.9%	20.0%	11.5%	8.5%	9.7%	4.2%	5.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%
11.2%	17.7%	3.3%	14.6%	19.9%	8.4%	13.6%	14.2%	13.0%	25.8%	18.6%	36.4%	6.9%	3.9%	17.0%	17.7%	13.7%	29.2%
12,171	8,371	3,801	7,808	7,808		38,729	23,312	15,417	10,566	6,945	3,621	9,144	7,079	2,065	6,796	2,117	4,679
6.2%	4.3%	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%		19.9%	12.0%	7.9%	5.4%	3.6%	1.9%	4.7%	3.6%	1.1%	3.5%	1.1%	2.4%
5.6%	7.1%	3.9%	3.5%	6.4%		5.9%	6.4%	5.3%	6.3%	6.9%	5.3%	13.0%	13.1%	12.7%	23.5%	10.0%	61.5%
2,768	2,768		4,218	2,905	1,314	28,587	22,920	5,666	11,802	6,943	4,859	2,903	2,176	727	2,310	2,310	
2.4%	2.4%		3.6%	2.5%	1.1%	24.3%	19.5%	4.8%	10.0%	5.9%	4.1%	2.5%	1.9%	0.6%	2.0%	2.0%	
1.3%	2.3%		1.9%	2.4%	1.3%	4.4%	6.3%	1.9%	7.0%	6.9%	7.1%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	8.0%	10.9%	
3,634	2,826	808	12,934	8,328	4,605	8,890	5,490	3,400	9,319	9,319		7,347	4,533	2,814	3,145	3,145	
5.0%	3.9%	1.1%	17.7%	11.4%	6.3%	12.1%	7.5%	4.6%	12.7%	12.7%		10.0%	6.2%	3.8%	4.3%	4.3%	
1.7%	2.4%	0.8%	5.8%	6.8%	4.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	5.5%	9.3%		10.4%	8.4%	17.2%	10.9%	14.8%	
-			326	326		6,955	6,475	479	3,312	2,757	555	4,301	4,301		2,409	2,409	
0.0%			1.1%	1.1%		22.5%	20.9%	1.5%	10.7%	8.9%	1.8%	13.9%	13.9%		7.8%	7.8%	
0.0%			0.1%	0.3%		1.1%	1.8%	0.2%	2.0%	2.8%	0.8%	6.1%	8.0%		8.3%	11.3%	
1,434	1,434		2,710	2,710		9,609	9,609		3,298	3,298		2,580	2,580		2,216	2,216	
3.4%	3.4%		6.4%	6.4%		22.6%	22.6%		7.7%	7.7%		6.1%	6.1%		5.2%	5.2%	
0.7%	1.2%		1.2%	2.2%		1.5%	2.6%		2.0%	3.3%		3.7%	4.8%		7.7%	10.4%	
1,843	693	1,150	3,066	1,757	1,309	11,558	11,558		9,712	6,592	3,119	16,909	14,218	2,691	3,101	3,101	
2.6%	1.0%	1.6%	4.3%	2.4%	1.8%	16.0%	16.0%		13.5%	9.2%	4.3%	23.5%	19.7%	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	
0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	3.2%		5.8%	6.6%	4.6%	24.0%	26.3%	16.5%	10.7%	14.6%	

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Table 6d. Asians in the United States Full-Time Employed Population Ages 25 to 60 by Educational Attainment and Annual Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			No Diploma			High School Graduate			Some College, but No Degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,398,015	1,380,895	1,017,119	217,988	128,850	89,138	494,709	256,347	238,362	370,669	235,364	135,305
Row %	100.0%	57.6%	42.4%	9.1%	5.4%	3.7%	20.6%	10.7%	9.9%	15.5%	9.8%	5.6%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	208,783	90,398	118,384	60,855	23,000	37,854	51,332	21,020	30,312	39,232	20,413	18,819
Row %	100.0%	43.3%	56.7%	29.1%	11.0%	18.1%	24.6%	10.1%	14.5%	18.8%	9.8%	9.0%
Column %	8.7%	6.5%	11.6%	27.9%	17.9%	42.5%	10.4%	8.2%	12.7%	10.6%	8.7%	13.9%
$10,000-$19,999	499,368	239,533	259,835	91,817	47,793	44,024	156,940	54,966	101,974	76,258	51,622	24,637
Row %	100.0%	48.0%	52.0%	18.4%	9.6%	8.8%	31.4%	11.0%	20.4%	15.3%	10.3%	4.9%
Column %	20.8%	17.3%	25.5%	42.1%	37.1%	49.4%	31.7%	21.4%	42.8%	20.6%	21.9%	18.2%
$20,000-$29,999	539,577	290,624	248,953	37,088	34,414	2,674	160,895	95,805	65,090	93,946	53,028	40,918
Row %	100.0%	53.9%	46.1%	6.9%	6.4%	0.5%	29.8%	17.8%	12.1%	17.4%	9.8%	7.6%
Column %	22.5%	21.0%	24.5%	17.0%	26.7%	3.0%	32.5%	37.4%	27.3%	25.3%	22.5%	30.2%
$30,000-$39,999	392,454	229,995	162,459	16,953	15,005	1,948	72,117	42,615	29,502	84,248	55,407	28,841
Row %	100.0%	58.6%	41.4%	4.3%	3.8%	0.5%	18.4%	10.9%	7.5%	21.5%	14.1%	7.3%
Column %	16.4%	16.7%	16.0%	7.8%	11.6%	2.2%	14.6%	16.6%	12.4%	22.7%	23.5%	21.3%
$40,000-$49,999	282,978	167,448	115,529	2,606	2,606		22,790	17,215	5,575	47,339	32,041	15,299
Row %	100.0%	59.2%	40.8%	0.9%	0.9%		8.1%	6.1%	2.0%	16.7%	11.3%	5.4%
Column %	11.8%	12.1%	11.4%	1.2%	2.0%		4.6%	6.7%	2.3%	12.8%	13.6%	11.3%
$50,000-$59,999	171,299	134,046	37,253	5,394	3,784	1,610	13,345	13,345		12,035	11,043	992
Row %	100.0%	78.3%	21.7%	3.1%	2.2%	0.9%	7.8%	7.8%		7.0%	6.4%	0.6%
Column %	7.1%	9.7%	3.7%	2.5%	2.9%	1.8%	2.7%	5.2%		3.2%	4.7%	0.7%
$60,000-$69,999	107,484	80,633	26,851	635	635		8,058	6,573	1,484	5,343	1,892	3,451
Row %	100.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.6%	0.6%		7.5%	6.1%	1.4%	5.0%	1.8%	3.2%
Column %	4.5%	5.8%	2.6%	0.3%	0.5%		1.6%	2.6%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%	2.6%
$70,000-$79,999	62,197	39,805	22,392	-			3,845	2,133	1,712	1,878	1,878	
Row %	100.0%	64.0%	36.0%	0.0%			6.2%	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	
Column %	2.6%	2.9%	2.2%	0.0%			0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	
$80,000-$89,999	25,169	16,651	8,518	2,642	1,614	1,028	2,054	1,184	870	1,167	1,167	
Row %	100.0%	66.2%	33.8%	10.5%	6.4%	4.1%	8.2%	4.7%	3.5%	4.6%	4.6%	
Column %	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	
$90,000-$99,999	29,553	26,362	3,191	-			1,089		1,089	-		
Row %	100.0%	89.2%	10.8%	0.0%			3.7%		3.7%	0.0%		
Column %	1.2%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%			0.2%		0.5%	0.0%		
$100,000 and above	79,154	65,400	13,755	-			2,245	1,491	753	9,224	6,874	2,349
Row %	100.0%	82.6%	17.4%	0.0%			2.8%	1.9%	1.0%	11.7%	8.7%	3.0%
Column %	3.3%	4.7%	1.4%	0.0%			0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	2.5%	2.9%	1.7%

Note: This population includes non-citizens and citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Associate's Degree (occup/voc)			Associate's Degree (academic)			Bachelor's Degree			Master's Degree			Professional Degree			Doctorate		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
79,540	38,166	41,374	112,788	54,006	58,782	730,019	379,134	350,885	194,954	137,405	57,550	100,602	71,669	28,932	96,746	79,955	16,791
3.3%	1.6%	1.7%	4.7%	2.3%	2.5%	30.4%	15.8%	14.6%	8.1%	5.7%	2.4%	4.2%	3.0%	1.2%	4.0%	3.3%	0.7%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7,472	4,629	2,843	7,059	1,300	5,758	33,762	13,886	19,876	2,782	858	1,924	2,298	2,298		3,992	2,995	997
3.6%	2.2%	1.4%	3.4%	0.6%	2.8%	16.2%	6.7%	9.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%		1.9%	1.4%	0.5%
9.4%	12.1%	6.9%	6.3%	2.4%	9.8%	4.6%	3.7%	5.7%	1.4%	0.6%	3.3%	2.3%	3.2%		4.1%	3.7%	5.9%
12,327	2,221	10,106	31,234	14,319	16,915	98,174	46,388	51,786	21,034	15,046	5,988	2,473		2,473	9,110	7,177	1,933
2.5%	0.4%	2.0%	6.3%	2.9%	3.4%	19.7%	9.3%	10.4%	4.2%	3.0%	1.2%	0.5%		0.5%	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%
15.5%	5.8%	24.4%	27.7%	26.5%	28.8%	13.4%	12.2%	14.8%	10.8%	11.0%	10.4%	2.5%		8.5%	9.4%	9.0%	11.5%
26,986	12,489	14,498	28,025	13,873	14,152	152,101	64,900	87,201	23,493	11,114	12,379	12,745	4,052	8,693	4,299	950	3,349
5.0%	2.3%	2.7%	5.2%	2.6%	2.6%	28.2%	12.0%	16.2%	4.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%
33.9%	32.7%	35.0%	24.8%	25.7%	24.1%	20.8%	17.1%	24.9%	12.1%	8.1%	21.5%	12.7%	5.7%	30.0%	4.4%	1.2%	19.9%
11,926	5,011	6,915	16,471	6,307	10,164	132,960	69,117	63,843	38,581	23,028	15,553	15,370	9,678	5,692	3,828	3,828	
3.0%	1.3%	1.8%	4.2%	1.6%	2.6%	33.9%	17.6%	16.3%	9.8%	5.9%	4.0%	3.9%	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	
15.0%	13.1%	16.7%	14.6%	11.7%	17.3%	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%	19.8%	16.8%	27.0%	15.3%	13.5%	19.7%	4.0%	4.8%	
10,341	5,210	5,132	16,653	7,763	8,890	115,504	53,335	62,169	38,616	27,005	11,611	21,097	15,666	5,431	8,030	6,608	1,422
3.7%	1.8%	1.8%	5.9%	2.7%	3.1%	40.8%	18.8%	22.0%	13.6%	9.5%	4.1%	7.5%	5.5%	1.9%	2.8%	2.3%	0.5%
13.0%	13.6%	12.4%	14.8%	14.4%	15.1%	15.8%	14.1%	17.7%	19.8%	19.7%	20.2%	21.0%	21.9%	18.8%	8.3%	8.3%	8.5%
2,957	2,957		10,184	8,957	1,227	78,708	55,382	23,326	23,445	17,989	5,456	5,127	2,771	2,356	20,104	17,819	2,285
1.7%	1.7%		5.9%	5.2%	0.7%	45.9%	32.3%	13.6%	13.7%	10.5%	3.2%	3.0%	1.6%	1.4%	11.7%	10.4%	1.3%
3.7%	7.7%		9.0%	16.6%	2.1%	10.8%	14.6%	6.6%	12.0%	13.1%	9.5%	5.1%	3.9%	8.1%	20.8%	22.3%	13.6%
4,134	4,134		1,487	1,487		48,312	32,148	16,164	22,672	18,723	3,950	5,352	5,352		11,491	9,688	1,803
3.8%	3.8%		1.4%	1.4%		44.9%	29.9%	15.0%	21.1%	17.4%	3.7%	5.0%	5.0%		10.7%	9.0%	1.7%
5.2%	10.8%		1.3%	2.8%		6.6%	8.5%	4.6%	11.6%	13.6%	6.9%	5.3%	7.5%		11.9%	12.1%	10.7%
1,871	753	1,118	1,675		1,675	27,950	14,520	13,429	5,026	5,026		4,506	4,506		15,446	10,989	4,457
3.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.7%		2.7%	44.9%	23.3%	21.6%	8.1%	8.1%		7.2%	7.2%		24.8%	17.7%	7.2%
2.4%	2.0%	2.7%	1.5%		2.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	2.6%	3.7%		4.5%	6.3%		16.0%	13.7%	26.5%
-			-			12,481	5,862	6,620	3,196	3,196		1,416	1,416		2,213	2,213	
0.0%			0.0%			49.6%	23.3%	26.3%	12.7%	12.7%		5.6%	5.6%		8.8%	8.8%	
0.0%			0.0%			1.7%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	2.3%		1.4%	2.0%		2.3%	2.8%	
-			-			7,903	6,489	1,414	9,011	8,323	688	3,608	3,608		7,942	7,942	
0.0%			0.0%			26.7%	22.0%	4.8%	30.5%	28.2%	2.3%	12.2%	12.2%		26.9%	26.9%	
0.0%			0.0%			1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	4.6%	6.1%	1.2%	3.6%	5.0%		8.2%	9.9%	
1,525	762	762	-			22,165	17,107	5,058	7,096	7,096		26,609	22,323	4,286	10,291	9,746	546
1.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%			28.0%	21.6%	6.4%	9.0%	9.0%		33.6%	28.2%	5.4%	13.0%	12.3%	0.7%
1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%			3.0%	4.5%	1.4%	3.6%	5.2%		26.4%	31.1%	14.8%	10.6%	12.2%	3.3%

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Table 7a. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Household Income in 1980

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** +++ ~~~	79,184,758	56,828,597	22,356,161	65,900,429	48,637,150	17,263,279	8,328,154	4,500,348	3,827,807
Row %	100.0%	71.8%	28.2%	83.2%	61.4%	21.8%	10.5%	5.7%	4.8%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	11,523,662	4,041,992	7,481,670	8,322,986	2,974,346	5,348,640	2,356,736	710,118	1,646,618
Row %	100.0%	35.1%	64.9%	72.2%	25.8%	46.4%	20.5%	6.2%	14.3%
Column %	14.6%	7.1%	33.5%	12.6%	6.1%	31.0%	28.3%	15.8%	43.0%
$10,000-$19,999	14,263,763	8,203,613	6,060,150	11,219,358	6,584,518	4,634,840	2,007,937	911,670	1,096,267
Row %	100.0%	57.5%	42.5%	78.7%	46.2%	32.5%	14.1%	6.4%	7.7%
Column %	18.0%	14.4%	27.1%	17.0%	13.5%	26.8%	24.1%	20.3%	28.6%
$20,000-$29,999	13,305,866	9,459,317	3,846,548	10,992,991	7,905,738	3,087,254	1,392,138	848,448	543,689
Row %	100.0%	71.1%	28.9%	82.6%	59.4%	23.2%	10.5%	6.4%	4.1%
Column%	16.8%	16.6%	17.2%	16.7%	16.3%	17.9%	16.7%	18.9%	14.2%
$30,000-$39,999	11,694,386	9,550,305	2,144,080	9,973,136	8,194,821	1,778,316	987,910	717,452	270,458
Row %	100.0%	81.7%	18.3%	85.3%	70.1%	15.2%	8.4%	6.1%	2.3%
Column %	14.8%	16.8%	9.6%	15.1%	16.8%	10.3%	11.9%	15.9%	7.1%
$40,000-$49,999	9,615,603	8,349,889	1,265,714	8,434,214	7,355,758	1,078,456	663,313	529,649	133,664
Row %	100.0%	86.8%	13.2%	87.7%	76.5%	11.2%	6.9%	5.5%	1.4%
Column %	12.1%	14.7%	5.7%	12.8%	15.1%	6.2%	8.0%	11.8%	3.5%
$50,000-$59,999	6,794,006	6,120,365	673,640	6,015,058	5,457,555	557,504	423,976	346,650	77,327
Row %	100.0%	90.1%	9.9%	88.5%	80.3%	8.2%	6.2%	5.1%	1.1%
Column %	8.6%	10.8%	3.0%	9.1%	11.2%	3.2%	5.1%	7.7%	2.0%
$60,000-$69,999	4,136,837	3,814,044	322,793	3,714,696	3,441,291	273,405	235,537	204,534	31,003
Row %	100.0%	92.2%	7.8%	89.8%	83.2%	6.6%	5.7%	4.9%	0.7%
Column %	5.2%	6.7%	1.4%	5.6%	7.1%	1.6%	2.8%	4.5%	0.8%
$70,000-$79,999	2,625,879	2,427,326	198,553	2,375,429	2,206,447	168,982	116,996	102,196	14,800
Row %	100.0%	92.4%	7.6%	90.5%	84.0%	6.4%	4.5%	3.9%	0.6%
Column %	3.3%	4.3%	0.9%	3.6%	4.5%	1.0%	1.4%	2.3%	0.4%
$80,000-$89,999	1,645,792	1,535,617	110,175	1,511,210	1,408,661	102,549	63,034	60,650	2,385
Row %	100.0%	93.3%	6.7%	91.8%	85.6%	6.2%	3.8%	3.7%	0.1%
Column %	2.1%	2.7%	0.5%	2.3%	2.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.3%	0.1%
$90,000-$99,999	1,491,565	1,390,821	100,744	1,382,887	1,288,583	94,304	45,871	42,019	3,852
Row %	100.0%	93.2%	6.8%	92.7%	86.4%	6.3%	3.1%	2.8%	0.3%
Column %	1.9%	2.4%	0.5%	2.1%	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%
$100,000 and above	2,087,400	1,935,307	152,093	1,958,463	1,819,434	139,029	34,706	26,962	7,744
Row %	100.0%	92.7%	7.3%	93.8%	87.2%	6.7%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%
Column %	2.6%	3.4%	0.7%	3.0%	3.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$

+++ Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. +++ $p<.001$, ++ $p<.01$, + $p<.05$

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p<.001$, ~~ $p<.01$, ~ $p<.05$
~~~

Hispanic			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
3,745,004	2,777,315	967,688	1,211,170	913,783	297,387
4.7%	3.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
642,703	261,398	381,305	201,237	96,131	105,106
5.6%	2.3%	3.3%	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%
17.2%	9.4%	39.4%	16.6%	10.5%	35.3%
856,837	586,150	270,686	179,631	121,274	58,357
6.0%	4.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
22.9%	21.1%	28.0%	14.8%	13.3%	19.6%
728,815	571,989	156,826	191,922	133,142	58,780
5.5%	4.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%
19.5%	20.6%	16.2%	15.8%	14.6%	19.8%
567,239	502,293	64,946	166,100	135,740	30,360
4.9%	4.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.3%
15.1%	18.1%	6.7%	13.7%	14.9%	10.2%
380,466	341,574	38,892	137,610	122,908	14,703
4.0%	3.6%	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.2%
10.2%	12.3%	4.0%	11.4%	13.5%	4.9%
228,683	203,364	25,318	126,288	112,797	13,491
3.4%	3.0%	0.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.2%
6.1%	7.3%	2.6%	10.4%	12.3%	4.5%
130,317	120,224	10,093	56,287	47,996	8,292
3.2%	2.9%	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%
3.5%	4.3%	1.0%	4.6%	5.3%	2.8%
82,935	73,219	9,716	50,519	45,465	5,055
3.2%	2.8%	0.4%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%
2.2%	2.6%	1.0%	4.2%	5.0%	1.7%
46,868	41,938	4,930	24,679	24,367	312
2.8%	2.5%	0.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
1.3%	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%	2.7%	0.1%
36,666	34,078	2,588	26,141	26,141	
2.5%	2.3%	0.2%	1.8%	1.8%	
1.0%	1.2%	0.3%	2.2%	2.9%	
43,476	41,088	2,388	50,755	47,823	2,932
2.1%	2.0%	0.1%	2.4%	2.3%	0.1%
1.2%	1.5%	0.2%	4.2%	5.2%	1.0%

In order to estimate change between 1980 and 1995 in the income levels for full-time employees the 1980 income was adjusted for inflation.

The percent change in prices between 1980 and 1995 was computed by dividing the annual average consumer price index (CPI-U) for 1995 by the annual average (CPI-U) for 1980.

This population includes citizens and non-citizens in the United States in 1980

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1980, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 7b. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Household Income in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + + ~~~	98,936,505	61,664,135	37,272,369	76,951,608	49,963,274	26,988,334	11,483,881	5,073,190	6,410,691
Row %	100.0%	62.3%	37.7%	77.8%	50.5%	27.3%	11.6%	5.1%	6.5%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$9,999 and below	13,301,768	4,239,649	9,062,120	8,360,574	2,760,863	5,599,711	3,006,113	763,271	2,242,841
Row %	100.0%	31.9%	68.1%	62.9%	20.8%	42.1%	22.6%	5.7%	16.9%
Column %	13.4%	6.9%	24.3%	10.9%	5.5%	20.7%	26.2%	15.0%	35.0%
$10,000-$19,999	17,401,741	8,728,636	8,673,105	12,712,790	6,508,307	6,204,483	2,515,668	923,452	1,592,215
Row %	100.0%	50.2%	49.8%	73.1%	37.4%	35.7%	14.5%	5.3%	9.1%
Column %	17.6%	14.2%	23.3%	16.5%	13.0%	23.0%	21.9%	18.2%	24.8%
$20,000-$29,999	15,234,821	9,380,175	5,854,647	11,648,238	7,378,268	4,269,970	1,805,076	833,584	971,492
Row %	100.0%	61.6%	38.4%	76.5%	48.4%	28.0%	11.8%	5.5%	6.4%
Column%	15.4%	15.2%	15.7%	15.1%	14.8%	15.8%	15.7%	16.4%	15.2%
$30,000-$39,999	12,988,091	8,726,584	4,261,507	10,412,953	7,123,887	3,289,067	1,229,601	641,471	588,131
Row %	100.0%	67.2%	32.8%	80.2%	54.8%	25.3%	9.5%	4.9%	4.5%
Column %	13.1%	14.2%	11.4%	13.5%	14.3%	12.2%	10.7%	12.6%	9.2
$40,000-$49,999	10,108,420	7,251,972	2,856,448	8,223,271	6,021,158	2,202,113	959,322	576,157	383,165
Row %	100.0%	71.7%	28.3%	81.4%	59.6%	21.8%	9.5%	5.7%	3.8%
Column %	10.2%	11.8%	7.7%	10.7%	12.1%	8.25%	8.4%	11.4%	6.0%
$50,000-$59,999	7,920,152	6,049,049	1,871,103	6,628,533	5,145,851	1,482,683	648,617	409,315	239,302
Row %	100.0%	76.4%	23.6%	83.7%	65.0%	18.7%	8.2%	5.2%	3.0%
Column %	8.0%	9.8%	5.0%	8.6%	10.3%	5.5%	5.6%	8.1%	3.7%
$60,000-$69,999	6,149,712	4,818,745	1,330,967	5,172,766	4,071,432	1,101,334	455,640	333,828	121,813
Row %	100.0%	78.4%	21.6%	84.1%	66.2%	17.9%	7.4%	5.4%	2.0%
Column %	6.2%	7.8%	3.6%	6.7%	8.1%	4.1%	4.0%	6.6%	1.9%
$70,000-$79,999	4,363,064	3,371,536	991,528	3,767,549	2,946,092	821,457	264,496	172,619	91,877
Row %	100.0%	77.3%	22.7%	86.4%	67.5%	18.8%	6.1%	4.0%	2.1%
Column %	4.4%	5.5%	2.7%	4.9%	5.9%	3.0%	2.3%	3.4%	1.4%
$80,000-$89,999	2,796,596	2,211,814	584,782	2,414,937	1,927,779	487,159	170,093	126,778	43,314
Row %	100.0%	79.1%	20.9%	86.4%	68.9%	17.4%	6.1%	4.5%	1.5%
Column %	2.8%	3.6%	1.6%	3.1%	3.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.5%	0.7%
$90,000-$99,999	2,151,019	1,703,602	447,417	1,836,576	1,482,610	353,965	143,118	77,177	65,941
Row %	100.0%	79.2%	20.8%	85.4%	68.9%	16.5%	6.7%	3.6%	3.1%
Column %	2.2%	2.8%	1.2%	2.4%	3.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%
$100,000 and above	6,521,119	5,182,373	1,338,746	5,773,422	4,597,028	1,176,393	286,137	215,538	70,599
Row %	100.0%	79.5%	20.5%	88.5%	70.5%	18.0%	4.4%	3.3%	1.1%
Column %	6.6%	8.4%	3.6%	7.5%	9.2%	4.4%	2.5%	4.2%	1.1%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001, ~~ p<.01, ~ p<.05

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Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
7,728,672	4,752,014	2,976,657	2,031,263	1,404,471	626,791	741,081	471,185	269,896
7.8%	4.8%	3.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1,577,734	550,447	1,027,287	226,848	122,449	104,398	130,500	42,618	87,882
11.9%	4.1%	7.7%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
20.4%	11.6%	34.5%	11.2%	8.7%	16.7%	17.6%	9.0%	32.6%
1,751,632	1,038,336	713,296	279,332	167,282	112,050	142,319	91,259	51,060
10.1%	6.0%	4.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
22.7%	21.9%	24.0%	13.8%	11.9%	17.9%	19.2%	19.4%	18.9%
1,404,605	931,852	472,753	259,674	169,768	89,906	117,228	66,703	50,525
9.2%	6.1%	3.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
18.2%	19.6%	15.9%	12.8%	12.1%	14.3%	15.8%	14.2%	18.7%
990,643	713,815	276,828	244,504	158,960	85,544	110,389	88,452	21,937
7.6%	5.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%
12.8%	15.0%	9.3%	12.0%	11.3%	13.6%	14.9%	18.8%	8.1%
640,492	461,362	179,130	202,059	128,205	73,854	83,275	65,090	18,186
6.3%	4.6%	1.8%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
8.3%	9.7%	6.0%	9.9%	9.1%	11.8%	11.2%	13.8%	6.7%
430,820	326,999	103,822	174,445	138,681	35,765	37,737	28,204	9,533
5.4%	4.1%	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
5.6%	6.9%	3.5%	8.6%	9.9%	5.7%	5.1%	6.0%	3.5%
315,002	249,477	65,525	169,718	137,002	32,716	36,586	27,007	9,580
5.1%	4.1%	1.1%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
4.1%	5.2%	2.2%	8.4%	9.8%	5.2%	4.9%	5.7%	3.5%
195,379	142,946	52,433	120,333	96,775	23,558	15,307	13,104	2,203
4.5%	3.3%	1.2%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
2.5%	3.0%	1.8%	5.9%	6.9%	3.8%	2.1%	2.8%	0.8%
127,810	93,199	34,612	59,945	49,283	10,662	23,811	14,776	9,035
4.6%	3.3%	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
1.7%	2.0%	1.2%	3.0%	3.5%	1.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%
83,080	71,666	11,414	76,767	64,102	12,664	11,480	8,047	3,433
3.9%	3.3%	0.5%	3.6%	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	3.8%	4.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%
211,474	171,915	39,559	217,638	171,965	45,673	32,449	25,926	6,523
3.2%	2.6%	0.6%	3.3%	2.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%
2.7%	3.6%	1.3%	10.7%	12.2%	7.3%	4.4%	5.5%	2.4%

This population includes citizens and non-citizens in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 8a. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Educational Attainment Ages 18 - 24 in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** +++ ~~~	25,157,900	12,545,359	12,612,541	17,168,497	8,586,375	8,582,123	3,596,987	1,672,892	1,924,095
Row %	100.0%	49.9%	50.1%	68.2%	34.1%	34.1%	14.3%	6.6%	7.6%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Diploma	5,733,304	3,095,206	2,638,098	2,946,989	1,586,429	1,360,560	1,013,289	518,580	494,709
Row %	100.0%	54.0%	46.0%	51.4%	27.7%	23.7%	17.7%	9.0%	8.6%
Column %	22.8%	24.7%	20.9%	17.2%	18.5%	15.9%	28.2%	31.0%	25.7%
High School Graduate	7,778,110	4,112,049	3,666,061	5,407,783	2,866,495	2,541,288	1,226,306	631,312	594,994
Row %	100.0%	52.9%	47.1%	69.5%	36.9%	32.7%	15.8%	8.1%	7.6%
Column %	30.9%	32.8%%	29.1%	31.5%	33.4%	29.6%	34.1%	37.7%	30.9%
Some College, no degree	8,658,609	4,095,206	4,563,403	6,371,254	3,102,463	3,268,792	1,116,925	444,866	672,059
Row %	100.0%	47.3%	52.7%	73.6%	35.8%	37.8%	12.9%	5.1%	7.8%
Column %	34.4%	32.6%	36.2%	37.1%	36.1%	38.1%	31.1%	26.6%	34.9%
Associate's Degree (occupational/vocational)	556,738	244,501	312,238	421,562	187,323	234,239	56,528	18,811	37,717
Row %	100.0%	43.9%	56.1%	75.7%	33.6%	42.1%	10.2%	3.4%	6.8%
Column %	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	1.6%	1.1%	2.0%
Associate's Degree (academic)	475,983	191,896	284,087	372,870	151,370	221,500	45,771	13,113	32,659
Row %	100.0%	40.3%	59.7%	78.3%	31.8%	46.5%	9.6%	2.8%	6.9%
Column %	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.7%
Bachelor's Degree (BA,BS,AB)	1,876,134	777,034	1,099,100	1,583,929	664,577	919,352	136,840	46,211	90,629
Row %	100.0%	41.4%	58.6%	84.4%	35.4%	49.0%	7.3%	2.5%	4.8%
Column %	7.5%	6.2%	8.7%	9.2%	7.7%	10.7%	3.8%	2.8%	4.7%
Master's Degree (MA,MS,MEngMEd, MSW, MBA)	69,656	29,468	40,188	57,873	27,718	30,155	1,328		1,328
Row %	100.0%	42.3%	57.7%	83.1%	39.8%	43.3%	1.9%		1.9%
Column %	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%		0.1%
Professional Degree (MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	4,170		4,170	4,170		4,170			
Row %	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%			
Column %	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%			
Doctorate (PhD, EdD)	5,195		5,195	2,067		2,067			
Row %	100.0%		100.0%	39.8%		39.8%			
Column %	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%			

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+++ Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. +++ p<.001, ++ p<.01, + p<.05

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001, ~~ p<.01, ~ p<.05
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
3,448,454	1,819,308	1,629,147	698,010	333,263	364,746	245,951	133,521	112,430
13.7%	7.2%	6.5%	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1,578,885	882,599	696,286	119,230	65,248	53,982	74,911	42,351	32,561
27.5%	15.4%	12.1%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%
45.8%	48.5%	42.7%	17.1%	19.6%	14.8%	30.5%	31.7%	29.0%
950,280	519,255	431,025	121,380	48,685	72,695	72,361	46,302	26,059
12.2%	6.7%	5.5%	1.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%
27.6%%	28.5%	26.5%	1.0%	14.6%	19.9%	29.4%	34.7%	23.2%
747,186	341,430	405,756	336,910	168,385	168,525	86,333	38,062	48,271
8.6%	3.9%	4.7%	3.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%
21.7%	18.8%	24.9%	48.3%	50.5%	46.2%	35.1%	28.5%	42.9%
58,611	26,159	32,452	18,528	10,697	7,830	1,511	1,511	
10.5%	4.7%	5.8%	3.3%	1.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	
1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	2.7%	3.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.1%	
39,681	21,044	18,638	16,011	5,396	10,615	1,649	974	675
8.3%	4.4%	3.9%	3.4%	1.1%	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	2.3%	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
68,591	27,994	40,598	80,492	34,852	45,639	6,283	3,400	2,883
3.7%	1.5%	2.2%	4.3%	1.9%	2.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	11.5%	10.5%	12.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%
2,092	828	1,264	5,459		5,459	2,903	922	1,981
3.0%	1.2%	1.8%	7.8%		7.8%	4.2%	1.3%	2.8%
0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%		1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%
3,128		3,128						
60.2%		60.2%						
0.1%		0.2%						

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 8b. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Educational Attainment Ages 25-34 in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total ***+++	41,388,573	20,589,204	20,799,369	29,223,013	14,565,036	14,657,977	5,385,005	2,452,342	2,932,663
Row %	100.0%	49.7%	50.3%	70.6%	35.2%	35.4%	13.0%	5.9%	7.1%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Diploma	5,325,869	2,866,692	2,459,177	2,221,293	1,215,958	1,005,335	777,845	338,043	439,802
Row %	100.0%	53.8%	46.2%	41.7%	22.8%	18.9%	14.6%	6.3%	8.3%
Column %	12.9%	13.9%	11.8%	7.6%	8.3%	6.9%	14.4%	13.8%	15.0%
High School Graduate	14,061,157	7,175,992	6,885,164	9,982,284	5,165,021	4,817,264	2,219,722	1,058,649	1,161,072
Row %	100.0%	51.0%	49.0%	71.0%	36.7%	34.3%	15.8%	7.5%	8.3%
Column %	34.0%	34.9%	33.1%	34.2%	35.5%	32.9%	41.2%	43.2%	39.6%
Some College, no degree	8,095,205	3,824,203	4,271,002	5,802,974	2,727,289	3,075,685	1,152,850	508,110	644,740
Row %	100.0%	47.2%	52.8%	71.7%	33.7%	38.0%	14.2%	6.3%	8.0%
Column %	19.6%	18.6%	20.5%	19.9%	18.7%	21.0%	21.4%	20.7%	22.0%
Associate's Degree (occupational/vocational)	1,898,048	850,609	1,047,439	1,473,883	685,537	788,346	249,252	86,435	162,816
Row %	100.0%	44.8%	55.2%	77.7%	36.1%	41.5%	13.1%	4.6%	8.6%
Column %	4.6%	4.1%	5.0%	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	4.6%	3.5%	5.6%
Associate's Degree (academic)	1,665,842	698,612	967,230	1,264,828	541,352	723,476	194,003	66,987	127,016
Row %	100.0%	41.9%	58.1%	75.9%	32.5%	43.4%	11.6%	4.0%	7.6%
Column %	4.0%	3.4%	4.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.9%	3.6%	2.7%	4.3%
Bachelor's Degree (BA,BS,AB)	8,060,504	3,934,655	4,125,849	6,580,256	3,212,745	3,367,512	691,296	339,305	351,991
Row %	100%	48.8%	51.2%	81.6%	39.9%	41.8%	8.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Column %	19.5%	19.1%	19.8%	22.5%	22.1%	23.0%	12.8%	13.8%	12.0%
Master's Degree MA,MS,MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)	1,627,341	848,518	778,822	1,362,459	685,515	676,944	78,384	48,036	30,348
Row %	100.0%	52.1%	47.9%	83.7%	42.1%	41.6%	4.8%	3.0%	1.9%
Column %	3.9%	4.1%	3.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%	1.5%	2.0%	1.0%
Professional Degree (MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	471,011	270,980	200,032	381,987	230,416	151,571	20,143	5,266	14,877
Row %	100.0%	57.5%	42.5%	81.1%	48.9%	32.2%	4.3%	1.1%	3.2%
Column %	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Doctorate (PhD, EdD)	183,597	118,944	64,653	153,050	101,204	51,845	1,510	1,510	
Row %	100.0%	64.8%	35.2%	83.4%	55.1%	28.2%	0.8%	0.8%	
Column %	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+++ Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. +++ p<.001, ++ p<.01, + p<.05

~~~Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001,~~ p<.01,~ p<.05
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5,215,952	2,771,459	2,444,493	1,161,635	593,954	567,681	402,968	206,413	196,554
12.6%	6.7%	5.9%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2,180,557	1,236,698	943,860	99,101	52,468	46,633	47,072	23,525	23,547
40.9%	23.2%	17.7%	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
41.8%	44.6%	38.6%	8.5%	8.8%	8.2%	11.7%	11.4%	12.0%
1,484,759	770,797	713,962	242,710	121,532	121,177	131,681	59,993	71,688
10.6%	5.5%	5.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
28.5%	27.8%	29.2%	20.9%	20.5%	21.3%	32.7%	29.1%	36.5%
798,254	402,557	395,697	241,295	125,251	116,044	99,832	60,996	38,836
9.9%	5.0%	4.9%	3.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%
15.3%	14.5%	16.2%	20.8%	21.1%	20.4%	24.8%	29.6%	19.8%
127,611	50,369	77,242	30,979	17,075	13,904	16,324	11,192	5,132
6.7%	2.7%	4.1%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%
2.4%	1.8%	3.2%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	4.1%	5.4%	2.6%
125,803	56,196	69,607	59,434	26,678	32,756	21,775	7,399	14,376
7.6%	3.4%	4.2%	3.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%
2.4%	2.0%	2.8%	5.1%	4.5%	5.8%	5.4%	3.6%	7.3%
397,241	195,900	201,340	333,854	155,578	178,276	57,856	31,127	26,730
4.9%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	1.9%	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
7.6%	7.1%	8.2%	28.7%	26.2%	31.4%	14.4%	15.1%	13.6%
71,020	44,861	26,159	97,329	61,098	36,231	18,149	9,009	9,140
4.4%	2.8%	1.6%	6.0%	3.8%	2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%
1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	8.4%	10.3%	6.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%
25,917	13,331	12,586	35,044	19,493	15,552	7,920	2,474	5,446
5.5%	2.8%	2.7%	7.4%	4.1%	3.3%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%
0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%	2.0%	1.2%	2.8%
4,790	749	4,041	21,888	14,782	7,106	2,359	698	1,661
2.6%	0.4%	2.2%	11.9%	8.1%	3.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%
0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.9%	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 8c. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Educational Attainment Ages 35-44 in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + +	42,334,830	20,971,689	21,363,140	31,834,304	15,977,867	15,856,437	5,106,001	2,343,755	2,762,247
Row %	100.0%	49.5%	50.5%	75.2%	37.7%	37.5%	12.1%	5.5%	6.5%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Diploma	4,929,180	2,593,755	2,335,425	2,401,260	1,340,164	1,061,097	822,205	423,211	398,994
Row %	100.0%	52.6%	47.4%	48.7%	27.2%	21.5%	16.7%	8.6%	8.1%
Column %	11.6%	12.4%	10.9%	7.5%	8.4%	6.7%	16.1%	18.1%	14.4%
High School Graduate	14,102,092	6,872,123	7,229,969	10,662,350	5,227,232	5,435,118	1,963,604	933,380	1,030,224
Row %	100.0%	48.7%	51.3%	75.6%	37.1%	38.5%	13.9%	6.6%	7.3%
Column %	33.3%	32.8%	33.8%	33.5%	32.7%	34.3%	38.5%	39.8%	37.3%
Some College, no degree	8,237,483	3,972,517	4,264,965	6,258,959	3,064,140	3,194,819	1,139,641	495,111	644,529
Row %	100.0%	48.2%	51.8%	76.0%	37.2%	38.8%	13.8%	6.0%	7.8%
Column %	19.5%	18.9%	20.0%	19.7%	19.2%	20.1%	22.3%	21.1%	23.3%
Associate's Degree (occupational/vocational)	2,030,436	895,854	1,134,582	1,682,807	749,865	932,942	190,021	72,630	117,391
Row %	100.0%	44.1%	55.9%	82.9%	36.9%	45.9%	9.4%	3.6%	5.8%
Column %	4.8%	4.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.7%	5.9%	3.7%	3.1%	4.2%
Associate's Degree (academic)	1,762,816	762,942	999,873	1,380,839	607,195	773,645	190,406	63,885	126,521
Row %	100.0%	43.3%	56.7%	78.3%	34.4%	43.9%	10.8%	3.6%	7.2%
Column %	4.2%	3.6%	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%	4.9%	3.7%	2.7%	4.6%
Bachelor's Degree (BA,BS,AB)	7,388,128	3,784,256	3,603,872	6,140,530	3,204,082	2,936,447	560,966	262,012	298,954
Row %	100.0%	51.2%	48.8%	83.1%	43.4%	39.7%	7.6%	3.5%	4.0%
Column %	17.5%	18.0%	16.9%	19.3%	20.1%	18.5%	11.0%	11.2%	10.8%
Master's Degree (MA,MS,MEng,MEd, MSW, MBA)	2,643,915	1,284,125	1,359,790	2,294,402	1,126,556	1,167,846	155,545	54,058	101,487
Row %	100.0%	48.6%	51.4%	86.8%	42.6%	44.2%	5.9%	2.0%	3.8%
Column %	6.2%	6.1%	6.4%	7.2%	7.1%	7.4%	3.0%	2.3%	3.7%
Professional Degree (MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	792,628	516,830	275,797	680,276	444,849	235,427	45,446	20,217	25,229
Row %	100.0%	65.2%	34.8%	85.8%	56.1%	29.7%	5.7%	2.6%	3.2%
Column %	1.9%	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%	2.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Doctorate (PhD, EdD)	448,152	289,287	158,865	332,880	213,785	119,095	38,167	19,250	18,917
Row %	100.0%	64.6%	35.4%	74.3%	47.7%	26.6%	8.5%	4.3%	4.2%
Column %	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

~ ~ ~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p<.001, ~ ~ p<.01, ~ p<.05

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
3,861,288	1,900,449	1,960,839	1,213,821	567,515	646,307	319,415	182,103	137,312
9.1%	4.5%	4.6%	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1,495,238	744,564	750,674	150,117	52,098	98,019	60,360	33,719	26,641
30.3%	15.1%	15.2%	3.0%	1.1%	2.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%
38.7%	39.2%	38.3%	12.4%	9.2%	15.2%	18.9%	18.5%	19.4%
1,121,085	543,843	577,241	246,743	106,465	140,278	108,309	61,202	47,107
7.9%	3.9%	4.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
29.0%	28.6%	29.4%	20.3%	18.8%	21.7%	33.9%	33.6%	34.3%
610,945	281,309	329,636	167,276	99,708	67,569	60,662	32,250	28,412
7.4%	3.4%	4.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
15.8%	14.8%	16.8%	13.8%	17.6%	10.5%	19.0%	17.7%	20.7%
104,217	55,904	48,313	39,733	11,258	28,475	13,657	6,197	7,461
5.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
2.7%	2.9%	2.5%	3.3%	2.0%	4.4%	4.3%	3.4%	5.4%
117,647	57,336	60,311	57,103	27,766	29,337	16,820	6,761	10,060
6.7%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%
3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	4.7%	4.9%	4.5%	5.3%	3.7%	7.3%
264,050	130,802	133,248	389,538	159,638	229,900	33,044	27,721	5,323
3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	5.3%	2.2%	3.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	32.1%	28.1%	35.6%	10.3%	15.2%	3.9%
85,172	42,654	42,518	90,671	54,315	36,356	18,125	6,542	11,583
3.2%	1.6%	1.6%	3.4%	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	7.5%	9.6%	5.6%	5.7%	3.6%	8.4%
36,201	26,695	9,506	27,903	22,268	5,635	2,802	2,802	
4.6%	3.4%	1.2%	3.5%	2.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	
0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	2.3%	3.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%	
26,733	17,342	9,391	44,737	34,000	10,737	5,636	4,911	725
6.0%	3.9%	2.1%	10.0%	7.6%	2.4%	1.3%	1.1%	0.2%
0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	3.7%	6.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.7%	0.5%

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 8d. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Educational Attainment Ages 45-54 in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + +	30,693,512	15,021,713	15,671,800	24,179,422	11,950,375	12,229,047	3,148,829	1,419,221	1,729,608
Row %	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%	78.8%	38.9%	39.8%	10.3%	4.6%	5.6%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Diploma	4,221,688	2,086,899	2,134,789	2,181,516	1,086,414	1,095,101	771,862	374,638	397,224
Row %	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%	51.7%	25.7%	25.9%	18.3%	8.9%	9.4%
Column %	13.8%	13.9%	13.6%	9.0%	9.1%	9.0%	24.5%	26.4%	23.0%
High School Graduate	9,967,602	4,350,720	5,616,881	7,966,931	3,486,807	4,480,123	1,128,654	496,460	632,194
Row %	100.0%	43.6%	56.4%	79.9%	35.0%	44.9%	11.3%	5.0%	6.3%
Column %	32.5%	29.0%	35.8%	32.9%	29.2%	36.6%	35.8%	35.0%	36.6%
Some College, no degree	5,530,991	2,564,025	2,966,966	4,568,750	2,120,822	2,447,928	553,376	231,050	322,326
Row %	100.0%	46.4%	53.6%	82.6%	38.3%	44.3%	10.0%	4.2%	5.8%
Column %	18.0%	17.1%	18.9%	18.9%	17.7%	20.0%	17.6%	16.3%	18.6%
Associate's Degree (occupational/vocational)	1,253,230	586,708	666,522	1,050,228	486,424	563,804	109,421	54,612	54,809
Row %	100.0%	46.8%	53.2%	83.8%	38.8%	45.0%	8.7%	4.4%	4.4%
Column %	4.1%	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%	4.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.2%
Associate's Degree (academic)	1,112,804	523,685	589,118	941,797	456,611	485,186	95,580	34,714	60,866
Row %	100.0%	47.1%	52.9%	84.6%	41.0%	43.6%	8.6%	3.1%	5.5%
Column %	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	3.0%	2.4%	3.5%
Bachelor's Degree (BA,BS,AB)	5,031,357	2,766,272	2,265,085	4,300,160	2,430,310	1,869,850	318,928	139,201	179,727
Row %	100.0%	55.0%	45.0%	85.5%	48.3%	37.2%	6.3%	2.8%	3.6%
Column %	16.4%	18.4%	14.5%	17.8%	20.3%	15.3%	10.1%	9.8%	10.4%
Master's Degree (MA,MS,MEng,MEd, MSW, MBA)	2,490,695	1,323,552	1,167,143	2,216,560	1,166,694	1,049,865	144,578	71,947	72,631
Row %	100.0%	53.1%	46.9%	89.0%	46.8%	42.2%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Column %	8.1%	8.8%	7.4%	9.2%	9.8%	8.6%	4.6%	5.1%	4.2%
Professional Degree (MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	569,340	448,143	121,197	497,700	396,431	101,268	9,858	5,792	4,066
Row %	100.0%	78.7%	21.3%	87.4%	69.6%	17.8%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Column %	1.9%	3.0%	0.8%	2.1%	3.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Doctorate (PhD, EdD)	515,805	371,708	144,097	455,782	319,861	135,921	16,571	10,806	5,764
Row %	100.0%	72.1%	27.9%	88.4%	62.0%	26.4%	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%
Column %	1.7%	2.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05
+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05
~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001, ~~ p<.01, ~ p<.05
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2,270,926	1,093,165	1,177,761	862,073	432,481	429,592	232,262	126,470	105,791
7.4%	3.6%	3.8%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1,101,187	537,625	563,562	119,638	65,552	54,085	47,486	22,670	24,816
26.1%	12.7%	13.3%	2.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%
48.5%	49.2%	47.9%	13.9%	15.2%	12.6%	20.4%	17.9%	23.5%
572,011	247,557	324,454	211,032	74,121	136,911	88,974	45,775	43,199
5.7%	2.5%	3.3%	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
25.2%	22.6%	27.5%	24.5%	17.1%	31.9%	38.3%	36.2%	40.8%
277,934	132,396	145,539	101,116	62,058	39,058	29,815	17,699	12,116
5.0%	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
12.2%	12.1%	12.4%	11.7%	14.3%	9.1%	12.8%	14.0%	11.5%
58,679	31,021	27,658	26,087	9,291	16,796	8,815	5,360	3,455
4.7%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
2.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.2%	3.3%
44,415	23,504	20,912	22,813	5,664	17,149	8815	3,193	5,006
4.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1%	0.3%	0.4%
2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%	1.3%	4.0%	4%	2.5%	4.7%
152,518	77,503	75,015	234,307	103,647	130,660	25,445	15,612	9,833
3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	4.7%	2.1%	2.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
6.7%	7.1%	6.4%	27.2%	24.0%	30.4%	11.0%	12.3%	9.3%
40,055	21,410	18,645	74,311	55,120	19,191	15,191	8,379.63	6,811.04
1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	3.0%	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	8.6%	12.7%	4.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.4%
18,142	16,810	1,332	41,841	27,309	14,531	1,799	1,799	
3.2%	3.0%	0.2%	7.3%	4.8%	2.6%	0.3%	0.3%	
0.8%	1.5%	0.1%	4.9%	6.3%	3.4%	0.8%	1.4%	
5,985	5,340	645	30,930	29,719	1,211	6,537	5,981	556
1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	6.0%	5.8%	0.2%	1.3%	1.2%	0.1%
0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	3.6%	6.9%	0.3%	2.8%	4.7%	0.5%

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States Population in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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Table 8e. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Educational Attainment Ages 55-64 in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + +	20,755,557	9,877,783	10,877,774	16,787,511	8,181,599	8,605,912	2,042,610	883,475	1,159,135
Row %	100.0%	47.6%	52.4%	80.9%	39.4%	41.5%	9.8%	4.3%	5.6%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	154.3%	100.0%	100.0%	18.8%	100.0%	100.0%
No Diploma	4,729,290	2,231,250	2,498,040	2,970,809	1,469,773	1,501,036	799,108	368,871	430,238
Row %	100.0%	47.2%	52.8%	62.8%	31.1%	31.7%	16.9%	7.8%	9.1%
Column %	22.8%	22.6%	23.0%	17.7%	18.0%	17.4%	39.1%	41.8%	37.1%
High School Graduate	7,745,139	3,180,763	4,564,376	6,553,789	2,703,331	3,850,458	719,584	305,610	413,974
Row %	100.0%	41.1%	58.9%	84.6%	34.9%	49.7%	9.3%	3.9%	5.3%
Column %	37.3%	32.2%	42.0%	39.0%	33.0%	44.7%	35.2%	34.6%	35.7%
Some College, no degree	3,243,226	1,547,858	1,695,368	2,819,718	1,375,721	1,443,997	244,490	90,286	154,204
Row %	100.0%	47.7%	52.3%	86.9%	42.4%	44.5%	7.5%	2.8%	4.8%
Column %	15.6%	15.7%	15.6%	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%	12.0%	10.2%	13.3%
Associate's Degree (occupational/vocational)	552,701	242,916	309,785	464,261	201,299	262,961	43,522	21,424	22,099
Row %	100.0%	44.0%	56.0%	84.0%	36.4%	47.6%	7.9%	3.9%	4.0%
Column %	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	3.1%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%
Associate's Degree (academic)	535,485	237,095	298,390	446,553	203,502	243,051	43,579	13,518	30,062
Row %	100.0%	44.3%	55.7%	83.4%	38.0%	45.4%	8.1%	2.5%	5.6%
Column %	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%
Bachelor's Degree (BA,BS,AB)	2,266,596	1,335,933	930,663	2,027,134	1,227,273	799,861	108,786	40,695	68,091
Row %	100.0%	58.9%	41.1%	89.4%	54.1%	35.3%	4.8%	1.8%	3.0%
Column %	10.9%	13.5%	8.6%	12.1%	15.0%	9.3%	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%
Master's Degree (MA,MS,MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)	1,107,478	640,817	466,660	988,832	580,841	407,991	67,597	31,503	36,094
Row %	100.0%	57.9%	42.1%	89.3%	52.4%	36.8%	6.1%	2.8%	3.3%
Column %	5.3%	6.5%	4.3%	5.9%	7.1%	4.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.1%
Professional Degree (MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	297,456	237,403	60,053	268,510	220,421	48,089	2,242	989	1,254
Row %	100.0%	79.8%	20.2%	90.3%	74.1%	16.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Column %	1.4%	2.4%	0.6%	1.6%	2.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Doctorate (PhD, EdD)	278,186	223,747	54,439	247,905	199,436	48,468	13,700	10,579	3,120
Row %	100.0%	80.4%	19.6%	89.1%	71.7%	17.4%	4.9%	3.8%	1.1%
Column %	1.3%	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~~~ p<.001, ~~ p<.01, ~ p<.05
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1,394,716	603,295	791,420	405,612	162,760	242,853	125,108	46,654	78,454
6.7%	2.9%	3.8%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.22%	0.38%
12.8%	100.0%	100.0%	3.7%	100.0%	100.0%	1.2%	100.0%	100.0%
825,588	346,658	478,930	90,332	29,598	60,734	43,453	16,350	27,103
17.5%	7.3%	10.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
59.2%	57.5%	60.5%	22.3%	18.2%	25.0%	34.7%	35.0%	34.5%
293,374	110,607	182,767	140,903	49,370	91,533	37,488	11,845	25,644
3.8%	1.4%	2.4%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
21.0%	18.3%	23.1%	34.7%	30.3%	37.7%	30.0%	25.4%	32.7%
123,123	57,149	65,974	37,688	18,267	19,421	18,206	6,435	11,771
3.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
8.8%	9.5%	8.3%	9.3%	11.2%	8.0%	14.6%	13.8%	15.0%
28,373	12,213	16,160	10,906	6,423	4,483	5,639	1,556	4,083
5.1%	2.2%	2.9%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	3.9%	1.8%	4.5%	3.3%	5.2%
21,804	12,738	9,067	21,481	5,271	16,211	2,067	2,067	
4.1%	2.4%	1.7%	4.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.4%	0.4%	
1.6%	2.1%	1.1%	5.3%	3.2%	6.7%	1.7%	4.4%	
66,460	43,407	23,053	59,155	23,388	35,767	5,062	1,171	3,891
2.9%	1.9%	1.0%	2.6%	1.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
4.8%	7.2%	2.9%	14.6%	14.4%	14.7%	4.0%	2.5%	5.0%
24,509	15,186	9,323	14,590	7,299	7,291	11,949	5,987	5,962
2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%
1.8%	2.5%	1.2%	3.6%	4.5%	3.0%	9.6%	12.8%	7.6%
8,501	3,932	4,569	18,203	12,061	6,141			
2.9%	1.3%	1.5%	6.1%	4.1%	2.1%			
0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	4.5%	7.4%	2.5%			
	1,407	1,578	12,355	11,082	1,272	1,243	1,243	
0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	4.4%	4.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	
0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	3.0%	6.8%	0.5%	1.0%	2.7%	

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 8f. Sex and Race/Ethnic Distribution of the United States Population by Educational Attainment Ages 65 and over in 1995

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total *** + + +	31,267,438	13,003,213	18,264,224	26,683,784	11,102,089	15,581,695	2,527,897	987,638	1,540,259
Row %	100.0%	41.6%	58.4%	85.3%	35.5%	49.8%	8.1%	3.2%	4.9%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
100.0%									
No Diploma	11,306,702	4,741,566	6,565,136	8,415,951	3,553,866	4,862,085	1,594,042	642,025	952,017
Row %	100.0%	41.9%	58.1%	74.4%	31.4%	43.0%	14.1%	5.7%	8.4%
Column %	36.2%	36.5%	35.9%	31.5%	32.0%	31.2%	63.1%	65.0%	61.8%
High School Graduate	10,574,915	3,799,120	6,775,794	9,583,956	3,424,487	6,159,469	568,617	198,015	370,602
Row %	100.0%	35.9%	64.1%	90.6%	32.4%	58.2%	5.4%	1.9%	3.5%
Column %	33.8%	29.2%	37.1%	35.9%	30.8%	39.5%	22.5%	20.0%	24.1%
Some College, no degree	4,248,844	1,886,245	2,362,598	3,928,271	1,732,676	2,195,595	187,792	83,340	104,452
Row %	100.0%	44.4%	55.6%	92.5%	40.8%	51.7%	4.4%	2.0%	2.5%
Column %	13.6%	14.5%	12.9%	14.7%	15.6%	14.1%	7.4%	8.4%	6.8%
Associate's Degree (occupational/vocational)	650,128	174,128	476,000	600,528	152,018	448,510	21,924	10,332	11,593
Row %	100.0%	26.8%	73.2%	92.4%	23.4%	69.0%	3.4%	1.6%	1.8%
Column %	2.1%	1.3%	2.6%	2.3%	1.4%	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Associate's Degree (academic)	433,072	165,876	267,196	410,309	149,742	260,567	7,921	7,921	
Row %	100.0%	38.3%	61.7%	94.7%	34.6%	60.2%	1.8%	1.8%	
Column %	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.3%	0.8%	
Bachelor's Degree (BA,BS,AB)	2,566,363	1,311,186	1,255,178	2,398,888	1,231,958	1,166,930	72,414	23,733	48,681
Row %	100.0%	51.1%	48.9%	93.5%	48.0%	45.5%	2.8%	0.9%	1.9%
Column %	8.2%	10.1%	6.9%	9.0%	11.1%	7.5%	2.9%	2.4%	3.2%
Master's Degree (MA,MS,MEng,MEd, MSW, MBA)	948,011	494,031	453,980	859,644	466,391	393,253	53,525	7,235	46,290
Row %	100.0%	52.1%	47.9%	90.7%	49.2%	41.5%	5.6%	0.8%	4.9%
Column %	3.0%	3.8%	2.5%	3.2%	4.2%	2.5%	2.1%	0.7%	3.0%
Professional Degree (MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	297,504	239,520	57,984	269,871	221,122	48,749	6,201	2,537	3,664
Row %	100.0%	80.5%	19.5%	90.7%	74.3%	16.4%	2.1%	0.9%	1.2%
Column %	1.0%	1.8%	0.3%	1.0%	2.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Doctorate (PhD, EdD)	241,898	191,540	50,358	216,366	169,829	46,537	15,461	12,500	2,961
Row %	100.0%	79.2%	20.8%	89.4%	70.2%	19.2%	6.4%	5.2%	1.2%
Column %	0.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.2%

Note: ***Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with whites. *** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05

+ + + Tests of statistical significance compare white men with white women. + + + p<.001, + + p<.01, + p<.05

~ ~ ~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p<.001, ~ ~ p<.01, ~ p<.05

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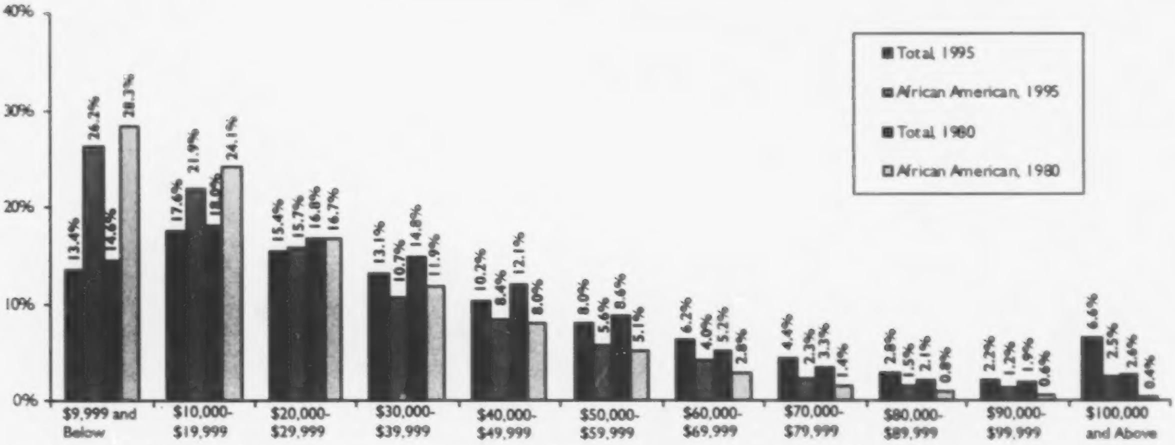
Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1,428,058	634,396	793,662	510,746	227,616	283,130	116,953	51,475	65,478
4.6%	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
1,005,157	429,941	575,216	215,491	81,485	134,006	76,062	34,249	41,812
8.9%	3.8%	5.1%	1.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
70.4%	67.8%	72.5%	42.2%	35.8%	47.3%	65.0%	66.5%	63.9%
256,921	117,495	139,426	146,713	53,398	93,315	18,708	5,725	12,982
2.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
18.0%	18.5%	17.6%	28.7%	23.5%	33.0%	16.0%	11.1%	19.8%
58,778	27,015	31,763	60,992	34,506	26,486	13,010	8,708	4,303
1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
4.1%	4.3%	4.0%	11.9%	15.2%	9.4%	11.1%	16.9%	6.6%
16,040	7,041	8,999	11,636	4,738	6,898			
2.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%			
1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%			
9,693	3,064	6,629	5,149	5,149		-		
2.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%		0.0%		
0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	2.3%		0.0%		
46,367	25,227	21,140	46,781	28,723	18,058	1,914	1,545	369
1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
3.2%	4.0%	2.7%	9.2%	12.6%	6.4%	1.6%	3.0%	0.6%
14,646	7,431	7,215	17,057	12,689	4,368	3,140	285	2,855
1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	3.3%	5.6%	1.5%	2.7%	0.6%	4.4%
14,121	11,707	2,413	3,191	3,191		4,120	963	3,158
4.7%	3.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%		1.4%	0.3%	1.1%
1.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%		3.5%	1.9%	4.8%
6,335	5,474	860	3,737	3,737		-		
2.6%	2.3%	0.4%	1.5%	1.5%		0.0%		
0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	1.6%		0.0%		

This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Figure 6. Distribution of African Americans in the United States by Household Income: 1980 and 1995



Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement s 1980 and 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Tables 8a through 8f illustrate that, like their distribution in the lower income ranges, African American adults are overrepresented relative to the general population among the lower educational attainment levels, and underrepresented among the higher educational attainment categories.

- Among African Americans between the ages of 18 to 24 in 1995, 71.8% were at least high school graduates compared to 77.2% of the overall population, 54.2% of Hispanics, 82.9% of Asians, and 82.8% of whites.
- Of the 5,145,578 African Americans between the ages of 25 and 34 in 1995, 8.2% had attained an associate's degree, 12.8% a bachelor's degree, and 1.5% a master's degree. Less than 1% of the African American population had received a doctoral or first-professional degree. This compares with overall population rates of 8.6% having attained an associate's degree, 19.5% a bachelor's degree, 3.9% a master's degree, and 1.5% a doctoral or first-professional degree.

Even with higher educational attainment, however, the annual incomes of African Americans at each educational level are lower than the earnings of the overall population at that level.

Table 9 presents the distribution of full-time employed African Americans between the ages of 25 to 60 among eight occupational categories, reflecting employment status attainment. The eight occupational categories in descending order of status are:

(1) Executive, Administrative and Managerial Occupations

(2) Professional Specialty

(3) Technicians & related support occupations

(4) Sales occupations

(5) Administrative support occupations including clerical

(6) Private household service occupations

(7) Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors

(8) Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

- Among full-time employed African Americans between the ages 25 to 60 in 1995, 15.3 % had executive, administrative and managerial occupations compared to 22.7% of the overall population, 14.0% of Hispanics, 17.7% of Asians and 24.7% of Whites.
- Of the 6,433,429 full-time employed African Americans between the ages 25 and 60 in 1995, 15.9% were professional specialists, 5.5% were technicians, 10.2% were sales people, 26.5% were administrative support personnel, 0.7% were private household service personnel, 16.8% were machine operators, and 9.2% were equipment cleaners. This compares with the overall rates of 21.9% having professional specialties, 4.9% being technicians, 14.9% being sales people, 20.0% being administrative support personnel, 0.4% being private household service personnel, 10.4% being machine operators, and 4.7% being equipment cleaners.
- **Table 9** illustrates that, similar to the lower income ranges and educational attainment levels, African Americans are less often found in the higher occupational categories relative to the general population.

CONCLUSION

These selected educational and economic characteristics of African Americans are presented in order to provide a context for the data and information in the remainder of this Data Book. As the largest major minority population group in the U.S., and as one that continues to grow faster than the overall population, African Americans and their educational, economic and social progress provide a substantial part of the overall barometer of the national educational and socioeconomic climate that will have an impact upon the well-being of all Americans.

The remainder of the Data Book (Volumes I, II, and III) relies upon other national data bases to provide a comprehensive description of the educational plight, progress, and challenges of African American students at the pre-school age level, at various phases of childhood and adolescence, and through various stages of adulthood. It also focuses upon African American educational professionals from teachers and administrators to college and university faculty. Volume I focuses upon higher and adult education. Volume II examines pre-school through high school education. And Volume III addresses the transition from school to work and school to college. Strengths and limitations of the existing data bases are pointed out throughout the Data Book. Research questions are presented at the end of the Data Book. These questions reflect many of the challenges that practitioners and researchers are confronting in their search for improving educational achievement.

Table 9. Race/Ethnic and Sex Distribution of the United States Population between ages 25 and 60 By Full-Time Occupation Status in 1995.

(weighted sample size)

	Overall			White (Non-Hispanic)			African American (Non-Hispanic)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** +++ ~~~	63,152,422	32,202,482	30,949,939	49,864,953	25,863,939	24,001,014	6,433,429	2,735,665	3,697,764
Row %	100.0%	51.0%	49.0%	79.0%	41.0%	38.0%	10.2%	4.3%	5.9%
Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Executive, Administrative and Managerial Occupations	14,339,699	8,416,159	5,923,540	12,306,262	7,408,023	4,898,239	986,950	434,312	552,638
Row %	100.0%	58.7%	41.3%	85.8%	51.7%	34.2%	6.9%	3.0%	3.9%
Column %	22.7%	26.1%	19.1%	24.7%	28.6%	20.4%	15.3%	15.9%	14.9%
Professional Specialty Occupations	13,860,402	7,111,835	6,748,566	11,681,881	6,087,827	5,594,054	1,021,458	381,839	639,619
Row %	100.0%	51.3%	48.7%	84.3%	43.9%	40.4%	7.4%	2.8%	4.6%
Column %	21.9%	22.1%	21.8%	23.4%	23.5%	23.3%	15.9%	14.0%	17.3%
Technicians & related support occupations	3,102,717	1,579,871	1,522,845	2,416,286	1,256,779	1,159,508	353,161	146,033	207,128
Row %	100.0%	50.9%	49.1%	77.9%	40.5%	37.4%	11.4%	4.7%	6.7%
Column %	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%
Sales occupations	9,389,231	5,801,023	3,588,208	7,811,208	4,994,732	2,816,476	654,395	278,348	376,047
Row %	100.0%	61.8%	38.2%	83.2%	53.2%	30.0%	7.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Column %	14.9%	18.0%	11.6%	15.7%	19.3%	11.7%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
Administrative support occupations including clerical	12,616,357	2,777,887	9,838,470	9,583,658	1,960,534	7,623,125	1,702,009	408,331	1,293,678
Row %	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%	76.0%	15.5%	60.4%	13.5%	3.2%	10.3%
Column %	20.0%	8.6%	31.8%	19.2%	7.6%	31.8%	26.5%	14.9%	35.0%
Private household service occupations	270,750	17,292	253,458	106,471	10,325	96,146	42,705	4,768	37,937
Row %	100.0%	6.4%	93.6%	39.3%	3.8%	35.5%	15.8%	1.8%	14.0%
Column %	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	6,594,043	4,082,583	2,511,460	4,150,957	2,711,353	1,439,604	1,080,212	584,873	495,339
Row %	100.0%	61.9%	38.1%	63.0%	41.1%	21.8%	16.4%	8.9%	7.5%
Column %	10.4%	12.7%	8.1%	8.3%	10.5%	6.0%	16.8%	21.4%	13.4%
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,979,223	2,415,832	563,391	1,808,227	1,434,366	373,862	592,540	497,161	95,379
Row %	100.0%	81.1%	18.9%	60.7%	48.1%	12.5%	19.9%	16.7%	3.2%
Column %	4.7%	7.5%	1.8%	3.6%	5.5%	1.6%	9.2%	18.2%	2.6%

Note: *** Tests of statistical significance compare African Americans with Whites. *** $p<.001$, ** $p<.01$, * $p<.05$

+++ Tests of statistical significance compare White Men with White Women. +++ $p<.001$, ++ $p<.01$, + $p<.05$

~~~ Tests of statistical significance compare African American Men with African American Women. ~~~ $p<.001$, ~~ $p<.01$, ~ $p<.05$
~~~

Hispanic			Asian			Other		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
4,564,410	2,366,177	2,198,233	1,830,935	978,607	852,328	458,695	258,094	200,601
7.2%	3.7%	3.5%	2.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
640,839	362,008	278,831	323,680	168,123	155,558	81,968	43,694	38,274
4.5%	2.5%	1.9%	2.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
14.0%	15.3%	12.7%	17.7%	17.2%	18.3%	17.9%	16.9%	19.1%
511,401	244,483	266,918	529,727	325,201	204,526	115,934	72,484	43,450
3.7%	1.8%	1.9%	3.8%	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
11.2%	10.3%	12.1%	28.9%	33.2%	24.0%	25.3%	28.1%	21.7%
172,838	92,645	80,193	140,518	69,474	71,044	19,913	14,941	4,973
5.6%	3.0%	2.6%	4.5%	2.2%	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%
3.8%	3.9%	3.6%	7.7%	7.1%	8.3%	4.3%	5.8%	2.5%
597,330	336,012	261,318	259,377	151,974	107,403	66,920	39,956	26,964
6.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
13.1%	14.2%	11.9%	14.2%	15.5%	12.6%	14.6%	15.5%	13.4%
971,477	273,301	698,177	279,101	109,340	169,761	80,111	26,381	53,730
7.7%	2.2%	5.5%	2.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
21.3%	11.6%	31.8%	15.2%	11.2%	19.9%	17.5%	10.2%	26.8%
117,800	2,133	115,667	3,458		3,458	316	65	251
43.5%	0.8%	42.7%	1.3%		1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
2.6%	0.1%	5.3%	0.2%		0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
1,066,292	633,575	432,717	223,380	109,944	113,436	73,202	42,839	30,363
16.2%	9.6%	6.6%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%
23.4%	26.8%	19.7%	12.2%	11.2%	13.3%	16.0%	16.6%	15.1%
486,433	422,020	64,413	71,693	44,551	27,142	20,330	17,734	2,596
16.3%	14.2%	2.2%	2.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
10.7%	17.8%	2.9%	3.9%	4.6%	3.2%	4.4%	6.9%	1.3%

Note: This population includes citizens and non-citizens who resided in the United States in 1995

Source: Current Population Survey March Supplement 1995, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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CHAPTER II.
Representation of African Americans Among Higher Education Enrollments and Completions

What is the current representation of African Americans among undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional students? How has their representation changed over time? How does the representation of African Americans among degree recipients vary by type of degree program, institutional type, and academic field? The best available source of data for answering these questions is the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's primary mechanism for tracking the numbers of students enrolled in undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree programs as well as the numbers of students who receive associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and first-professional degrees each year.

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the current representation and changes over time in the representation of African Americans among students enrolled in: America's colleges and universities overall; institutions of various types; among students who received degrees from America's colleges and universities; and among students who received degrees in different academic disciplines. In addition, the representation of African Americans at all colleges and universities is compared with their representation at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

PART I — OVERVIEW

Although they are still underrepresented relative to their representation in the traditional college-age population (14.3%), African American men and women are enrolling at and graduating from all levels of postsecondary education in increasing numbers. After falling from 9.4% in 1976 to 8.8% in 1984, African Americans increased their representation among higher education students to 10.1% in 1994. Over the same period they increased their representation among bachelor's degree recipients from 6.4% to 7.0%.

These improving enrollment and graduation representations can be credited mostly to the increase in African American women entering and completing college. While the numbers of African American men who were enrolled and who completed bachelor's degrees increased between 1976 to 1994, the percentage of all enrolled students and of bachelor's degree recipients who were African American men declined over this period from 4.3% to 3.8% and from 2.7% to 2.6%, respectively.

Nonetheless, at their present rates of enrollment and graduation, African Americans are unlikely to fill their share of the new work force positions that require college degrees. Quite simply, African Americans are underrepresented among higher education enrollments and degree recipients at all levels. Their choice of field and institutional type further narrows their opportunities to be adequately represented in the most prestigious areas of the workforce.

African American women made important gains in degree attainment between 1976 and 1994. African American women received 60% more associate's degrees and 55.4% more bachelor's degrees in 1994 than in 1976. By comparison, African American men received 10.9% more associate's degrees and 19.6% more bachelor's degrees. While the number of doctoral degrees awarded to African American women rose by 51%, the number awarded to African American men fell by 20.5%. The percentage of master's degrees awarded to both African American men and African American women declined between 1976 and 1994 at colleges and universities nationwide.

The 70% leap in the numbers of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans signals an important advance from 1976. Although the increase is largely attributed to higher numbers of African American women receiving these degrees (up 219%), African American men also made small gains (up 5.1%).

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) play a vital role in educating African American college students. Enrollments in HBCUs grew steadily between 1976 and 1994, increasing overall by 23% between 1984 and 1994. The decline in the proportion of African Americans attending and graduating from HBCUs in recent years is due to the overall increase of African Americans in higher education rather than to a decline in enrollment at HBCUs.

Anyone concerned with educational equity would be struck by the relative absence of African Americans who received degrees at all levels from research universities, and the preponderance of African Americans who received bachelor's and master's degrees from master's-level institutions. Similarly, a preponderance of African Americans received their doctorates from doctoral-granting institutions, rather than from more prestigious research universities.

Another important challenge is the narrow range of fields chosen by African Americans in undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools. Breadth is not apparent. At ,the associate's and bachelor's degree levels, African American women are concentrated in business and management areas. At the master's degree level, a high share of African American men than white men concentrated on education, while African American women tended to receive degrees in public administration. At the doctoral level, the percentages of both African American men and women who received doctorates in education and theology were about double those of whites. African Americans are most severely underrepresented at all degree levels in fields such as engineering and the physical and life sciences.

PART II — TABLES, DESCRIPTIONS AND AFRICAN AMERICAN HIGHLIGHTS

ACCESS TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

ENROLLMENT TRENDS AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NATIONWIDE

In fall, 1994, approximately 14.279 million students were enrolled in America's colleges and universities. **Table 1** shows that, at all colleges and universities, enrollments grew by 30.0% between 1976 and 1994 (from 10.986 million to 14.279 million).

- The number of African Americans enrolled in America's colleges and universities grew at a faster rate between 1976 and 1994 than the number of white students (40.2% versus 14.8%).

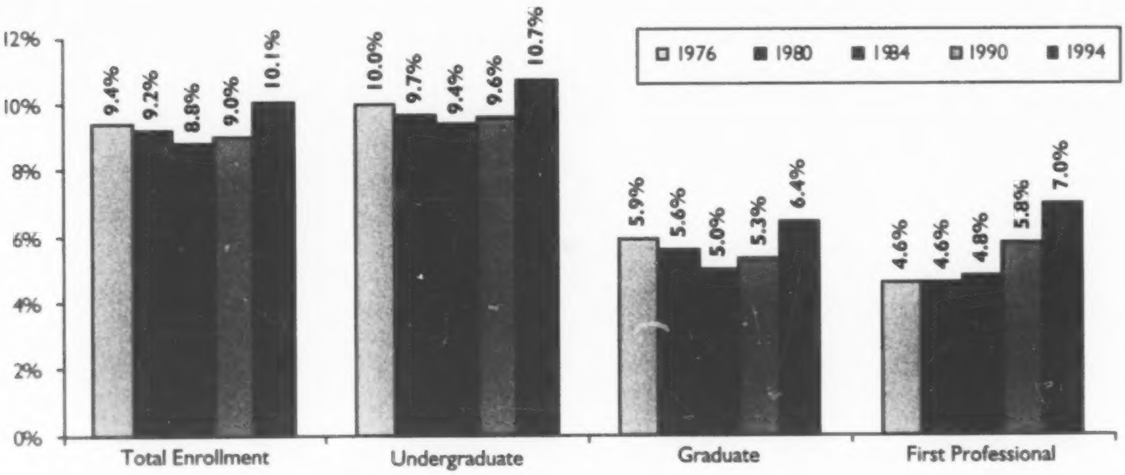
- The number of African American students increased from 1.033 million in fall, 1976 to 1.448 million in fall, 1994, while the number of white students increased from 9.076 million in 1976 to 10.416 million in 1994.

- **Figure 1** shows that, after a decline in representation from 9.4% in 1976 to 8.8% in 1984, African Americans increased their representation among college and university students to 10.1% by 1994.

- But, regardless of level, African Americans continued to be underrepresented among college and university students relative to their representation in the traditional college-age population in fall, 1994 (14.3%).

Throughout the period from 1976 to 1994, the number of African American women enrolled in higher education institutions nationwide exceeded the number of African American men (898,605 versus 549,603 in fall, 1994).

Figure 1. Representation of African Americans Among Students Enrolled in America's Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1994



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

- The male-female gap in African American enrollments grew from 10% in 1976 to 24% in 1994, compared with whites for whom the number of white women was 6% less than the number of white men in 1976 and only 10% greater than the number of white men in 1994.

- The female to male ratio was 1.63 to 1 for African Americans enrolled in higher education in 1994, compared to a female to male ratio of 1.24 to 1 for whites.

- Except among first-professional students, the representation of African American men among college and university students nationwide decreased between 1976 and 1994 (from 4.3% to 3.8%, overall) while the share of African American women grew (from 5.1% to 6.3%).

- Among first-professional students, African American men increased their representation slightly from 2.9% in fall 1976 to 3.1% in fall, 1994.

ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL AND CONTROL

The majority of students in higher education (85.9%) are enrolled in undergraduate programs. Regardless of race, women represented a larger proportion than men of undergraduate (55.8% versus 44.2%) and graduate students (54.9% versus 45.1%) in fall, 1994.

- **Table 1** shows that, between 1976 and 1994, African Americans were better represented among undergraduate students than among graduate students and first-professional students (10.7% versus 6.4% and 7.0% in fall, 1994).

- African Americans increased in representation from 5.9% of all graduate students in fall 1976 to 6.4% in fall, 1994 and from 4.6% of first-professional students in fall 1976 to 7.0% in fall, 1994.

- African Americans increased their representation among undergraduate students between 1976 and 1994 from 10.0% to 10.7%.

- While the number of white female first-professional students was less than the number of

Table 1. Fall Enrollment at America's Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1976 to Fall, 1994 (selected years)

(numbers in thousands in parentheses)

Year	Level	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic Total	White, Not Hispanic Male	White, Not Hispanic Female	African American, Not Hispanic Total	African American, Not Hispanic Male	African American, Not Hispanic Female
1976	Total Enrollment	100.0% (10,985.6)	52.7% (5,794.4)	47.3% (5,191.2)	82.6% (9,076.1)	43.8% (4,813.7)	38.8% (4,262.4)	9.4% (1,033.0)	4.3% (469.9)	5.1% (563.1)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (9,419.0)	52.0% (4,896.9)	48.0% (4,522.1)	82.2% (7,740.5)	43.0% (4,052.2)	39.2% (3,688.3)	10.0% (943.4)	4.6% (430.7)	5.4% (512.7)
	Graduate	100.0% (1,322.5)	53.5% (707.9)	46.5% (614.6)	84.4% (1,115.6)	44.5% (589.1)	39.8% (526.5)	5.9% (78.5)	2.4% (32.0)	3.5% (46.5)
	First Professional	100.% (244.1)	77.7% (189.6)	22.3% (54.4)	90.1% (220)	70.6% (172.4)	19.5% (47.6)	4.6% (11.2)	2.9% (7.2)	1.6% (3.9)
1980	Total Enrollment	100.0% (12,086.8)	48.5% (5,868.1)	51.5% (6,218.7)	81.4% (9,833.0)	39.5% (4,772.9)	41.9% (5,060.1)	9.2% (1,106.8)	3.8% (463.7)	5.3% (643.0)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (10,469.1)	47.7% (4,997.4)	52.3% (5,471.7)	81.0% (8,480.7)	38.7% (4,054.9)	42.3% (4,425.8)	9.7% (1,018.8)	4.1% (428.2)	5.6% (590.6)
	Graduate	100.0% (1,340.9)	50.1% (672.2)	49.9% (668.7)	82.4% (1,104.7)	40.2% (538.5)	42.2% (566.2)	5.6% (75.1)	2.1% (28.2)	3.5% (46.9)
	First Professional	100.0% (276.8)	71.7% (198.5)	28.3% (78.4)	89.5% (247.7)	64.8% (179.5)	24.6% (68.1)	4.6% (12.8)	2.7% (7.4)	2.0% (5.5)
1984	Total Enrollment	100.0% (12,233.0)	47.9% (5,858.3)	52.1% (6,374.7)	80.2% (9,814.7)	38.3% (4,689.9)	41.9% (5,124.7)	8.8% (1,075.8)	3.6% (436.8)	5.2% (639.0)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (10,610.8)	47.1% (5,002.4)	52.9% (5,608.4)	80.0% (8,484.0)	37.7% (4,005.1)	42.2% (4,478.9)	9.4% (994.9)	3.8% (404.8)	5.6% (590.2)
	Graduate	100.0% (1,343.7)	49.9% (671.0)	50.1% (672.6)	80.9% (1,087.3)	38.8% (521.3)	42.1% (566)	5.0% (67.4)	1.9% (24.9)	3.2% (42.5)
	First Professional	100.0% (278.5)	66.4% (184.9)	33.6% (93.6)	87.4% (243.4)	58.7% (163.6)	28.7% (79.8)	4.8% (13.4)	2.5% (7.1)	2.3% (6.3)
1990	Total Enrollment	100.0% (13,818.6)	45.5% (6,283.9)	54.5% (7,534.7)	77.6% (10,722.5)	35.2% (4,861.0)	42.4% (5,861.5)	9.0% (1,247.0)	3.5% (484.7)	5.5% (762.3)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (11,959.1)	45.0% (5,379.8)	55.0% (6,579.3)	77.5% (9,272.6)	35.0% (4,184.4)	42.5% (5,088.2)	9.6% (1,147.2)	3.7% (448.0)	5.8% (699.2)
	Graduate	100.0% (1,586.2)	46.5% (737.4)	53.5% (848.8)	77.4% (1,228.4)	34.0% (538.8)	43.5% (689.5)	5.3% (83.9)	1.8% (29.3)	3.4% (54.6)
	First Professional	100.0% (273.4)	61.0% (166.8)	39.0% (106.6)	81.0% (221.5)	50.4% (137.8)	30.6% (83.7)	5.8% (15.9)	2.7% (7.4)	3.1% (8.5)
1994	Total Enrollment	100.0% (14,278.8)	44.6% (6,371.9)	55.4% (7,906.9)	72.9% (10,415.8)	32.5% (4,645.6)	40.4% (5,770.3)	10.1% (1,448.2)	3.8% (549.6)	6.3% (898.6)
	Total Undergraduate	100.0% (12,262.6)	44.2% (5,422.1)	55.8% (6,840.5)	72.6% (8,904.9)	32.3% (3,957.9)	40.3% (4,946.9)	10.7% (1,316.9)	4.1% (502.8)	6.6% (814.1)
	Graduate	100.0% (1,721.5)	45.1% (775.8)	54.9% (945.6)	74.7% (1,286.8)	32.0% (551.4)	42.7% (735.4)	6.4% (110.6)	2.2% (37.7)	4.2% (72.9)
	First Professional	100.0% (294.7)	59.0% (174)	41.0% (120.8)	76.1% (224.2)	46.2% (136.2)	29.8% (88)	7.0% (20.7)	3.1% (9.1)	3.9% (11.5)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Enrollment Survey for 1990 and 1994

Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
3.5% (383.8)	1.9% (209.7)	1.6% (174.1)	1.8% (197.9)	1.0% (108.4)	0.8% (89.4)	0.7% (76.1)	0.4% (38.5)	0.3% (37.6)	2.0% (218.7)	1.4% (154.1)	0.6% (64.6)
3.7% (352.9)	2.0% (191.7)	1.7% (161.2)	1.8% (169.3)	1.0% (91.1)	0.8% (78.2)	0.7% (69.7)	0.4% (34.8)	0.4% (34.9)	1.5% (143.2)	1.0% (96.4)	0.5% (46.8)
2.0% (26.4)	1.1% (14.6)	0.9% (11.8)	1.9% (24.5)	1.1% (14.4)	0.8% (10.1)	0.4% (5.1)	0.2% (2.7)	0.2% (2.4)	5.5% (72.4)	4.2% (55.1)	1.3% (17.3)
1.8% (4.5)	1.4% (3.5)	0.4% (1.0)	1.7% (4.1)	1.2% (2.9)	0.5% (1.1)	0.5% (1.3)	0.4% (1.0)	0.1% (0.2)	1.3% (3.1)	1.0% (2.5)	0.2% (0.5)
3.9% (471.7)	1.9% (231.6)	2.0% (240.1)	2.4% (286.4)	1.3% (151.3)	1.1% (135.2)	0.7% (83.9)	0.3% (37.8)	0.4% (46.1)	2.5% (305)	1.7% (210.8)	0.8% (94.2)
4.1% (433.1)	2.0% (211.2)	2.1% (221.8)	2.4% (248.7)	1.2% (128.5)	1.1% (120.2)	0.7% (77.9)	0.3% (34.8)	0.4% (43.1)	2.0% (209.9)	1.3% (139.8)	0.7% (70.1)
2.4% (32.1)	1.2% (15.7)	1.2% (16.4)	2.4% (31.6)	1.4% (18.6)	1.0% (13)	0.4% (5.2)	0.2% (2.5)	0.2% (2.7)	6.9% (92.2)	5.1% (68.7)	1.8% (23.5)
2.3% (6.5)	1.7% (4.6)	0.7% (1.9)	2.2% (6.1)	1.5% (4.1)	0.7% (2.0)	0.3% (0.8)	0.2% (0.5)	0.1% (0.3)	1.0% (2.9)	0.8% (2.3)	0.2% (0.6)
4.4% (534.9)	2.1% (253.8)	2.3% (281.2)	3.2% (389.5)	1.7% (210)	1.5% (179.5)	0.7% (83.6)	0.3% (37.4)	0.4% (46.1)	2.7% (334.6)	1.9% (230.4)	0.9% (104.1)
4.7% (495.2)	2.2% (233.9)	2.5% (261.3)	3.2% (343)	1.7% (181.7)	1.5% (161.4)	0.7% (77.8)	0.3% (34.6)	0.4% (43.2)	2.0% (215.8)	1.3% (142.3)	0.7% (73.5)
2.4% (31.8)	1.1% (14.7)	1.3% (17.1)	2.8% (37.1)	1.7% (22.4)	1.1% (14.7)	0.4% (4.8)	0.2% (2.2)	0.2% (2.6)	8.6% (115.3)	6.4% (85.6)	2.2% (29.7)
2.9% (8.0)	1.9% (5.2)	1.0% (2.8)	3.3% (9.3)	2.1% (5.9)	1.3% (3.5)	0.4% (1.0)	0.2% (0.6)	0.1% (0.4)	1.2% (3.4)	0.9% (2.5)	0.3% (0.9)
5.7% (782.4)	2.6% (353.9)	3.1% (428.5)	4.1% (572.4)	2.1% (294.9)	2.0% (277.5)	0.7% (102.8)	0.3% (43.1)	0.4% (59.7)	2.8% (391.5)	1.8% (246.3)	1.1% (145.2)
6.1% (724.5)	2.7% (326.9)	3.3% (397.6)	4.2% (500.5)	2.1% (254.5)	2.1% (246)	0.8% (95.5)	0.3% (39.9)	0.5% (55.5)	1.8% (218.7)	1.1% (126.1)	0.8% (92.6)
3.0% (47.2)	1.3% (20.6)	1.7% (26.6)	3.4% (53.3)	1.9% (29.7)	1.5% (23.6)	0.4% (6.2)	0.2% (2.6)	0.2% (3.6)	10.5% (167.3)	7.3% (116.4)	3.2% (50.9)
3.9% (10.7)	2.3% (6.4)	1.6% (4.3)	6.8% (18.7)	4.0% (10.8)	2.9% (7.9)	0.4% (1.1)	0.2% (0.6)	0.2% (0.5)	2.0% (5.4)	1.4% (3.8)	0.6% (1.6)
7.4% (1,056.6)	3.3% (469)	4.1% (587.6)	5.4% (773.9)	2.7% (384.8)	2.7% (389.1)	0.9% (127.8)	0.4% (53.2)	0.5% (74.6)	3.2% (456.5)	1.9% (269.7)	1.3% (186.8)
8.0% (979.3)	3.5% (434.5)	4.4% (544.8)	5.5% (673.7)	2.7% (331.2)	2.8% (342.5)	1.0% (117.8)	0.4% (48.9)	0.6% (68.9)	2.2% (269.9)	1.2% (146.8)	1.0% (123.1)
3.7% (63.9)	1.6% (27)	2.1% (36.9)	4.2% (72.6)	2.2% (38.3)	2.0% (34.3)	0.5% (8.1)	0.2% (3.3)	0.3% (4.8)	10.4% (179.5)	6.9% (118.1)	3.6% (61.4)
4.5% (13.4)	2.6% (7.5)	2.0% (5.9)	9.4% (27.6)	5.2% (15.3)	4.2% (12.3)	0.6% (1.8)	0.3% (1.0)	0.3% (0.8)	2.4% (7.0)	1.6% (4.8)	0.8% (2.3)

white males in 1994 (87,952 versus 136,212), the number of African American female first-professional students was greater than the number of African American males (11,529 versus 9,140).

Table 2 shows that, regardless of race or sex, the majority of students were enrolled in public rather than private colleges and universities in fall, 1994 (78.0% versus 22.0%).

- At all levels, the proportion of African Americans enrolled in private rather than public institutions was comparable to the proportion of their white counterparts.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of undergraduates by level of the institution attended in fall, 1994. Among undergraduate students, **Table 2** shows that a smaller percentage of African American women than of other students were enrolled in four-year rather than two-year institutions.

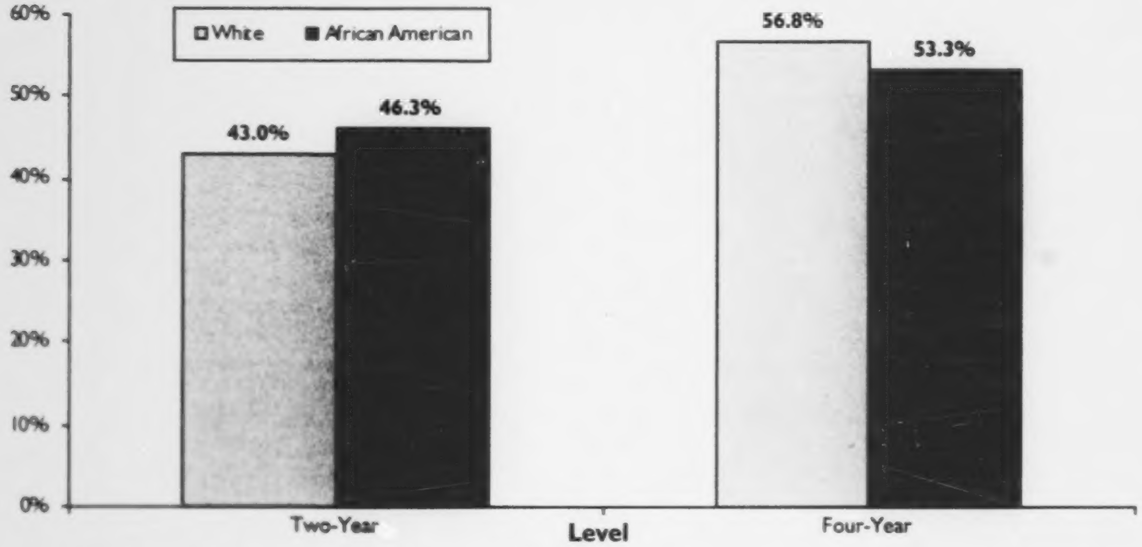
- Among undergraduate students in fall, 1994, 52.2% of African American women were enrolled in four-year institutions compared to 55.1% of African American men, 54.8% of white women, and 59.2% of white men.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS AT HBCUS

In fall, 1994, about 2.0% (n = 280,071) of all higher education students nationwide were enrolled in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

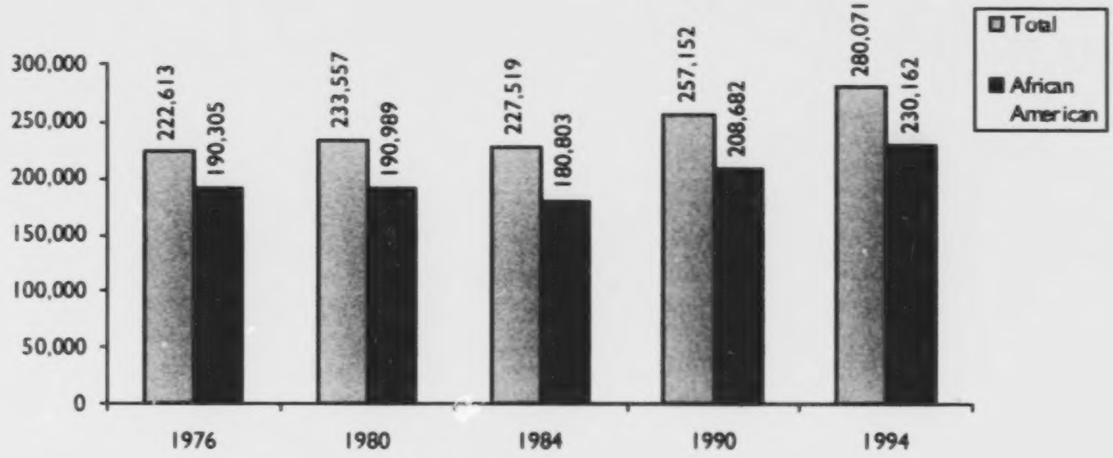
- **Figure 3** shows that, the number of students enrolled at HBCUs increased from 222,613 in fall, 1976 to 280,071 in fall, 1994.
- But, the growth in the number of higher education students between 1976 and 1994 was lower at historically black colleges and universities than at all colleges and universities combined (25.8% versus 30.0%).
- **Table 3** shows that African Americans comprised a smaller share of HBCU enrollments in 1994 than in 1976 (82.2% versus 85.5%).

Figure 2. Distribution of Undergraduates by Level of Institution: Fall, 1994

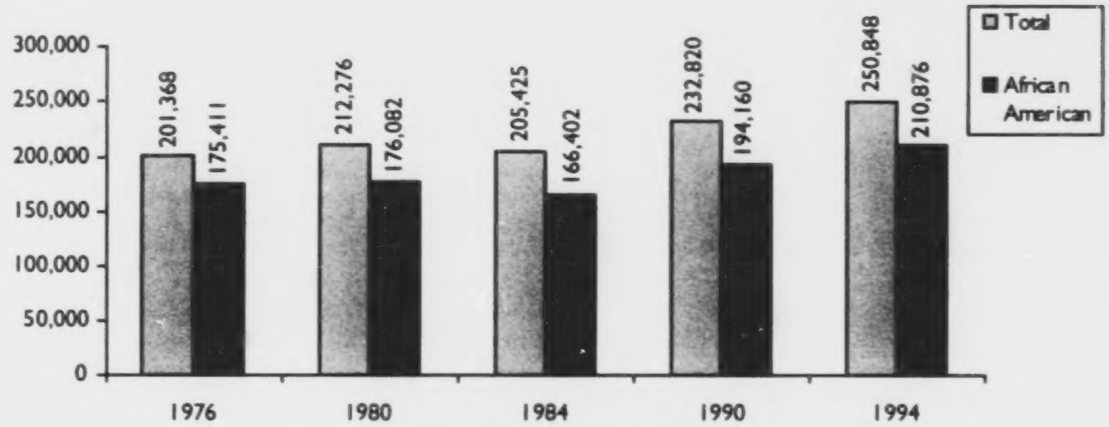


Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Figure 3. Trends in Enrollment at Historically Black Colleges and Universities: Selected Years from 1976 to 1994



Total Enrollment



Undergraduate Enrollment

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Table 2. Higher Education Enrollment by Institutional Control, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1994

(Number of students in parentheses)

					White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic		
Level	Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Enrollment	Total	100.0% (14,278,790)	100.0% (6,371,898)	100.0% (7,906,892)	100.0% (10,415,838)	100.0% (4,645,568)	100.0% (5,770,270)	100.0% (1,448,208)	100.0% (549,603)	100.0% (898,605)
	Public	78.0% (11,133,680)	77.4% (4,930,068)	78.5% (6,203,612)	77.2% (8,045,195)	76.8% (3,566,355)	77.6% (4,478,840)	79.0% (1,144,117)	78.2% (429,629)	79.5% (714,488)
	Private	22.0% (3,145,110)	22.6% (1,441,830)	21.5% (1,703,280)	22.8% (2,370,643)	23.2% (1,079,213)	22.4% (1,291,430)	21.0% (304,091)	21.8% (119,974)	20.5% (184,117)
Total Undergraduate		100.0% (12,262,608)	100.0% (5,422,113)	100.0% (6,840,495)	100.0% (8,904,883)	100.0% (3,957,947)	100.0% (4,946,936)	100.0% (1,316,923)	100.0% (502,777)	100.0% (814,146)
Less than 2-Year		0.2% (27,629)	0.2% (12,596)	0.2% (15,033)	0.2% (21,081)	0.2% (9,591)	0.2% (11,490)	0.3% (4,232)	0.4% (1,811)	0.3% (2,421)
Two-Year		44.9% (5,501,980)	42.6% (2,310,565)	46.7% (3,191,415)	43.0% (3,829,322)	40.5% (1,603,702)	45.0% (2,2[illegible]20)	46.3% (610,375)	44.5% (223,769)	47.5% (386,606)
Four-Year		54.9% (6,732,999)	57.2% (3,098,952)	53.1% (3,634,047)	56.8% (5,054,480)	59.2% (2,344,654)	54.8% (2,709,826)	53.3% (702,316)	55.1% (277,197)	52.2% (425,119)
Two-Year Undergraduate	Total	100.0% (5,501,980)	100.0% (2,310,565)	100.0% (3,191,415)	100.0% (3,829,322)	100.0% (1,603,702)	100.0% (2,225,620)	100.0% (610,375)	100.0% (223,769)	100.0% (386,606)
	Public	96.5% (5,308,366)	96.4% (2,226,611)	96.6% (3,081,755)	96.4% (3,690,054)	96.3% (1,543,602)	96.4% (2,146,452)	95.5% (582,729)	94.9% (212,318)	95.8% (370,411)
	Private	3.5% (193,614)	3.6% (83,954)	3.4% (109,660)	3.6% (139,268)	3.7% (60,100)	3.6% (79,168)	4.5% (27,646)	5.1% (11,451)	4.2% (16,195)
Four-Year Undergraduate	Total	100.0% (6,732,999)	100.0% (3,098,952)	100.0% (3,634,047)	100.0% (5,054,480)	100.0% (2,344,654)	100.0% (2,709,826)	100.0% (702,316)	100.0% (277,197)	100.0% (425,119)
	Public	68.9% (4,636,762)	69.9% (2,167,698)	67.9% (2,469,064)	68.6% (3,467,271)	70.0% (1,640,878)	67.4% (1,826,393)	68.6% (481,875)	68.7% (190,545)	68.5% (291,330)
	Private	31.1% (2,096,237)	30.1% (931,254)	32.1% (1,164,983)	31.4% (1,587,209)	30.0% (703,776)	32.6% (883,433)	31.4% (220,441)	31.3% (86,652)	31.5% (133,789)
Graduate	Total	100.0% (1,721,469)	100.0% (775,829)	100.0% (945,640)	100.0% (1,286,791)	100.0% (551,409)	100.0% (735,382)	100.0% (110,616)	100.0% (37,686)	100.0% (72,930)
	Public	62.4% (1,074,555)	60.8% (471,915)	63.7% (602,640)	62.2% (800,245)	60.1% (331,443)	63.7% (468,802)	64.6% (71,474)	62.2% (23,441)	65.9% (48,033)
	Private	37.6% (646,914)	39.2% (303,914)	36.3% (343,000)	37.8% (486,546)	39.9% (219,966)	36.3% (266,580)	35.4% (39,142)	37.8% (14,245)	34.1% (24,897)
First Professional	Total	100.0% (294,713)	100.0% (173,956)	100.0% (120,757)	100.0% (224,164)	100.0% (136,212)	100.0% (87,952)	100.0% (20,669)	100.0% (9,140)	100.0% (11,529)
	Public	38.7% (113,997)	36.7% (63,844)	41.5% (50,153)	39.1% (87,625)	37.0% (50,432)	42.3% (37,193)	38.9% (8,039)	36.4% (3,325)	40.9% (4,714)
	Private	61.3% (180,716)	63.3% (110,112)	58.5% (70,604)	60.9% (136,539)	63.0% (85,780)	57.7% (50,759)	61.1% (12,630)	63.6% (5,815)	59.1% (6,815)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 1994

Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (1,056,562)	100.0% (469,002)	100.0% (587,560)	100.0% (773,918)	100.0% (384,820)	100.0% (389,098)	100.0% (127,794)	100.0% (53,233)	100.0% (74,561)	100.0% (456,470)	100.0% (269,672)	100.0% (186,798)
86.1% (909,690)	85.8% (402,343)	86.3% (507,347)	80.3% (621,685)	80.2% (308,781)	80.4% (312,904)	87.0% (111,203)	86.4% (45,978)	87.5% (65,225)	66.1% (301,790)	65.6% (176,982)	66.8% (124,808)
13.9% (146,872)	14.2% (66,659)	13.7% (80,213)	19.7% (152,233)	19.8% (76,039)	19.6% (76,194)	13.0% (16,591)	13.6% (7,255)	12.5% (9,336)	33.9% (154,680)	34.4% (92,690)	33.2% (61,990)
100.0% (979,304)	100.0% (434,467)	100.0% (544,837)	100.0% (673,724)	100.0% (331,212)	100.0% (342,512)	100.0% (117,838)	100.0% (48,912)	100.0% (68,926)	100.0% (269,936)	100.0% (146,798)	100.0% (123,138)
0.1% (1,258)	0.2% (662)	0.1% (596)	0.1% (601)	0.1% (342)	0.1% (259)	0.2% (286)	0.2% (109)	0.3% (177)	0.1% (171)	0.1% (81)	0.1% (90)
60.5% (592,622)	59.8% (260,028)	61.0% (332,594)	46.2% (311,535)	45.6% (151,163)	46.8% (160,372)	56.3% (66,350)	55.0% (26,899)	57.2% (39,451)	34.0% (91,776)	30.7% (45,004)	38.0% (46,772)
39.4% (385,424)	40.0% (173,777)	38.8% (211,647)	53.7% (361,588)	54.3% (179,707)	53.1% (181,881)	43.5% (51,202)	44.8% (21,904)	42.5% (29,298)	65.9% (177,989)	69.3% (101,713)	61.9% (76,276)
100.0% (592,622)	100.0% (260,028)	100.0% (332,594)	100.0% (311,535)	100.0% (151,163)	100.0% (160,372)	100.0% (66,350)	100.0% (26,899)	100.0% (39,451)	100.0% (91,776)	100.0% (45,004)	100.0% (46,772)
97.4% (577,136)	97.3% (252,970)	97.5% (324,166)	98.4% (306,427)	98.3% (148,561)	98.4% (157,866)	95.9% (63,653)	95.7% (25,748)	96.1% (37,905)	96.3% (88,367)	96.5% (43,412)	96.1% (44,955)
2.6% (15,486)	2.7% (7,058)	2.5% (8,428)	1.6% (5,108)	1.7% (2,602)	1.6% (2,506)	4.1% (2,697)	4.3% (1,151)	3.9% (1,546)	3.7% (3,409)	3.5% (1,592)	3.9% (1,817)
100.0% (385,424)	100.0% (173,777)	100.0% (211,647)	100.0% (361,588)	100.0% (179,707)	100.0% (181,881)	100.0% (51,202)	100.0% (21,904)	100.0% (29,298)	100.0% (177,989)	100.0% (101,713)	100.0% (76,276)
73.9% (284,952)	74.1% (128,722)	73.8% (156,230)	72.3% (261,385)	73.4% (131,868)	71.2% (129,517)	79.5% (40,684)	79.5% (17,407)	79.4% (23,277)	56.5% (100,595)	57.3% (58,278)	55.5% (42,317)
26.1% (100,472)	25.9% (45,055)	26.2% (55,417)	27.7% (100,203)	26.6% (47,839)	28.8% (52,364)	20.5% (10,518)	20.5% (4,497)	20.6% (6,021)	43.5% (77,394)	42.7% (43,435)	44.5% (33,959)
100.0% (63,855)	100.0% (27,002)	100.0% (36,853)	100.0% (72,568)	100.0% (38,306)	100.0% (34,262)	100.0% (8,134)	100.0% (3,303)	100.0% (4,831)	100.0% (179,505)	100.0% (118,123)	100.0% (61,382)
65.9% (42,106)	65.1% (17,589)	66.5% (24,517)	59.9% (43,443)	59.5% (22,797)	60.3% (20,646)	72.9% (5,927)	70.1% (2,314)	74.8% (3,613)	62.0% (111,360)	62.9% (74,331)	60.3% (37,029)
34.1% (21,749)	34.9% (9,413)	33.5% (12,336)	40.1% (29,125)	40.5% (15,509)	39.7% (13,616)	27.1% (2,207)	29.9% (989)	25.2% (1,218)	38.0% (68,145)	37.1% (43,792)	39.7% (24,353)
100.0% (13,403)	100.0% (7,533)	100.0% (5,870)	100.0% (27,626)	100.0% (15,302)	100.0% (12,324)	100.0% (1,822)	100.0% (1,018)	100.0% (804)	100.0% (7,029)	100.0% (4,751)	100.0% (2,278)
41.0% (5,496)	40.6% (3,062)	41.5% (2,434)	37.8% (10,430)	36.3% (5,555)	39.6% (4,875)	51.5% (939)	50.0% (509)	53.5% (430)	20.9% (1,468)	20.2% (961)	22.3% (507)
59.0% (7,907)	59.4% (4,471)	58.5% (3,436)	62.2% (17,196)	63.7% (9,747)	60.4% (7,449)	48.5% (883)	50.0% (509)	46.5% (374)	79.1% (5,561)	79.8% (3,790)	77.7% (1,771)

Table 3. Fall Enrollment at Historically Black Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1976 to Fall, 1994 (selected years)

(sample size in parentheses)

					White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic		
Year	Level	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	Total Enrollment	100.0% (222,613)	47.0% (104,669)	53.0% (117,944)	9.5% (21,040)	5.2% (11,654)	4.2% (9,386)	85.5% (190,305)	37.9% (84,292)	47.6% (106,013)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (201,368)	47.0% (94,739)	53.0% (106,629)	8.2% (16,565)	4.7% (9,429)	3.5% (7,136)	87.1% (175,411)	38.8% (78,192)	48.3% (97,219)
	Graduate	100.0% (18,287)	42.4% (7,759)	57.6% (10,528)	21.9% (4,008)	10.0% (1,827)	11.9% (2,181)	69.7% (12,740)	26.2% (4,792)	43.5% (7,948)
	First Professional	100.0% (2,958)	73.4% (2,171)	26.6% (787)	15.8% (467)	13.5% (398)	2.3% (69)	72.8% (2,154)	44.2% (1,308)	28.6% (846)
1980	Total Enrollment	100.0% (233,557)	45.6% (106,387)	54.4% (127,170)	10.4% (24,362)	5.0% (11,638)	5.4% (12,724)	81.8% (190,989)	35.0% (81,818)	46.7% (109,171)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (212,276)	45.5% (96,633)	54.5% (115,643)	9.7% (20,689)	4.7% (9,962)	5.1% (10,727)	82.9% (176,082)	35.7% (75,745)	47.3% (100,337)
	Graduate	100.0% (17,582)	41.8% (7,358)	58.2% (10,224)	18.0% (3,170)	7.5% (1,323)	10.5% (1,847)	68.4% (12,024)	24.3% (4,277)	44.1% (7,747)
	First Professional	100.0% (3,699)	64.8% (2,396)	35.2% (1,303)	13.6% (503)	9.5% (353)	4.1% (150)	77.9% (2,883)	48.6% (1,796)	29.4% (1,087)
1984	Total Enrollment	100.0% (227,519)	45.2% (102,823)	54.8% (124,696)	11.5% (26,202)	5.2% (11,873)	6.3% (14,329)	79.5% (180,803)	33.8% (76,819)	45.7% (103,984)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (205,425)	45.2% (92,922)	54.8% (112,503)	10.6% (21,828)	4.9% (10,052)	5.7% (11,776)	81.0% (166,402)	34.7% (71,231)	46.3% (95,171)
	Graduate	100.0% (18,397)	42.1% (7,739)	57.9% (10,658)	20.4% (3,749)	7.7% (1,417)	12.7% (2,332)	63.9% (11,749)	22.4% (4,125)	41.4% (7,624)
	First Professional	100.0% (3,697)	58.5% (2,162)	41.5% (1,535)	16.9% (625)	10.9% (404)	6.0% (221)	71.7% (2,652)	39.6% (1,463)	32.2% (1,189)
1990	Total Enrollment	100.0% (257,152)	40.9% (105,157)	59.1% (151,995)	13.4% (34,416)	5.5% (14,271)	7.8% (20,145)	81.2% (208,682)	32.2% (82,897)	48.9% (125,785)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (232,820)	41.2% (95,967)	58.8% (136,853)	11.9% (27,708)	5.1% (11,937)	6.8% (15,771)	83.4% (194,160)	33.5% (78,033)	49.9% (116,127)
	Graduate	100.0% (20,692)	34.7% (7,177)	65.3% (13,515)	29.3% (6,069)	9.2% (1,913)	20.1% (4,156)	58.4% (12,077)	17.5% (3,626)	40.8% (8,451)
	First Professional	100.0% (3,640)	55.3% (2,013)	44.7% (1,627)	17.6% (639)	11.6% (421)	6.0% (218)	67.2% (2,445)	34.0% (1,238)	33.2% (1,207)
1994	Total Enrollment	100.0% (280,071)	40.7% (114,006)	59.3% (166,065)	12.8% (35,963)	5.3% (14,898)	7.5% (21,065)	82.2% (230,162)	32.8% (91,908)	49.4% (138,254)
	Undergraduate	100.0% (250,848)	41.2% (103,295)	58.8% (147,553)	11.5% (28,878)	5.0% (12,445)	6.6% (16,433)	84.1% (210,876)	34.0% (85,307)	50.1% (125,569)
	Graduate	100.0% (24,867)	34.4% (8,551)	65.6% (16,316)	25.6% (6,378)	8.2% (2,040)	17.4% (4,338)	65.2% (16,201)	20.7% (5,145)	44.5% (11,056)
	First Professional	100.0% (4,356)	49.6% (2,160)	50.4% (2,196)	16.2% (707)	9.5% (413)	6.7% (294)	70.8% (3,085)	33.4% (1,456)	37.4% (1,629)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Enrollment Survey

Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.5% (3,442)	1.2% (2,589)	0.4% (853)	0.3% (649)	0.2% (458)	0.1% (191)	0.1% (230)	0.1% (126)	0.0% (104)	3.1% (6,947)	2.4% (5,350)	0.7% (1,597)
1.6% (3,288)	1.2% (2,468)	0.4% (820)	0.3% (554)	0.2% (394)	0.1% (160)	0.1% (207)	0.1% (115)	0.0% (92)	2.7% (5,345)	2.1% (4,143)	0.6% (1,202)
0.3% (46)	0.2% (31)	0.1% (15)	0.4% (79)	0.3% (52)	0.1% (27)	0.1% (11)	0.0% (4)	0.0% (7)	7.7% (1,403)	5.8% (1,053)	1.9% (350)
3.7% (108)	3.0% (90)	0.6% (18)	0.5% (16)	0.4% (12)	0.1% (4)	0.4% (12)	0.2% (7)	0.2% (5)	6.7% (199)	5.2% (154)	1.5% (45)
1.6% (3,771)	1.1% (2,499)	0.5% (1,272)	0.6% (1,397)	0.4% (947)	0.2% (450)	0.2% (444)	0.1% (221)	0.1% (223)	5.4% (12,594)	4.0% (9,264)	1.4% (3,330)
1.7% (3,596)	1.1% (2,387)	0.6% (1,209)	0.5% (1,040)	0.3% (683)	0.2% (357)	0.2% (410)	0.1% (205)	0.1% (205)	4.9% (10,459)	3.6% (7,651)	1.3% (2,808)
0.5% (95)	0.3% (48)	0.3% (47)	1.8% (314)	1.3% (230)	0.5% (84)	0.1% (22)	0.0% (7)	0.1% (15)	11.1% (1,957)	8.4% (1,473)	2.8% (484)
2.2% (80)	1.7% (64)	0.4% (16)	1.2% (43)	0.9% (34)	0.2% (9)	0.3% (12)	0.2% (9)	0.1% (3)	4.8% (178)	3.8% (140)	1.0% (38)
1.9% (4,230)	1.1% (2,498)	0.8% (1,732)	0.6% (1,458)	0.4% (956)	0.2% (502)	0.1% (278)	0.1% (133)	0.1% (145)	6.4% (14,548)	4.6% (10,544)	1.8% (4,004)
2.0% (4,007)	1.2% (2,363)	0.8% (1,644)	0.5% (992)	0.3% (595)	0.2% (397)	0.1% (245)	0.1% (121)	0.1% (124)	5.8% (11,951)	4.2% (8,560)	1.7% (3,391)
0.6% (114)	0.3% (52)	0.3% (62)	2.2% (405)	1.7% (317)	0.5% (88)	0.1% (21)	0.0% (3)	0.1% (18)	12.8% (2,359)	9.9% (1,825)	2.9% (534)
2.9% (109)	2.2% (83)	0.7% (26)	1.6% (61)	1.2% (44)	0.5% (17)	0.3% (12)	0.2% (9)	0.1% (3)	6.4% (238)	4.3% (159)	2.1% (79)
1.5% (3,921)	0.8% (1,994)	0.7% (1,927)	0.7% (1,836)	0.4% (1,089)	0.3% (747)	0.1% (336)	0.1% (133)	0.1% (203)	3.1% (7,961)	1.9% (4,773)	1.2% (3,188)
1.5% (3,518)	0.8% (1,792)	0.7% (1,726)	0.6% (1,293)	0.3% (755)	0.2% (538)	0.1% (293)	0.1% (120)	0.1% (173)	2.5% (5,848)	1.4% (3,330)	1.1% (2,518)
1.0% (207)	0.4% (78)	0.6% (129)	2.2% (461)	1.4% (284)	0.9% (177)	0.2% (40)	0.1% (11)	0.1% (29)	8.9% (1,838)	6.1% (1,265)	2.8% (573)
5.4% (196)	3.4% (124)	2.0% (72)	2.3% (82)	1.4% (50)	0.9% (32)	0.1% (3)	0.1% (2)	0.0% (1)	7.6% (275)	4.9% (178)	2.7% (97)
1.8% (5,012)	0.9% (2,395)	0.9% (2,617)	0.9% (2,429)	0.4% (1,255)	0.4% (1,174)	0.2% (551)	0.1% (244)	0.1% (307)	2.1% (5,954)	1.2% (3,306)	0.9% (2,648)
1.8% (4,583)	0.9% (2,206)	0.9% (2,377)	0.7% (1,707)	0.3% (847)	0.3% (860)	0.2% (478)	0.1% (213)	0.1% (265)	1.7% (4,326)	0.9% (2,277)	0.8% (2,049)
1.0% (239)	0.4% (97)	0.6% (142)	2.2% (548)	1.2% (310)	1.0% (238)	0.2% (62)	0.1% (21)	0.2% (41)	5.8% (1,439)	3.8% (938	2.0% (501)
4.4% (190)	2.1% (92)	2.2% (98)	4.0% (174)	2.2% (98)	1.7% (76)	0.3% (11)	0.2% (10)	0.0% (1)	4.3% (189)	2.1% (91)	2.2% (98)

- The decline between 1976 and 1994 in the representation of African Americans enrolled at HBCUs was largely due to changes in the representation of African American men. African American men represented 37.9% of all HBCU enrollments in 1976 but 32.8% in 1994.

- The representation of African American women remained stable over this period (47.6% in fall 1976 and 49.4% in fall, 1994).

- **Table 5** shows that, in 1994, HBCUs enrolled 2.0% of all undergraduates nationwide, 1.4% of all graduate students, and 1.5% of all first-professional students.

- **Figure 4** shows that, among African American undergraduates enrolled in colleges and universities nationwide (two- and four-year combined), the percentage who were attending HBCUs declined from 18.6% in fall 1976 to 16.0% in fall, 1994.

- About 0.2% of all white students nationwide were enrolled in HBCUs in fall 1976 and about 0.3% in fall, 1994.

ENROLLMENT IN HBCUS BY LEVEL AND CONTROL

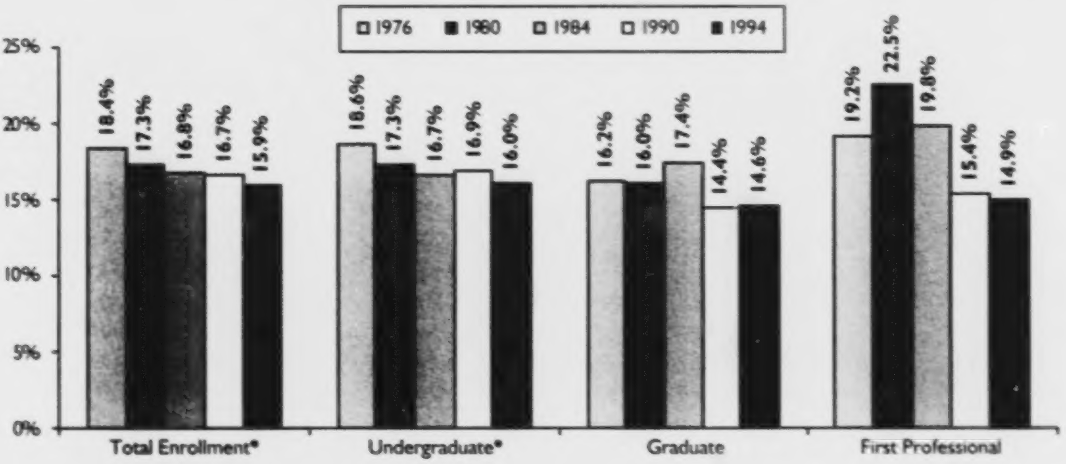
A slightly higher share of HBCU enrollments than of enrollments nationwide were at the undergraduate level (89.6% versus 85.9%).

- **Table 3** shows that the percentage that African Americans represent of HBCU enrollments decreased at all levels between 1976 and 1994: from 87.1% of undergraduates in 1976 to 84.1% in 1994; from 69.7% of graduate students in 1976 to 65.2% in 1994; and from 72.8% of first-professional students in 1976 to 70.8% in 1994.

- Since the numbers of African Americans enrolled at HBCUs increased at all levels between 1976 and 1994 (**Figure 3**), the decline in representation (**Figure 4**) is attributable to an overall increase in African American enrollments in other higher education institutions nationwide rather than an enrollment decline in HBCUs.

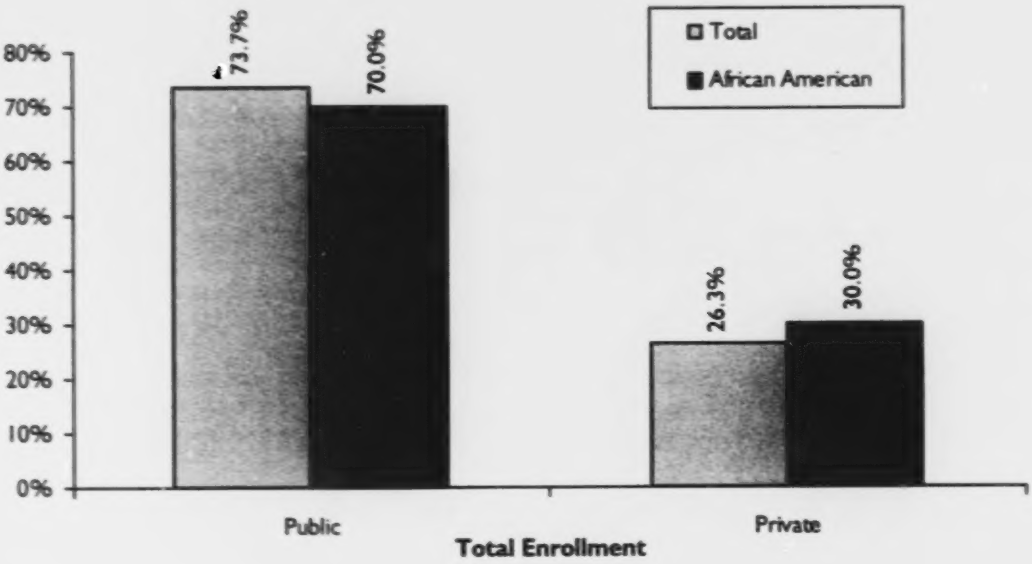
- **Figure 5** shows that about 70.0% of African Americans attending HBCUs in fall, 1994 attended institutions that were publicly controlled.

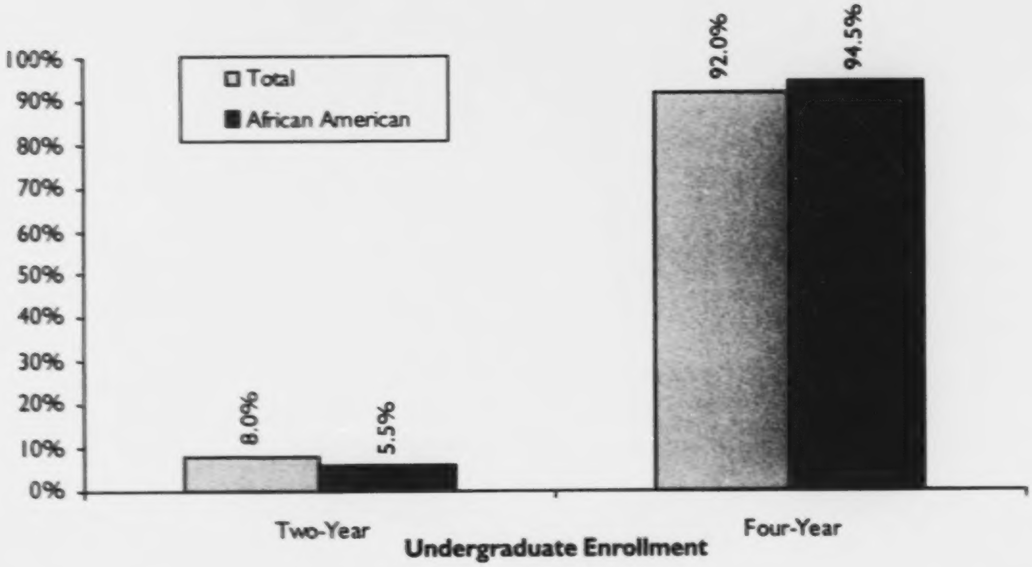
Figure 4. Trends in the Percentage of all African American Students Enrolled in America's Colleges and Universities who were Enrolled in HBCUs: Selected Years from 1976 to 1994



* Includes Community College Enrollments.
Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Figure 5. Distribution of Enrollment at HBCUs by Institutional Control & Level: Fall, 1994





Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Table 5. Percent of Students Enrolled in America's Colleges and Universities who were Enrolled in Historically Black Colleges & Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1976 to Fall, 1994 (selected years)

(sample size in parentheses)

					White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic		
Year	Level	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1976	Total Enrollment	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	18.4%	17.9%	18.8%
	Undergraduate	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	18.6%	18.2%	19.0%
	Graduate	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	16.2%	15.0%	17.1%
	First Professional	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	19.2%	18.2%	21.7%
1980	Total Enrollment	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	17.3%	17.6%	17.0%
	Undergraduate	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	17.3%	17.7%	17.0%
	Graduate	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	16.0%	15.2%	16.5%
	First Professional	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	22.5%	24.3%	19.8%
1984	Total Enrollment	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	16.8%	17.6%	16.3%
	Undergraduate	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	16.7%	17.6%	16.1%
	Graduate	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	17.4%	16.6%	17.9%
	First Professional	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	19.8%	20.6%	18.9%
1990	Total Enrollment	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	16.7%	17.1%	16.5%
	Undergraduate	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	16.9%	17.4%	16.6%
	Graduate	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	14.4%	12.4%	15.5%
	First Professional	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	15.4%	16.7%	14.2%
1994	Total Enrollment	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	15.9%	16.7%	15.4%
	Undergraduate	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	16.0%	17.0%	15.4%
	Graduate	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	14.6%	13.7%	15.2%
	First Professional	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	14.9%	15.9%	14.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Enrollment Survey

- Of the African American undergraduates attending HBCUs in 1994, the overwhelming majority (94.5%) attended four-year rather than two-year HBCUs.

Regardless of level, **Table 4** shows that a higher percentage of African Americans than of their white counterparts enrolled in private rather than public HBCUs.

- Among HBCU, four-year undergraduates, 94.5% of African Americans but only 82.4% of whites enrolled in private institutions.
- Among HBCU, first-professional students, 77.8% of African Americans but only 43.1% of whites enrolled in private institutions.

Like the trend at all colleges and universities, the number of African American women at HBCUs exceeded the number of African American men (138,254 versus 91,908 in fall, 1994). But, **Table 6** shows that, regardless of level of study and institutional control, the proportion of African American women students nationwide who were enrolled in HBCUs in fall, 1994

Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	3.2%	3.5%	2.5%
0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	3.7%	4.3%	2.6%
0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
2.4%	2.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	2.5%	6.4%	6.2%	9.0%
0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	4.1%	4.4%	3.5%
0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	5.0%	5.5%	4.0%
0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.3%
0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	4.3%	4.6%	3.8%
0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	5.5%	6.0%	4.6%
0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%
1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	7.0%	6.4%	8.8%
0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%
0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	5.1%	4.7%	6.1%
0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	2.7%	1.9%	4.3%

was comparable to the proportion of African American men (15.4% versus 16.7%).

- Among undergraduates in fall, 1994, 17.0% of African American men and 15.4% of African American women nationwide were enrolled in HBCUs.

- Among graduate students nationwide, 13.7% of African American men and 15.2% of African American women attended HBCUs.

- **Figure 6** shows that HBCUs enrolled 28.4% of all African American undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities, 14.6% of all graduate students, and 14.9% of all first-professional students.

- Only 1.9% of all African American students were enrolled in two-year HBCUs.

Table 4. HBCU Enrollment by Institutional Control and Level, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1994

(sample size in parentheses)

					White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic		
Level	Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Enrollment	Total	100.0% (280,071)	100.0% (114,006)	100.0% (166,065)	100.0% (35,963)	100.0% (14,898)	100.0% (21,065)	100.0% (230,162)	100.0% (91,908)	100.0% (138,254)
	Public	73.7% (206,520)	74.1% (84,432)	73.5% (122,088)	95.4% (34,308)	94.5% (14,083)	96.0% (20,225)	70.0% (161,098)	70.3% (64,631)	69.8% (96,467)
	Private	26.3% (73,551)	25.9% (29,574)	26.5% (43,977)	4.6% (1,655)	5.5% (815)	4.0% (840)	30.0% (69,064)	29.7% (27,277)	30.2% (41,787)
Undergraduate		100.0% (250,846)	100.0% (103,295)	100.0% (147,553)	100.0% (28,878)	100.0% (12,445)	100.0% (16,433)	100.0% (210,876)	100.0% (85,307)	100.0% (125,569)
Two-Year		8.0% (20,074)	8.0% (8,244)	8.0% (11,830)	17.6% (5,088)	19.8% (2,462)	16.0% (2,626)	5.5% (11,597)	4.8% (4,082)	6.0% (7,515)
Four-Year		92.0% (230,774)	92.0% (95,051)	92.0% (135,723)	82.4% (23,790)	80.2% (9,983)	84.0% (13,807)	94.5% (199,279)	95.2% (81,225)	94.0% (118,054)
Two-Year Undergraduate	Total	100.0% (20,074)	100.0% (8,244)	100.0% (11,830)	100.0% (5,088)	100.0% (2,462)	100.0% (2,626)	100.0% (11,597)	100.0% (4,082)	100.0% (7,515)
	Public	93.6% (18,785)	94.3% (7,778)	93.0% (11,007)	99.9% (5,083)	100.0% (2,462)	99.8% (2,621)	89.8% (10,416)	90.6% (3,700)	89.4% (6,716)
	Private	6.4% (1,289)	5.7% (466)	7.0% (823)	0.1% (5)	0.0% -	0.2% (5)	10.2% (1,181)	9.4% (382)	10.6% (799)
Four-Year Undergraduate	Total	100.0% (230,774)	100.0% (95,051)	100.0% (135,723)	100.0% (23,790)	100.0% (9,983)	100.0% (13,807)	100.0% (199,279)	100.0% (81,225)	100.0% (118,054)
	Public	71.9% (165,911)	72.7% (69,063)	71.4% (96,848)	95.5% (22,729)	94.1% (9,395)	96.6% (13,334)	68.9% (137,293)	69.8% (56,688)	68.3% (80,605)
	Private	28.1% (64,863)	27.3% (25,988)	28.6% (38,875)	4.5% (1,061)	5.9% (588)	3.4% (473)	31.1% (61,986)	30.2% (24,537)	31.7% (37,449)
Graduate	Total	100.0% (24,867)	100.0% (8,551)	100.0% (16,316)	100.0% (6,378)	100.0% (2,040)	100.0% (4,338)	100.0% (16,201)	100.0% (5,145)	100.0% (11,056)
	Public	82.7% (20,562)	81.4% (6,958)	83.4% (13,604)	95.5% (6,094)	96.6% (1,971)	95.0% (4,123)	78.4% (12,705)	76.7% (3,948)	79.2% (8,757)
	Private	17.3% (4,305)	18.6% (1,593)	16.6% (2,712)	4.5% (284)	3.4% (69)	5.0% (215)	21.6% (3,496)	23.3% (1,197)	20.8% (2,299)
First Professional	Total	100.0% (4,356)	100.0% (2,160)	100.0% (2,196)	100.0% (707)	100.0% (413)	100.0% (294)	100.0% (3,085)	100.0% (1,456)	100.0% (1,629)
	Public	29.0% (1,262)	29.3% (633)	28.6% (629)	56.9% (402)	61.7% (255)	50.0% (147)	22.2% (684)	20.3% (295)	23.9% (389)
	Private	71.0% (3,094)	70.7% (1,527)	71.4% (1,567)	43.1% (305)	38.3% (158)	50.0% (147)	77.8% (2,401)	79.7% (1,161)	76.1% (1,240)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Enrollment Survey for 1994

Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (5,012)	100.0% (2,395)	100.0% (2,617)	100.0% (2,429)	100.0% (1,255)	100.0% (1,174)	100.0% (551)	100.0% (244)	100.0% (307)	100.0% (5,954)	100.0% (3,306)	100.0% (2,648)
91.1% (4,564)	89.6% (2,146)	92.4% (2,418)	79.5% (1,930)	78.8% (989)	80.2% (941)	89.8% (495)	90.2% (220)	89.6% (275)	69.3% (4,125)	71.5% (2,363)	66.5% (1,762)
8.9% (448)	10.4% (249)	7.6% (199)	20.5% (499)	21.2% (266)	19.8% (233)	10.2% (56)	9.8% (24)	10.4% (32)	30.7% (1,829)	28.5% (943)	33.5% (886)
100.0% (4,583)	100.0% (2,206)	100.0% (2,377)	100.0% (1,707)	100.0% (847)	100.0% (860)	100.0% (478)	100.0% (213)	100.0% (265)	100.0% (4,326)	100.0% (2,277)	100.0% (2,049)
63.6% (2,913)	64.2% (1,416)	63.0% (1,497)	11.4% (195)	10.9% (92)	12.0% (103)	26.8% (128)	38.0% (81)	17.7% (47)	3.5% (153)	4.9% (111)	2.0% (42)
36.4% (1,670)	35.8% (790)	37.0% (880)	88.6% (1,512)	89.1% (755)	88.0% (757)	73.2% (350)	62.0% (132)	82.3% (218)	96.5% (4,173)	95.1% (2,166)	98.0% (2,007)
100.0% (2,913)	100.0% (1,416)	100.0% (1,497)	100.0% (195)	100.0% (92)	100.0% (103)	100.0% (128)	100.0% (81)	100.0% (47)	100.0% (153)	100.0% (111)	100.0% (42)
99.9% (2,909)	99.8% (1,413)	99.9% (1,496)	99.5% (194)	98.9% (91)	100.0% (103)	100.0% (128)	100.0% (81)	100.0% (47)	35.9% (55)	27.9% (31)	57.1% (24)
0.1% (4)	0.2% (3)	0.1% (1)	0.5% (1)	1.1% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	64.1% (98)	72.1% (80)	42.9% (18)
100.0% (1,670)	100.0% (790)	100.0% (880)	100.0% (1,512)	100.0% (755)	100.0% (757)	100.0% (350)	100.0% (132)	100.0% (218)	100.0% (4,173)	100.0% (2,166)	100.0% (2,007)
80.4% (1,343)	77.6% (613)	83.0% (730)	81.5% (1,232)	80.9% (611)	82.0% (621)	86.0% (301)	85.6% (113)	86.2% (188)	72.2% (3,013)	75.9% (1,643)	68.3% (1,370)
19.6% (327)	22.4% (177)	17.0% (150)	18.5% (280)	19.1% (144)	18.0% (136)	14.0% (49)	14.4% (19)	13.8% (30)	27.8% (1,160)	24.1% (523)	31.7% (637)
100.0% (239)	100.0% (97)	100.0% (142)	100.0% (548)	100.0% (310)	100.0% (238)	100.0% (62)	100.0% (21)	100.0% (41)	100.0% (1,439)	100.0% (938)	100.0% (501)
85.8% (205)	86.6% (84)	85.2% (121)	85.9% (471)	85.5% (265)	86.6% (206)	95.2% (59)	95.2% (20)	95.1% (39)	71.4% (1,028)	71.4% (670)	71.5% (358)
14.2% (34)	13.4% (13)	14.8% (21)	14.1% (77)	14.5% (45)	13.4% (32)	4.8% (3)	4.8% (1)	4.9% (2)	28.6% (411)	28.6% (268)	28.5% (143)
100.0% (190)	100.0% (92)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (174)	100.0% (98)	100.0% (76)	100.0% (11)	100.0% (10)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (189)	100.0% (91)	100.0% (98)
56.3% (107)	39.1% (36)	72.4% (71)	19.0% (33)	22.4% (22)	14.5% (11)	63.6% (7)	60.0% (6)	100.0% (1)	15.3% (29)	20.9% (19)	10.2% (10)
43.7% (83)	60.9% (56)	27.6% (27)	81.0% (141)	77.6% (76)	85.5% (65)	36.4% (4)	40.0% (4)	0.0% -	84.7% (160)	79.1% (72)	89.8% (88)

Table 6. Enrollment at HBCUs Relative to Enrollment at All Colleges and Universities Nationwide by Institutional Control and Level, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1994

(number of students at HBCUs in parentheses)

					White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic		
Level	Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Enrollment	Total	2.0% (280,071)	1.8% (114,006)	2.1% (166,065)	0.3% (35,963)	0.3% (14,898)	0.4% (21,065)	15.9% (230,162)	16.7% (91,908)	15.4% (138,254)
	Public	0.4% (41,898)	0.3% (15,835)	0.4% (26,063)	0.1% (11,584)	0.1% (4,688)	0.2% (6,896)	2.2% (24,986)	1.9% (8,325)	2.3% (16,661)
	Private	7.6% (238,173)	6.8% (98,171)	8.2% (140,002)	1.0% (24,379)	0.9% (10,210)	1.1% (14,169)	67.5% (205,176)	69.7% (83,583)	66.0% (121,593)
Total Undergraduate		2.0% (250,848)	1.9% (103,295)	2.2% (147,553)	0.3% (28,878)	0.3% (12,445)	0.3% (16,433)	16.0% (210,876)	17.0% (85,307)	15.4% (125,569)
Two-Year		0.4% (20,074)	0.4% (8,244)	0.4% (11,830)	0.1% (5,088)	0.2% (2,462)	0.1% (2,626)	1.9% (11,597)	1.8% (4,082)	1.9% (7,515)
Four-Year		3.4% (230,774)	3.1% (95,051)	3.7% (135,723)	0.5% (23,790)	0.4% (9,983)	0.5% (13,807)	28.4% (199,279)	29.3% (81,225)	27.8% (118,054)
2-Year	Total	0.4% (20,074)	0.4% (8,244)	0.4% (11,830)	0.1% (5,088)	0.2% (2,462)	0.1% (2,626)	1.9% (11,597)	1.8% (4,082)	1.9% (7,515)
	Public	0.4% (18,785)	0.3% (7,778)	0.4% (11,007)	0.1% (5,083)	0.2% (2,462)	0.1% (2,621)	1.8% (10,416)	1.7% (3,700)	1.8% (6,716)
	Private	0.7% (1,289)	0.6% (466)	0.8% (823)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	4.3% (1,181)	3.3% (382)	4.9% (799)
4-Year	Total	3.4% (230,774)	3.1% (95,051)	3.7% (135,723)	0.5% (23,790)	0.4% (9,983)	0.5% (13,807)	28.4% (199,279)	29.3% (81,225)	27.8% (118,054)
	Public	3.6% (165,911)	3.2% (69,063)	3.9% (96,848)	0.7% (22,729)	0.6% (9,395)	0.7% (13,334)	28.5% (137,293)	29.8% (56,688)	27.7% (80,605)
	Private	3.1% (64,863)	2.8% (25,988)	3.3% (38,875)	0.1% (1,061)	0.1% (588)	0.1% (473)	28.1% (61,986)	28.3% (24,537)	28.0% (37,449)
Graduate	Total	1.4% (24,867)	1.1% (8,551)	1.7% (16,316)	0.5% (6,378)	0.4% (2,040)	0.6% (4,338)	14.6% (16,201)	13.7% (5,145)	15.2% (11,056)
	Public	1.9% (20,562)	1.5% (6,958)	2.3% (13,604)	0.8% (6,094)	0.6% (1,971)	0.9% (4,123)	17.8% (12,705)	16.8% (3,948)	18.2% (8,757)
	Private	0.7% (4,305)	0.5% (1,593)	0.8% (2,712)	0.1% (284)	0.0% (69)	0.1% (215)	8.9% (3,496)	8.4% (1,197)	9.2% (2,299)
First Professional	Total	1.5% (4,356)	1.2% (2,160)	1.8% (2,196)	0.3% (707)	0.3% (413)	0.3% (294)	14.9% (3,085)	15.9% (1,456)	14.1% (1,629)
	Public	1.1% (1,262)	1.0% (633)	1.3% (629)	0.5% (402)	0.5% (255)	0.4% (147)	8.5% (684)	8.9% (295)	8.3% (389)
	Private	1.7% (3,094)	1.4% (1,527)	2.2% (1,567)	0.2% (305)	0.2% (158)	0.3% (147)	19.0% (2,401)	20.0% (1,161)	18.2% (1,240)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Enrollment Survey for 1994

Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.5% (5,012)	0.5% (2,395)	0.4% (2,617)	0.3% (2,429)	0.3% (1,255)	0.3% (1,174)	0.4% (551)	0.5% (44)	0.4% (307)	2.1% (5,954)	1.2% (3,306)	0.9% (2,648)
0.4% (3,225)	0.4% (1,536)	0.3% (1,689)	0.1% (699)	0.1% (379)	0.1% (320)	0.2% (194)	0.2% (107)	0.1% (87)	2.9% (1,210)	1.9% (800)	1.0% (410)
1.2% (1,787)	1.3% (859)	1.2% (928)	1.1% (1,730)	1.2% (876)	1.1% (854)	2.2% (357)	1.9% (137)	2.4% (220)	2.0% (4,744)	1.1% (2,506)	0.9% (2,238)
0.5% (4,583)	0.5% (2,206)	0.4% (2,377)	0.3% (1,707)	0.3% (847)	0.3% (860)	0.4% (478)	0.4% (213)	0.4% (265)	1.6% (4,326)	1.6% (2,277)	1.7% (2,049)
0.5% (2,913)	0.5% (1,416)	0.5% (1,497)	0.1% (195)	0.1% (92)	0.1% (103)	0.2% (128)	0.3% (81)	0.1% (47)	0.2% (153)	0.2% (111)	0.1% (42)
0.4% (1,670)	0.5% (790)	0.4% (880)	0.4% (1,512)	0.4% (755)	0.4% (757)	0.7% (350)	0.6% (132)	0.7% (218)	2.3% (4,173)	2.1% (2,166)	2.6% (2,007)
0.5% (2,913)	0.5% (1,416)	0.5% (1,497)	0.1% (195)	0.1% (92)	0.1% (103)	0.2% (128)	0.3% (81)	0.1% (47)	0.2% (153)	0.2% (111)	0.1% (42)
0.5% (2,909)	0.6% (1,413)	0.5% (1,496)	0.1% (194)	0.1% (91)	0.1% (103)	0.2% (128)	0.3% (81)	0.1% (47)	0.1% (55)	0.1% (31)	0.1% (24)
0.0% (4)	0.0% (3)	0.0% (1)	0.0% (1)	0.0% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	2.9% (98)	5.0% (80)	1.0% (18)
0.4% (1,670)	0.5% (790)	0.4% (880)	0.4% (1,512)	0.4% (755)	0.4% (757)	0.7% (350)	0.6% (132)	0.7% (218)	2.3% (4,173)	2.1% (2,166)	2.6% (2,007)
0.5% (1,343)	0.5% (613)	0.5% (730)	0.5% (1,232)	0.5% (611)	0.5% (621)	0.7% (301)	0.6% (113)	0.8% (188)	3.0% (3,013)	2.8% (1,643)	3.2% (1,370)
0.3% (327)	0.4% (177)	0.3% (150)	0.3% (280)	0.3% (144)	0.3% (136)	0.5% (49)	0.4% (19)	0.5% (30)	1.5% (1,160)	1.2% (523)	1.9% (637)
0.4% (239)	0.4% (97)	0.4% (142)	0.8% (548)	0.8% (310)	0.7% (238)	0.8% (62)	0.6% (21)	0.8% (41)	0.8% (1,439)	0.8% (938)	0.8% (501)
0.5% (205)	0.5% (84)	0.5% (121)	1.1% (471)	1.2% (265)	1.0% (206)	1.0% (59)	0.9% (20)	1.1% (39)	0.9% (1,028)	0.9% (670)	1.0% (358)
0.2% (34)	0.1% (13)	0.2% (21)	0.3% (77)	0.3% (45)	0.2% (32)	0.1% (3)	0.1% (1)	0.2% (2)	0.6% (411)	0.6% (268)	0.6% (143)
1.4% (190)	1.2% (92)	1.7% (98)	0.6% (174)	0.6% (98)	0.6% (76)	0.6% (11)	1.0% (10)	0.1% (1)	2.7% (189)	1.9% (91)	4.3% (98)
1.9% (107)	1.2% (36)	2.9% (71)	0.3% (33)	0.4% (22)	0.2% (11)	0.7% (7)	1.2% (6)	0.2% (1)	2.0% (29)	2.0% (19)	2.0% (10)
1.0% (83)	1.3% (56)	0.8% (27)	0.8% (141)	0.8% (76)	0.9% (65)	0.5% (4)	0.8% (4)	0.0% -	2.9% (160)	1.9% (72)	5.0% (88)

DEGREE RECIPIENTS

ASSOCIATE'S DEGREES

Table 7 shows that in 1993/94, 542,449 associate's degrees were awarded nationwide, an increase of 33.5% over the number awarded in 1977 (n = 406,377).

- The number of African Americans at all colleges and universities who received associate's degrees increased by 37.3% between 1976 to 1994 (from 33,159 to 45,552).
- But, the representation of African Americans among associate's degree recipients declined from a high of 8.5% in 1980/81 to a low of 7.8% in 1989/90 and rebounded to 8.4% in 1993/94.
- Among African Americans nationwide, the number of associate's degrees awarded to women increased by 60.1% (from 17,829 in 1977 to 28,557 in 1994), while the number awarded to men increased by just 10.9% (from 15,330 in 1977 to 16,995 in 1994).
- As a result of these changes, the share of all associate's degrees awarded to African American women increased from 4.4% in 1977 to 5.3% in 1994, but the share awarded to African American men declined from 3.8% to 3.1%.

The number of associate's degrees awarded to students at HBCUs increased 2.4% from 2,753 in 1977 to 2,820 in 1994.

- The number of associate's degrees awarded to African Americans at HBCUs declined between 1977 and 1994 by 50.2% for African American men (from 905 to 450) and by 19.4% for African American women (from 1,260 to 1,016).
- As a result, African Americans represented 78.6% of associate's degree recipients at HBCUs in 1977, but only 52.0% in 1994.
- A higher share of African Americans than of other students received associate's degrees from HBCUs throughout the period from 1977 to 1994 (3.2% versus 0.5% of all students in 1994).
- But, **Figure 7** shows that the share of African Americans nationwide who received their associate's degrees from HBCUs declined from 6.5% in 1977 to 3.2% in 1994.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to all students nationwide increased by 27.2% between 1977 and 1994 (from 919,549 in 1977 to 1,169,275 in 1994).

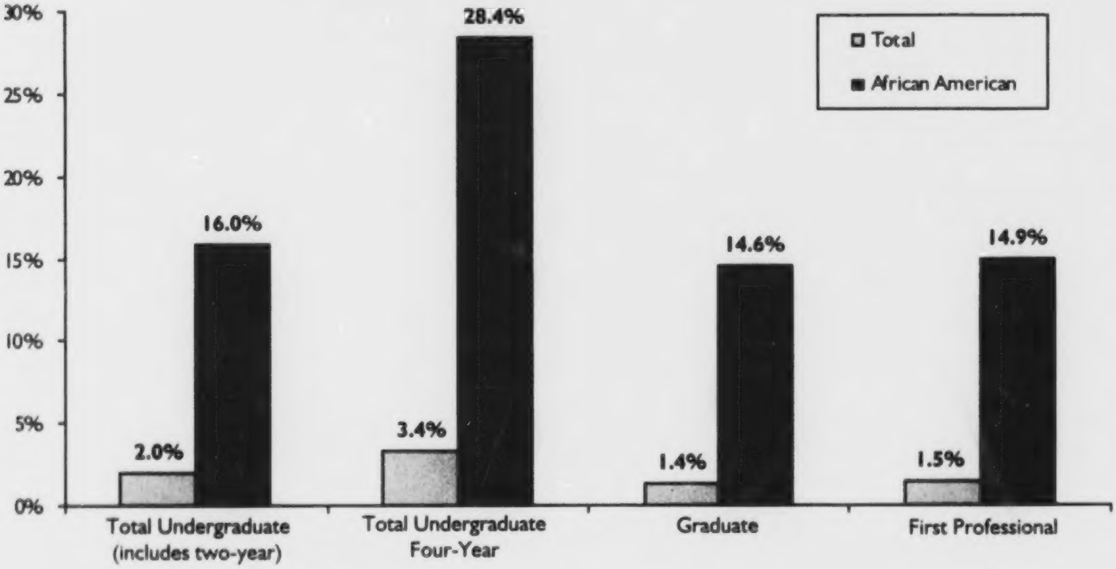
- By comparison, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans nationwide increased by 40.2% (from 58,636 in 1977 to 82,183 in 1994).
- The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African American men increased by 19.6% (from 25,147 in 1977 to 30,086 in 1994) while the number awarded to African American women increased by 55.4% (from 33,489 in 1977 to 52,047 in 1994).
- Over this same period, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by HBCUs increased by 16.3% (from 23,551 in 1977 to 27,391 in 1994).
- In 1993/94, African Americans represented 7.0% of bachelor's degree recipients at all colleges and universities nationwide, but 85.6% of bachelor's degree recipients at HBCUs.

At colleges and universities nationwide, **Table 8** shows that the representation of African Americans among bachelor's degree recipients grew from 6.4% in 1977 to 7.0% in 1994.

- Relative to bachelor's degree recipients of the same sex, the representation of African American men grew from 5.1% of all men in 1977 to 5.7% of all men in 1994 while the representation of African American women increased from 7.9% of all women in 1977 to 8.2% of all women in 1994.

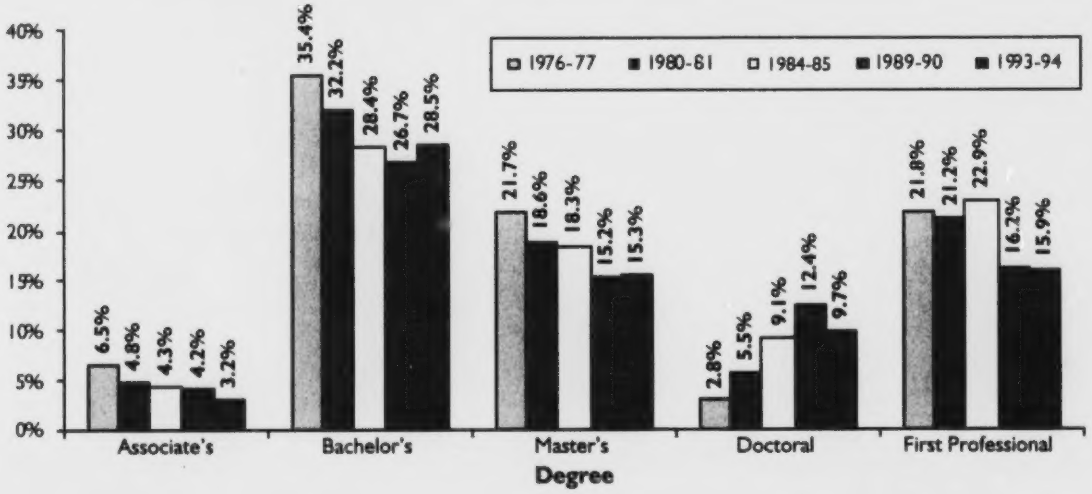
At HBCUs, the representation of African Americans among bachelor's degree recipients fell slightly from 88.1% in 1977 to 85.6% in 1994.

Figure 6. Percentage of All Students Nationwide who were Enrolled at HBCUs by Degree Level: Fall, 1994



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Figure 7. Trends in the Percentage of Degrees Awarded to African Americans Nationwide by HBCUs: 1976 to 1994



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Table 7. Trends in Associate's Degrees Awarded by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Race and Sex: 1976/77 to 1993/94 (Selected Years)

(number of degrees in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic	
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
All Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0% (406,377)	51.9% (210,842)	48.1% (195,535)	84.2% (342,290)	43.9% (178,236)	40.4% (164,054)	8.2% (33,159)	3.8% (15,330)	4.4% (17,829)	4.1% (16,636)	2.2% (9,105)
1980/81	100.0% (416,377)	45.3% (188,638)	54.7% (227,739)	81.5% (339,167)	36.3% (151,242)	45.1% (187,925)	8.5% (35,330)	3.4% (14,290)	5.1% (21,040)	4.3% (17,800)	2.0% (8,327)
1984/85	100.0% (452,167)	44.7% (201,899)	55.3% (250,268)	78.6% (355,343)	34.8% (157,278)	43.8% (198,065)	7.9% (35,791)	3.1% (14,184)	4.8% (21,607)	4.3% (19,407)	1.9% (8,561)
1989/90	100.0% (455,102)	42.0% (191,195)	58.0% (263,907)	81.2% (369,580)	34.0% (154,748)	47.2% (214,832)	7.8% (35,327)	2.9% (13,147)	4.9% (22,180)	4.9% (22,195)	2.2% (9,859)
1993/94	100.0% (542,449)	40.7% (220,990)	59.3% (321,459)	77.4% (419,952)	31.6% (171,172)	45.9% (248,780)	8.4% (45,552)	3.1% (16,995)	5.3% (28,557)	5.9% (31,800)	2.4% (13,105)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0% (2,753)	46.6% (1,283)	53.4% (1,470)	13.7% (378)	8.3% (229)	5.4% (149)	78.6% (2,165)	32.9% (905)	45.8% (1,260)	5.7% (158)	4.5% (125)
1980/81	100.0% (2,635)	41.8% (1,101)	58.2% (1,534)	26.8% (707)	12.8% (336)	14.1% (371)	64.6% (1,703)	22.7% (597)	42.0% (1,106)	5.9% (155)	4.7% (124)
1984/85	100.0% (2,691)	40.3% (1,085)	59.7% (1,606)	32.7% (880)	13.9% (374)	18.8% (506)	57.5% (1,547)	20.0% (539)	37.5% (1,008)	6.0% (162)	4.1% (109)
1989/90	100.0% (2,489)	36.8% (916)	63.2% (1,573)	31.9% (793)	12.8% (318)	19.1% (475)	59.3% (1,477)	18.6% (464)	40.7% (1,013)	6.1% (153)	3.9% (97)
1993/94	100.0% (2,820)	34.9% (983)	65.1% (1,837)	40.7% (1,147)	15.0% (422)	25.7% (725)	52.0% (1,466)	16.0% (450)	36.0% (1,016)	5.2% (148)	2.6% (74)
Percent of Degrees from HBCUs											
1976/77	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	6.5%	5.9%	7.1%	0.9%	1.4%
1980/81	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	4.8%	4.2%	5.3%	0.9%	1.5%
1984/85	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	4.3%	3.8%	4.7%	0.8%	1.3%
1989/90	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	4.2%	3.5%	4.6%	0.7%	1.0%
1993/94	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	3.2%	2.6%	3.6%	0.5%	0.6%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, IPEDS Completions Surveys, and Historically Black Colleges Report.

	Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien			Unknown		
Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.9% (7,531)	1.7% (7,044)	0.9% (3,630)	0.8% (3,414)	0.6% (2,498)	0.3% (1,216)	0.3% (1,282)	0.8% (3,329)	0.5% (2,155)	0.3% (1,174)	0.3% (1,421)	0.3% (1,170)	0.1% (251)
2.3% (9,473)	2.1% (8,650)	1.1% (4,557)	1.0% (4,093)	0.6% (2,584)	0.3% (1,108)	0.4% (1,476)	1.6% (6,643)	1.0% (4,295)	0.6% (2,348)	1.5% (6,203)	1.2% (4,819)	0.3% (1,384)
2.4% (10,846)	2.2% (9,914)	1.2% (5,492)	1.0% (4,422)	0.7% (2,953)	0.3% (1,198)	0.4% (1,755)	1.4% (6,407)	0.8% (3,696)	0.6% (2,711)	4.9% (22,352)	2.5% (11,490)	2.4% (10,862)
2.7% (12,336)	3.0% (13,482)	1.4% (6,477)	1.5% (7,005)	0.8% (3,530)	0.3% (1,433)	0.5% (2,097)	1.4% (6,149)	0.7% (2,967)	0.7% (3,182)	1.1% (4,839)	0.6% (2,564)	0.5% (2,275)
3.4% (18,695)	3.4% (18,280)	1.5% (8,222)	1.9% (10,058)	0.9% (4,879)	0.3% (1,853)	0.6% (3,026)	1.9% (10,140)	0.8% (4,177)	1.1% (5,963)	2.2% (11,846)	1.0% (5,466)	1.2% (6,380)
1.2% (33)	0.2% (6)	0.1% (3)	0.1% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.6% (45)	0.7% (20)	0.9% (25)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
1.2% (31)	0.2% (6)	0.2% (4)	0.1% (2)	0.1% (3)	0.1% (2)	0.0% (1)	2.3% (61)	1.4% (38)	0.9% (23)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
2.0% (53)	1.0% (26)	0.7% (19)	0.3% (7)	0.2% (5)	0.0% (1)	0.1% (4)	2.6% (71)	1.6% (43)	1.0% (28)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
2.2% (56)	0.4% (11)	0.2% (5)	0.2% (6)	0.5% (13)	0.3% (8)	0.2% (5)	1.7% (42)	1.0% (24)	0.7% (18)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
2.6% (74)	0.8% (22)	0.6% (16)	0.2% (6)	0.2% (6)	0.1% (4)	0.1% (2)	1.1% (31)	0.6% (17)	0.5% (14)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 8. Trends in Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Race and Sex: 1976/77 to 1993/94 (Selected Years Only)

(number of degrees in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Colleges and Universities										
1976/77	100.0% (919,549)	53.9% (495,545)	46.1% (424,004)	87.8% (807,688)	47.6% (438,161)	40.2% (369,527)	6.4% (58,636)	2.7% (25,147)	3.6% (33,489)	2.0% (18,743)
1980/81	100.0% (935,140)	50.2% (469,883)	49.8% (465,257)	86.3% (807,319)	43.4% (406,173)	42.9% (401,146)	6.5% (60,673)	2.6% (24,511)	3.9% (36,162)	2.3% (21,832)
1984/85	100.0% (979,477)	49.3% (482,528)	50.7% (496,949)	84.3% (826,106)	41.4% (405,085)	43.0% (421,021)	5.9% (57,473)	2.4% (23,018)	3.5% (34,455)	2.6% (25,874)
1989/90	100.0% (1,051,344)	46.8% (491,696)	53.2% (559,648)	84.1% (884,376)	39.3% (413,573)	44.8% (470,803)	5.8% (61,063)	2.2% (23,262)	3.6% (37,801)	3.1% (32,844)
1993/94	100.0% (1,169,275)	45.5% (532,422)	54.5% (636,853)	78.5% (918,076)	35.9% (420,195)	42.6% (497,881)	7.0% (82,183)	2.6% (30,086)	4.5% (52,097)	4.2% (49,227)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities										
1976/77	100.0% (23,551)	43.3% (10,201)	56.7% (13,350)	7.5% (1,768)	4.5% (1,064)	3.0% (704)	88.1% (20,754)	35.5% (8,362)	52.6% (12,392)	0.2% (44)
1980/81	100.0% (22,922)	44.2% (10,142)	55.8% (12,780)	6.7% (1,532)	3.7% (854)	3.0% (678)	85.3% (19,556)	34.3% (7,866)	51.0% (11,690)	0.4% (84)
1984/85	100.0% (20,887)	44.0% (9,188)	56.0% (11,699)	9.0% (1,870)	4.4% (921)	4.5% (949)	78.2% (16,326)	30.9% (6,448)	47.3% (9,878)	1.0% (218)
1989/90	100.0% (19,734)	39.4% (7,774)	60.6% (11,960)	11.2% (2,212)	4.8% (944)	6.4% (1,268)	82.7% (16,325)	30.7% (6,064)	52.0% (10,261)	0.6% (111)
1993/94	100.0% (27,391)	37.3% (10,224)	62.7% (17,167)	10.8% (2,955)	4.3% (1,178)	6.5% (1,777)	85.6% (23,434)	30.9% (8,475)	54.6% (14,959)	0.6% (154)
Percent of Degrees from HBCUs										
1976/77	2.6%	2.1%	3.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	35.4%	33.3%	37.0%	0.2%
1980/81	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	32.2%	32.1%	32.3%	0.4%
1984/85	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	28.4%	28.0%	28.7%	0.8%
1989/90	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	26.7%	26.1%	27.1%	0.3%
1993/94	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	28.5%	28.2%	28.7%	0.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, IPEDS Completions Surveys, and Historically Black Colleges Report.

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Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.1% (10,318)	0.9% (8,425)	1.5% (13,793)	0.8% (7,638)	0.7% (6,155)	0.4% (3,326)	0.2% (1,804)	0.2% (1,522)	1.7% (15,714)	1.2% (11,356)	0.5% (4,358)
1.2% (10,810)	1.2% (11,022)	2.0% (18,794)	1.1% (10,107)	0.9% (8,687)	0.4% (3,593)	0.2% (1,700)	0.2% (1,893)	2.4% (22,589)	1.7% (16,324)	0.7% (6,265)
1.3% (12,402)	1.4% (13,472)	2.6% (25,395)	1.4% (13,554)	1.2% (11,841)	0.4% (4,246)	0.2% (1,998)	0.2% (2,248)	3.0% (29,217)	2.1% (20,091)	0.9% (9,126)
1.4% (14,941)	1.7% (17,903)	3.7% (39,248)	1.9% (19,721)	1.9% (19,527)	0.4% (4,392)	0.2% (1,859)	0.2% (2,533)	2.5% (26,708)	1.6% (16,961)	0.9% (9,747)
1.8% (21,346)	2.4% (27,881)	4.7% (54,496)	2.3% (26,351)	2.4% (28,145)	0.5% (6,064)	0.2% (2,562)	0.3% (3,502)	2.9% (34,178)	1.7% (19,724)	1.2% (14,454)
0.1% (23)	0.1% (21)	0.2% (57)	0.2% (48)	0.0% (9)	0.1% (21)	0.1% (12)	0.0% (9)	3.9% (907)	2.9% (692)	0.9% (215)
0.2% (38)	0.2% (46)	0.5% (109)	0.3% (71)	0.2% (38)	0.1% (18)	0.0% (9)	0.0% (9)	7.1% (1,623)	5.7% (1,304)	1.4% (319)
0.7% (142)	0.4% (76)	1.5% (321)	1.0% (199)	0.6% (122)	0.2% (46)	0.2% (37)	0.0% (9)	10.1% (2,106)	6.9% (1,441)	3.2% (665)
0.3% (57)	0.3% (54)	0.9% (176)	0.6% (126)	0.3% (50)	0.1% (19)	0.0% (7)	0.1% (12)	4.5% (891)	2.9% (576)	1.6% (315)
0.3% (78)	0.3% (76)	0.7% (197)	0.5% (139)	0.2% (58)	0.2% (44)	0.1% (23)	0.1% (21)	2.2% (607)	1.2% (331)	1.0% (276)
0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	5.8%	6.1%	4.9%
0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	7.2%	8.0%	5.1%
1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%	0.4%	7.2%	7.2%	7.3%
0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%
0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%

- The representation of African American men among all bachelor's degree recipients from HBCUs declined from 35.5% in 1977 to 30.9% in 1994.
- Over the same period, the representation of African American women among all HBCU bachelor's degree recipients remained stable (52.6% in 1977 and 54.6% in 1994).

In 1993/94, only 2.3% bachelor's degree recipients nationwide received their degrees from HBCUs. But, 28.5% of all African American bachelor's degree recipients in 1993/94 received their degrees from HBCUs.

- **Figure 7** shows that the proportion of African American bachelor's degree recipients nationwide who received their degrees from HBCUs declined from 35.4% in 1977 to 28.5% in 1994.
- The decline was greater for African American women (37.0% in 1977 to 28.7% in 1994) than for African American men (33.3% in 1977 to 28.2% in 1994).
- Since the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans at HBCUs increased from 20,754 in 1977 to 23,434 in 1994, the changes in the share of bachelor's degrees awarded by HBCUs are attributable to an increase in the number of African Americans completing bachelor's degrees nationwide.

MASTER'S DEGREES

Table 9 illustrates that the number of master's degrees awarded to all students from colleges and universities nationwide increased by 22.0% between 1977 and 1994 (from 317,164 in 1977 to 387,070 in 1994).

- However, the number awarded to African Americans decreased by 0.6% (from 21,037 in 1977 to 20,892 in 1994).

At HBCUs, the number of master's degrees awarded to all students decreased by 19.5% between 1977 and 1994 (from 6,150 in 1977 to 4,950 in 1994).

- By comparison, the number of master's degrees awarded to African Americans at HBCUs decreased by 30.2% (from 4,568 in 1977 to 3,187 in 1994).
- The representation of African Americans among master's degree recipients declined at all colleges and universities between 1977 and 1994 (from 6.6% in 1977 to 5.4% in 1994) and at HBCUs (from 74.3% in 1977 to 64.4% in 1994).
- At all colleges and universities, including HBCUs, the number of African American women who received master's degrees was about twice the number of African American men (13,890 versus 7,002 at all institutions in 1994 and 2,248 versus 939 at HBCUs in 1994).

Overall, the share of master's degree recipients nationwide who received their degrees from HBCUs declined from 1.9% in 1977 to 1.3% in 1994.

- **Figure 7** shows that, among African Americans, the share of master's degrees awarded to those at HBCUs declined from 21.7% in 1977 to 15.3% in 1994.

DOCTORAL DEGREES

Table 10 shows that nationwide, the number of doctoral degrees awarded between 1977 and 1994 increased by 30% among all students (from 33,232 in 1977 to 43,185 in 1994).

- The increase was only 7.3% among African Americans (from 1,253 in 1977 to 1,344 in 1994).

At HBCUs, the number of doctoral degrees awarded between 1977 and 1994 increased by 218% among all students (from 66 in 1977 to 210 in 1994).

- The increase in doctoral degrees awarded by HBCUs was 271% among African Americans (from 35 in 1977 to 130 in 1994).

Among both whites and African Americans, the number of doctoral degrees awarded to men decreased between 1977 and 1994, while the number awarded to women increased.

- Among African Americans, the number of doctoral degrees awarded to men declined by 20.5% (from 766 in 1977 to 609 in 1994) while the number awarded to women rose by 50.9% (from 487 in 1977 to 735 in 1994).

- African Americans represented only 3.1% of doctoral degree recipients in 1994 (down from 3.8% in 1977).

- In 1994, African American men comprised 1.4% of all recipients (down from 2.3% in 1977) while African American women represented 1.7% (up from 1.5% in 1977).

Overall, 0.5% of all doctoral degrees were awarded to students at HBCUs in 1993/94.

- **Figure 7** shows that, among African Americans, 9.7% of all doctoral degree recipients nationwide attended HBCUs (up from 2.8% in 1977 but down from 12.4% in 1990).

FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

Between 1977 and 1994 the number of first-professional degrees awarded to students at colleges and universities nationwide increased by 17.2% between 1977 and 1994 (from 64,359 to 75,418).

- Overall, the number of first-professional degrees increased by 70.6% among African Americans (from 2,537 in 1977 to 4,328 in 1994).

Table 11 shows that the increase in the representation of African Americans among first-professional degree recipients is primarily attributable to the increase among African American women.

- The number of first-professional degrees awarded increased by 219% among African American women between 1977 and 1994 (from 776 in 1977 to 2,477 in 1994), but only 5.1% among African American men (from 1,761 in 1977 to 1,851 in 1994).

- While among whites the number of first-professional degrees awarded to men exceeded the number awarded to women (35,525 versus 22,950 in 1994), among African Americans the number awarded to women exceeded the number awarded to men (2,477 versus 1,851).

At HBCUs, the number of first-professional degrees awarded increased at a higher rate among all students (38.3%, from 731 to 1,011) than among African Americans (24.6%, from 552 to 688).

In 1994, HBCUs awarded only 1.3% of all first-professional degrees nationwide, but 15.9% of the first-professional degrees to African Americans.

- In 1993/94, HBCUs awarded a higher share of the first-professional degrees for African American men than for African American women (17.3% versus 14.9%).

- **Figure 7** shows that the share of African Americans nationwide who received their first-professional degrees from HBCUs declined between 1977 and 1994 (from 21.8% in 1977 to 15.9% in 1994).

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Tables 12, 13, and 14 show that among bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degree recipients, a smaller share of African Americans than of all students received degrees from research universities.

- Research universities awarded 21.7% of African American bachelor's degrees versus 32.3% overall.

- Research universities awarded 29.1% of African American master's degrees versus 39.1% overall.

- Research universities awarded 60.6% of African American doctoral degrees versus 76.1% overall.

Among both bachelor's and master's degree recipients, a higher share of African Americans than of all students received their degrees from master's institutions.

- **Figure 8** shows that master's degree institutions awarded 43.0% of African American bachelor's degrees versus 35.5% overall.

- **Figure 9** shows that master's degree institutions awarded 45.9% of African American master's degrees versus 34.4% overall.

- **Figure 10** shows that the percentage of African Americans who received their doctoral degrees from doctoral institutions was higher than the share of all students: 22.7% versus 14.7%.

Table 9. Trends in Master's Degrees Awarded by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Race and Sex: 1976/77 to 1993/94 (Selected Years Only)

(number of degrees in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic	
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
All Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0% (317,164)	52.9% (167,783)	47.1% (149,381)	83.9% (266,061)	43.9% (139,210)	40.0% (126,851)	6.6% (21,037)	2.5% (7,781)	4.2% (13,256)	1.9% (6,071)	1.0% (3,268)
1980/81	100.0% (295,739)	49.7% (147,043)	50.3% (148,696)	81.6% (241,216)	39.1% (115,562)	42.5% (125,654)	5.8% (17,133)	2.1% (6,158)	3.7% (10,975)	2.2% (6,461)	1.0% (3,085)
1984/85	100.0% (286,251)	50.1% (143,390)	49.9% (142,861)	78.1% (223,628)	37.1% (106,059)	41.1% (117,569)	4.9% (13,939)	1.8% (5,200)	3.1% (8,739)	2.4% (6,864)	1.1% (3,059)
1989/90	100.0% (324,301)	47.4% (153,653)	52.6% (170,648)	77.6% (251,690)	34.8% (112,877)	42.8% (138,813)	4.8% (15,446)	1.7% (5,539)	3.1% (9,907)	2.5% (7,950)	1.1% (3,586)
1993/94	100.0% (387,070)	45.5% (176,086)	54.5% (210,985)	70.8% (273,898)	30.2% (116,753)	40.6% (157,145)	5.4% (20,892)	1.8% (7,002)	3.6% (13,890)	2.9% (11,319)	1.2% (4,822)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0% (6,150)	39.4% (2,421)	60.6% (3,729)	18.9% (1,162)	10.0% (612)	8.9% (550)	74.3% (4,568)	24.3% (1,497)	49.9% (3,071)	0.1% (8)	0.0% -
1980/81	100.0% (4,622)	40.4% (1,865)	59.6% (2,757)	18.0% (832)	7.0% (325)	11.0% (507)	68.9% (3,185)	23.5% (1,088)	45.4% (2,097)	0.5% (23)	0.3% (13)
1984/85	100.0% (4,190)	42.7% (1,791)	57.3% (2,399)	19.1% (799)	7.5% (314)	11.6% (485)	61.0% (2,555)	20.9% (874)	40.1% (1,681)	0.8% (34)	0.5% (20)
1989/90	100.0% (4,036)	37.0% (1,494)	63.0% (2,542)	27.3% (1,103)	8.8% (354)	18.6% (749)	58.3% (2,352)	18.5% (746)	39.8% (1,606)	0.8% (34)	0.3% (13)
1993/94	100.0% (4,950)	33.5% (1,657)	66.5% (3,293)	23.0% (1,140)	6.8% (336)	16.2% (804)	64.4% (3,187)	19.0% (939)	45.4% (2,248)	0.7% (33)	0.4% (22)
Percent of Degrees from HBCUs											
1976/77	1.9%	1.4%	2.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	21.7%	19.2%	23.2%	0.1%	0.0%
1980/81	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	18.6%	17.7%	19.1%	0.4%	0.4%
1984/85	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	18.3%	16.8%	19.2%	0.5%	0.7%
1989/90	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	15.2%	13.5%	16.2%	0.4%	0.4%
1993/94	1.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	15.3%	13.4%	16.2%	0.3%	0.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, IPEDS Completions Surveys, and Historically Black Colleges Report.

	Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien			Unkown		
Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.9% (2,803)	1.6% (5,122)	1.0% (3,123)	0.6% (1,999)	0.3% (967)	0.2% (521)	0.1% (446)	5.5% (17,344)	4.3% (13,493)	1.2% (3,851)	0.2% (562)	0.1% (387)	0.1% (175)
1.1% (3,376)	2.1% (6,282)	1.3% (3,773)	0.8% (2,509)	0.3% (1,034)	0.2% (501)	0.2% (533)	7.5% (22,057)	5.6% (16,587)	1.8% (5,470)	0.5% (1,556)	0.5% (1,377)	0.1% (179)
1.3% (3,805)	2.7% (7,782)	1.7% (4,842)	1.0% (2,940)	0.4% (1,256)	0.2% (583)	0.2% (673)	9.4% (26,952)	6.9% (19,674)	2.5% (7,278)	2.0% (5,830)	1.4% (3,973)	0.6% (1,857)
1.3% (4,364)	3.3% (10,577)	1.9% (6,002)	1.4% (4,575)	0.3% (1,101)	0.1% (463)	0.2% (638)	11.0% (35,701)	7.5% (24,459)	3.5% (11,242)	0.6% (1,836)	0.2% (727)	0.3% (1,109)
1.7% (6,497)	3.8% (14,541)	2.0% (7,788)	1.7% (6,753)	0.4% (1,618)	0.2% (654)	0.2% (964)	12.0% (46,505)	7.8% (30,140)	4.2% (16,365)	4.7% (18,298)	2.3% (8,927)	2.4% (9,371)
0.1% (7)	0.6% (38)	0.3% (17)	0.3% (21)	0.2% (13)	0.2% (11)	0.0% -	5.9% (361)	4.6% (283)	1.3% (78)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.2% (10)	1.5% (70)	1.0% (45)	0.5% (25)	0.1% (5)	0.0% -	0.1% (5)	11.0% (507)	8.5% (394)	2.4% (113)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.3% (14)	1.4% (58)	0.8% (32)	0.6% (26)	0.5% (20)	0.3% (11)	0.2% (9)	17.3% (724)	12.9% (540)	4.4% (184)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.5% (21)	2.9% (117)	1.9% (75)	1.0% (42)	0.3% (13)	0.1% (6)	0.2% (7)	10.3% (417)	7.4% (300)	2.9% (117)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.2% (11)	3.8% (186)	2.2% (110)	1.5% (76)	0.2% (9)	0.0% -	0.2% (8)	8.0% (395)	5.0% (249)	2.9% (146)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.3%	2.1%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 10. Trends in Doctoral Degrees Awarded by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Race and Sex: 1976/77 to 1993/94 (Selected Years Only)

(number of degrees in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic	
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
All Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0%	75.7%	24.3%	80.8%	60.3%	20.5%	3.8%	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%
	(33,232)	(25,142)	(8,090)	(26,851)	(20,032)	(6,819)	(1,253)	(766)	(487)	(522)	(383)
1980/81	100.0%	68.9%	31.1%	78.6%	52.5%	26.1%	3.8%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%
	(32,958)	(22,711)	(10,247)	(25,908)	(17,310)	(8,598)	(1,265)	(694)	(571)	(456)	(277)
1984/85	100.0%	65.9%	34.1%	72.7%	45.6%	27.1%	3.5%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.3%
	(32,943)	(21,700)	(11,243)	(23,934)	(15,017)	(8,917)	(1,154)	(561)	(593)	(677)	(431)
1989/90	100.0%	63.6%	36.4%	67.4%	39.4%	28.1%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	1.1%
	(38,371)	(24,401)	(13,970)	(25,880)	(15,105)	(10,775)	(1,153)	(533)	(620)	(788)	(423)
1993/94	100.0%	61.5%	38.5%	60.5%	33.7%	26.9%	3.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.0%
	(43,185)	(26,552)	(16,633)	(26,137)	(14,532)	(11,605)	(1,344)	(609)	(735)	(870)	(446)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0%	63.6%	36.4%	4.5%	1.5%	3.0%	53.0%	25.8%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	(66)	(42)	(24)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(35)	(17)	(18)	-	-
1980/81	100.0%	63.7%	36.3%	9.8%	6.9%	2.9%	67.6%	44.1%	23.5%	1.0%	0.0%
	(102)	(65)	(37)	(10)	(7)	(3)	(69)	(45)	(24)	(1)	-
1984/85	100.0%	60.9%	39.1%	12.6%	7.5%	5.2%	60.3%	31.0%	29.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	(174)	(106)	(68)	(22)	(13)	(9)	(105)	(54)	(51)	-	-
1989/90	100.0%	50.7%	49.3%	9.7%	4.3%	5.3%	69.1%	30.9%	38.2%	0.5%	0.5%
	(207)	(105)	(102)	(20)	(9)	(11)	(143)	(64)	(79)	(1)	(1)
1993/94	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	15.2%	6.7%	8.6%	61.9%	29.0%	32.9%	2.4%	1.0%
	(210)	(105)	(105)	(32)	(14)	(18)	(130)	(61)	(69)	(5)	(2)
Percent of Degrees from HBCUs											
1976/77	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.2%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
1980/81	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	6.5%	4.2%	0.2%	0.0%
1984/85	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	9.1%	9.6%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%
1989/90	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	12.4%	12.0%	12.7%	0.1%	0.2%
1993/94	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	9.7%	10.0%	9.4%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, IPEDS Completions Surveys, and Historically Black Colleges Report.

	Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.4% (139)	2.0% (658)	1.6% (540)	0.4% (118)	0.3% (95)	0.2% (67)	0.1% (28)	11.3% (3,747)	9.8% (3,248)	1.5% (499)
0.5% (179)	2.7% (877)	2.0% (655)	0.7% (222)	0.4% (130)	0.3% (95)	0.1% (35)	12.8% (4,203)	10.8% (3,564)	1.9% (639)
0.7% (246)	3.4% (1,106)	2.4% (802)	0.9% (304)	0.4% (119)	0.2% (64)	0.2% (55)	16.1% (5,317)	13.4% (4,421)	2.7% (896)
1.0% (365)	3.2% (1,235)	2.3% (871)	0.9% (364)	0.3% (99)	0.1% (49)	0.1% (50)	23.3% (8,958)	18.9% (7,267)	4.4% (1,691)
1.0% (424)	4.5% (1,943)	3.0% (1,314)	1.5% (629)	0.3% (132)	0.2% (65)	0.2% (67)	26.7% (11,530)	20.5% (8,864)	6.2% (2,666)
0.0% -	1.5% (1)	1.5% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	40.9% (27)	34.8% (23)	6.1% (4)
1.0% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	21.6% (22)	12.7% (13)	8.8% (9)
0.0% -	1.1% (2)	1.1% (2)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	25.9% (45)	21.3% (37)	4.6% (8)
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	20.8% (43)	15.0% (31)	5.8% (12)
1.4% (3)	1.4% (3)	0.0% -	1.4% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	19.0% (40)	13.3% (28)	5.7% (12)
0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%
0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%

Table 11. Trends in First-Professional Degrees Awarded by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Race and Sex: 1976/77 to 1993/94 (Selected Years Only)

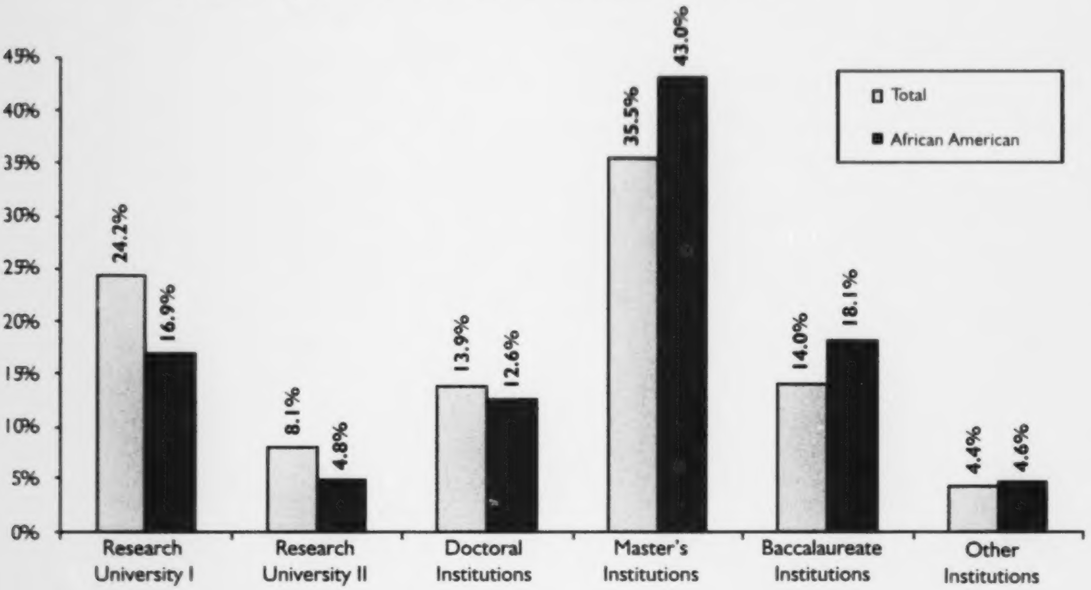
(number of degrees in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic	
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
All Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0%	81.4%	18.6%	90.8%	74.2%	16.5%	3.9%	2.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%
	(64,359)	(52,374)	(11,985)	(58,422)	(47,777)	(10,645)	(2,537)	(1,761)	(776)	(1,076)	(893)
1980/81	100.0%	73.4%	26.6%	89.7%	66.2%	23.5%	4.1%	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%
	(71,956)	(52,792)	(19,164)	(64,551)	(47,629)	(16,922)	(2,931)	(1,772)	(1,159)	(1,541)	(1,131)
1984/85	100.0%	67.2%	32.8%	84.2%	56.8%	27.4%	4.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	1.7%
	(75,063)	(50,455)	(24,608)	(63,219)	(42,630)	(20,589)	(3,029)	(1,623)	(1,406)	(1,884)	(1,239)
1989/90	100.0%	61.9%	38.1%	84.9%	53.3%	31.5%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	3.4%	2.0%
	(70,988)	(43,961)	(27,027)	(60,240)	(37,850)	(22,390)	(3,410)	(1,672)	(1,738)	(2,427)	(1,450)
1993/94	100.0%	59.3%	40.7%	77.5%	47.1%	30.4%	5.7%	2.5%	3.3%	4.0%	2.3%
	(75,418)	(44,707)	(30,711)	(58,475)	(35,525)	(22,950)	(4,328)	(1,851)	(2,477)	(3,044)	(1,729)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities											
1976/77	100.0%	77.6%	22.4%	15.5%	13.7%	1.8%	75.5%	55.8%	19.7%	1.6%	1.5%
	(731)	(567)	(164)	(113)	(100)	(13)	(552)	(408)	(144)	(12)	(11)
1980/81	100.0%	70.2%	29.8%	18.0%	13.3%	4.8%	70.4%	47.5%	23.0%	2.4%	2.3%
	(883)	(620)	(263)	(159)	(117)	(42)	(622)	(419)	(203)	(21)	(20)
1984/85	100.0%	61.5%	38.5%	17.2%	10.7%	6.4%	72.0%	42.3%	29.7%	2.9%	2.6%
	(962)	(592)	(370)	(165)	(103)	(62)	(693)	(407)	(286)	(28)	(25)
1989/90	100.0%	59.6%	40.4%	18.2%	12.2%	6.0%	67.3%	37.3%	30.0%	4.0%	2.9%
	(820)	(489)	(331)	(149)	(100)	(49)	(552)	(306)	(246)	(33)	(24)
1993/94	100.0%	51.4%	48.6%	16.7%	10.4%	6.3%	68.1%	31.7%	36.4%	4.7%	2.9%
	(1,011)	(520)	(491)	(169)	(105)	(64)	(688)	(320)	(368)	(48)	(29)
Percent of Degrees from HBCUs											
1976/77	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	21.8%	23.2%	18.6%	1.1%	1.2%
1980/81	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	21.2%	23.6%	17.5%	1.4%	1.8%
1984/85	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	22.9%	25.1%	20.3%	1.5%	2.0%
1989/90	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	16.2%	18.3%	14.2%	1.4%	1.7%
1993/94	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	15.9%	17.3%	14.9%	1.6%	1.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, IPEDS Completions Surveys, and Historically Black Colleges Report.

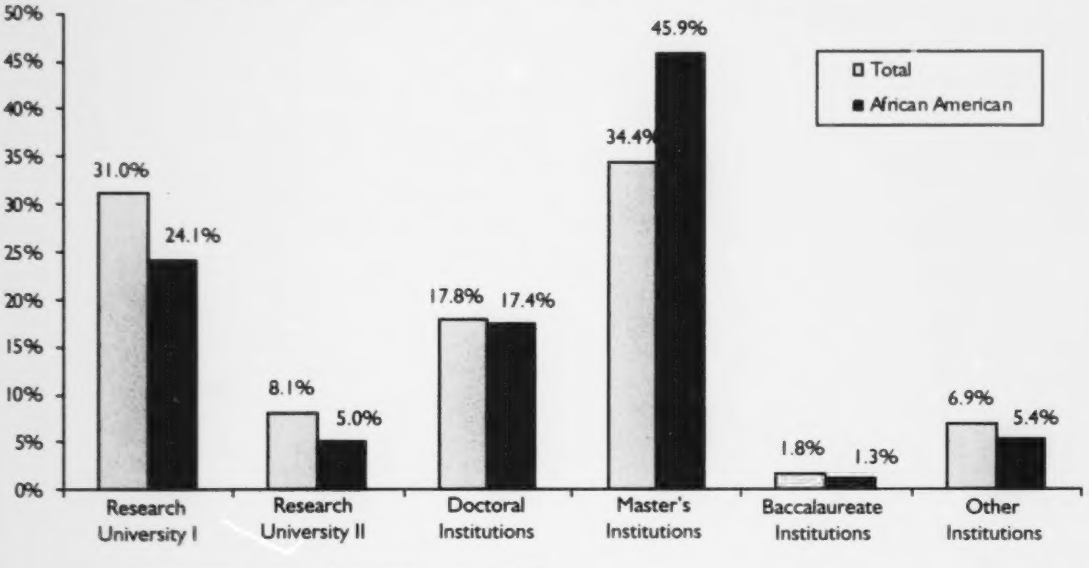
	Asian American/Pacific Islander			**American Indian/Alaskan Native**			**Non-Resident Alien**			**Unkown**		
Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.3% (183)	1.6% (1,021)	1.2% (776)	0.4% (245)	0.3% (196)	0.2% (159)	0.1% (37)	1.1% (701)	1.0% (614)	0.1% (87)	0.6% (406)	0.6% (394)	0.0% (12)
0.6% (410)	2.0% (1,456)	1.4% (991)	0.6% (465)	0.3% (192)	0.2% (134)	0.1% (58)	0.9% (669)	0.7% (537)	0.2% (132)	0.9% (616)	0.8% (598)	0.0% (18)
0.9% (645)	2.4% (1,816)	1.5% (1,152)	0.9% (664)	0.3% (248)	0.2% (176)	0.1% (72)	1.1% (861)	0.9% (681)	0.2% (180)	5.3% (4,006)	3.9% (2,954)	1.4% (1,052)
1.4% (977)	4.7% (3,362)	2.8% (1,963)	2.0% (1,399)	0.4% (257)	0.2% (135)	0.2% (122)	1.5% (1,048)	1.0% (708)	0.5% (340)	0.3% (244)	0.3% (183)	0.1% (61)
1.7% (1,315)	7.6% (5,758)	4.2% (3,138)	3.5% (2,620)	0.5% (362)	0.3% (216)	0.2% (146)	1.9% (1,437)	1.3% (1,015)	0.6% (422)	2.7% (2,014)	1.6% (1,233)	1.0% (781)
0.1% (1)	0.4% (3)	0.3% (2)	0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)	0.1% (1)	0.0% -	6.8% (50)	6.2% (45)	0.7% (5)	-	-	-
0.1% (1)	1.2% (11)	0.9% (8)	0.3% (3)	0.6% (5)	0.5% (4)	0.1% (1)	7.4% (65)	5.9% (52)	1.5% (13)	-	-	-
0.3% (3)	0.5% (5)	0.4% (4)	0.1% (1)	0.3% (3)	0.3% (3)	0.0% -	7.1% (68)	5.2% (50)	1.9% (18)	-	-	-
1.1% (9)	2.2% (18)	1.7% (14)	0.5% (4)	0.5% (4)	0.2% (2)	0.2% (2)	7.8% (64)	5.2% (43)	2.6% (21)	-	-	-
1.9% (19)	3.3% (33)	2.1% (21)	1.2% (12)	0.1% (1)	0.0% -	0.1% (1)	7.1% (72)	4.5% (45)	2.7% (27)	-	-	-
0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	7.1%	7.3%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	2.6%	3.0%	1.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%	7.9%	7.3%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	5.0%	4.4%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure 8. Distribution of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Carnegie Classification of Institution: 1993/94



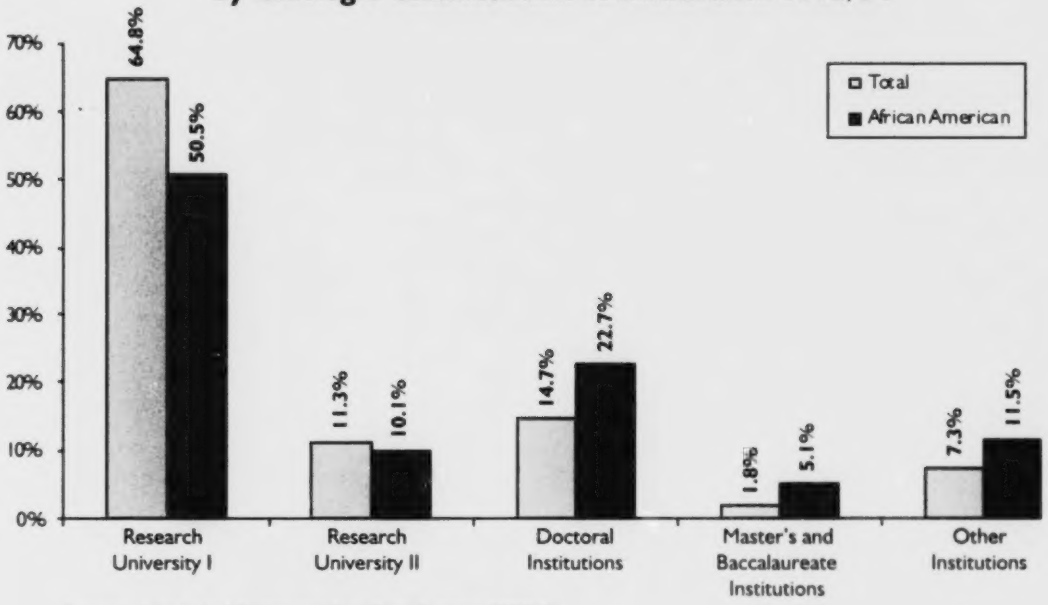
Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Figure 9. Distribution of Master's Degrees Awarded by Carnegie Classification of Institution: 1993/94



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Figure 10. Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Carnegie Classification of Institution: 1993/94



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Table 12. Number and Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Institutional Type, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Carnegie Classification	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0% (1,169,275)	100.0% (532,422)	100.0% (636,853)	100.0% (918,076)	100.0% (420,195)	100.0% (497,881)	100.0% (82,183)	100.0% (30,086)	100.0% (52,097)	100.0% (49,227)
Research University I	24.2% (282,604)	26.7% (141,965)	22.1% (140,639)	23.5% (216,201)	26.1% (109,544)	21.4% (106,657)	16.9% (13,857)	17.6% (5,306)	16.4% (8,551)	26.3% (12,929)
Research University II	8.1% (94,285)	8.9% (47,418)	7.4% (46,867)	8.5% (77,838)	9.3% (39,209)	7.8% (38,629)	4.8% (3,969)	5.2% (1,562)	4.6% (2,407)	5.9% (2,907)
Doctoral Institutions	13.9% (162,631)	13.9% (73,852)	13.9% (88,779)	14.1% (129,383)	14.1% (59,270)	14.1% (70,113)	12.6% (10,361)	11.6% (3,475)	13.2% (6,886)	14.8% (7,302)
Master's Institutions	35.5% (414,622)	32.6% (173,786)	37.8% (240,836)	35.1% (322,197)	32.2% (135,302)	37.5% (186,895)	43.0% (35,370)	42.1% (12,680)	43.6% (22,690)	40.2% (19,770)
Baccalaureate Institutions	14.0% (163,188)	13.0% (68,977)	14.8% (94,211)	14.4% (132,306)	13.4% (56,208)	15.3% (76,098)	18.1% (14,840)	18.4% (5,537)	17.9% (9,303)	8.5% (4,167)
Other Institutions	4.4% (51,945)	5.0% (26,424)	4.0% (25,521)	4.4% (40,151)	4.9% (20,662)	3.9% (19,489)	4.6% (3,786)	5.1% (1,526)	4.3% (2,260)	4.4% (2,152)

Note: Other Institutions include two-year, specialized, and unknown institutions.

Table 13. Number and Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded by Institutional Type, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Carnegie Classification	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0% (387,072)	100.0% (176,087)	100.0% (210,985)	100.0% (273,897)	100.0% (116,752)	100.0% (157,145)	100.0% (20,892)	100.0% (7,002)	100.0% (13,890)	100.0% (11,319)
Research University I	31.0% (119,915)	34.8% (61,197)	27.8% (58,718)	29.1% (79,702)	32.8% (38,305)	26.3% (41,397)	24.1% (5,038)	24.3% (1,703)	24.0% (3,335)	31.0% (3,507)
Research University II	8.1% (31,516)	9.1% (15,975)	7.4% (15,541)	8.2% (22,355)	9.0% (10,505)	7.5% (11,850)	5.0% (1,035)	5.4% (377)	4.7% (658)	5.5% (623)
Doctoral Institutions	17.8% (68,825)	17.7% (31,193)	17.8% (37,632)	18.1% (49,644)	18.1% (21,108)	18.2% (28,536)	17.4% (3,640)	17.4% (1,215)	17.5% (2,425)	18.6% (2,103)
Master's Institutions	34.4% (133,233)	29.4% (51,718)	38.6% (81,515)	36.0% (98,666)	31.2% (36,393)	39.6% (62,273)	45.9% (9,580)	44.2% (3,096)	46.7% (6,484)	36.3% (4,109)
Baccalaureate Institutions	1.8% (6,918)	1.5% (2,556)	2.1% (4,362)	2.0% (5,458)	1.6% (1,903)	2.3% (3,555)	1.3% (268)	1.3% (90)	1.3% (178)	1.0% (115)
Other Institutions	6.9% (26,665)	6.4% (11,300)	5.1% (10,719)	5.3% (14,581)	6.0% (6,972)	4.8% (7,609)	5.4% (1,119)	6.1% (430)	5.0% (689)	5.5% (621)

Note: Other Institutions include two-year, specialized, and unknown institutions.

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (21,346)	100.0% (27,881)	100.0% (54,496)	100.0% (26,351)	100.0% (28,145)	100.0% (6,064)	100.0% (2,562)	100.0% (3,502)	100.0% (34,180)	100.0% (19,725)	100.0% (14,455)	100.0% (25,049)	100.0% (12,157)	100.0% (12,892)
28.7% (6,121)	24.4% (6,808)	43.9% (23,908)	45.8% (12,070)	42.1% (11,838)	21.1% (1,280)	23.7% (606)	19.2% (674)	26.9% (9,200)	28.2% (5,565)	25.1% (3,635)	20.9% (5,229)	22.6% (2,753)	19.2% (2,476)
6.8% (1,453)	5.2% (1,454)	6.1% (3,330)	6.4% (1,675)	5.9% (1,655)	9.0% (544)	10.4% (267)	7.9% (277)	9.4% (3,227)	10.0% (1,968)	8.7% (1,259)	9.9% (2,470)	10.6% (1,284)	9.2% (1,186)
13.9% (2,968)	15.5% (4,334)	11.4% (6,196)	11.4% (2,994)	11.4% (3,202)	13.7% (833)	13.3% (342)	14.0% (491)	14.3% (4,876)	15.0% (2,951)	13.3% (1,925)	14.7% (3,680)	15.2% (1,852)	14.2% (1,828)
37.5% (7,996)	42.2% (11,774)	27.0% (14,729)	25.4% (6,702)	28.5% (8,027)	41.4% (2,513)	38.1% (977)	43.9% (1,536)	31.0% (10,596)	29.3% (5,779)	33.3% (4,817)	37.7% (9,447)	35.8% (4,350)	39.5% (5,097)
7.9% (1,695)	8.9% (2,472)	7.5% (4,082)	6.5% (1,720)	8.4% (2,362)	10.3% (623)	9.9% (254)	10.5% (369)	12.1% (4,123)	11.0% (2,173)	13.5% (1,950)	12.2% (3,047)	11.4% (1,390)	12.9% (1,657)
5.2% (1,113)	3.7% (1,039)	4.1% (2,251)	4.5% (1,190)	3.8% (1,061)	4.5% (271)	4.5% (116)	4.4% (155)	6.3% (2,158)	6.5% (1,289)	6.0% (869)	4.7% (1,176)	4.3% (528)	5.0% (648)

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (4,822)	100.0% (6,497)	100.0% (14,541)	100.0% (7,788)	100.0% (6,753)	100.0% (1,618)	100.0% (654)	100.0% (964)	100.0% (46,505)	100.0% (30,140)	100.0% (16,365)	100.0% (18,298)	100.0% (8,927)	100.0% (9,371)
34.4% (1,661)	28.4% (1,846)	40.2% (5,845)	39.5% (3,073)	41.0% (2,772)	25.5% (412)	26.6% (174)	24.7% (238)	43.8% (20,353)	45.5% (13,701)	40.6% (6,652)	27.6% (5,058)	28.9% (2,580)	26.4% (2,478)
6.5% (313)	4.8% (310)	5.6% (808)	5.8% (450)	5.3% (358)	7.7% (125)	8.4% (55)	7.3% (70)	11.3% (5,248)	11.8% (3,553)	10.4% (1,695)	7.2% (1,322)	8.1% (722)	6.4% (600)
17.7% (854)	19.2% (1,249)	17.2% (2,507)	17.9% (1,394)	16.5% (1,113)	21.6% (350)	21.4% (140)	21.8% (210)	16.9% (7,842)	17.1% (5,158)	16.4% (2,684)	15.0% (2,739)	14.8% (1,324)	15.1% (1,415)
32.6% (1,572)	39.0% (2,537)	29.0% (4,211)	28.6% (2,228)	29.4% (1,983)	37.9% (613)	36.9% (241)	38.6% (372)	21.4% (9,959)	19.2% (5,798)	25.4% (4,161)	33.3% (6,095)	26.8% (2,390)	39.5% (3,705)
1.0% (49)	1.0% (66)	1.0% (139)	0.8% (63)	1.1% (76)	2.0% (32)	2.1% (14)	1.9% (18)	0.9% (410)	0.8% (253)	1.0% (157)	2.7% (496)	2.1% (184)	3.3% (312)
5.5% (264)	5.5% (357)	5.4% (781)	5.8% (450)	4.9% (331)	4.1% (67)	3.7% (24)	4.5% (43)	5.2% (2,440)	5.1% (1,532)	5.5% (908)	13.2% (2,410)	18.2% (1,628)	8.3% (782)

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

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Table 14. Number and Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Institutional Type, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Carnegie Classification	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0% (43,185)	100.0% (26,552)	100.0% (16,633)	100.0% (26,137)	100.0% (14,532)	100.0% (11,605)	100.0% (1,344)	100.0% (609)	100.0% (735)	100.0% (870)
Research University I	64.8% (27,995)	66.8% (17,750)	61.6% (10,245)	61.8% (16,143)	63.9% (9,286)	59.1% (6,857)	50.5% (679)	50.1% (305)	50.9% (374)	65.7% (572)
Research University II	11.3% (4,876)	11.2% (2,981)	11.4% (1,895)	11.2% (2,937)	11.0% (1,599)	11.5% (1,338)	10.1% (136)	9.0% (55)	11.0% (81)	8.3% (72)
Doctoral Institutions	14.7% (6,353)	12.9% (3,427)	17.6% (2,926)	16.6% (4,341)	14.3% (2,073)	19.5% (2,268)	22.7% (305)	19.9% (121)	25.0% (184)	17.1% (149)
Master's and Baccalaureate Institutions	1.8% (791)	1.7% (452)	2.0% (339)	2.1% (540)	2.0% (296)	2.1% (244)	5.1% (69)	5.1% (31)	5.2% (38)	1.0% (9)
Other Institutions	7.3% (3,170)	7.3% (1,942)	7.4% (1,228)	8.3% (2,176)	8.8% (1,278)	7.7% (898)	11.5% (155)	15.9% (97)	7.9% (58)	7.8% (68)

Note: Other Institutions include two-year, specialized, and unknown institutions.

ACADEMIC FIELD OF DEGREES AWARDED

ASSOCIATE'S DEGREES

In 1993/94, nearly one-third (30.3%) of all associate's degrees awarded by colleges and universities nationwide were in liberal arts, general studies, and humanities, compared with only 10.4% of all associate's degrees awarded by HBCUs.

Figure 11 shows that the most popular major field among those who received their associate's degrees from HBCUs was health professions; more than one-third (36.9%) of associate's degree recipients at HBCUs majored in health professions.

- **Table 15** shows that, nationwide, a higher percentage of African American women (28.0%) than of white women (21.4%), African American men (18.5%), and white men (13.0%) received their associate's degrees in business management and administrative services.

Regardless of race, a higher share of women than men received their associate's degrees in health professions (25.0% versus 7.0%, overall).

- The share of African American women who received their associate's degrees in health professions was smaller than the share of white women (19.4% of African American women versus 27.4% white women).
- HBCUs awarded 3.2% of all the associate's degrees awarded to African Americans in 1993/94, but 5.7% of all associate's degrees to African Americans in health professions.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES

The most popular major field among bachelor's degree recipients in 1993/94 was business management and administrative services. **Tables 16 and 17** show that 21.1% of bachelor's degree recipients nationwide and 25.2% of bachelor's degree recipients at HBCUs received their degrees in business management and administrative services.

- A higher percentage of African American bachelor's degree recipients than of their white counterparts received their degrees in business management and administrative services (24.2% versus 20.3%), protective services

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (446)	100.0% (424)	100.0% (1,943)	100.0% (1,314)	100.0% (629)	100.0% (132)	100.0% (65)	100.0% (67)	100.0% (11,530)	100.0% (8,864)	100.0% (2,666)	100.0% (1,229)	100.0% (722)	100.0% (507)
68.2% (304)	63.2% (268)	66.5% (1,293)	65.5% (861)	68.7% (432)	50.0% (66)	58.5% (38)	41.8% (28)	73.5% (8,478)	73.5% (6,514)	73.7% (1,964)	62.2% (764)	61.2% (442)	63.5% (322)
7.6% (34)	9.0% (38)	8.3% (161)	9.2% (121)	6.4% (40)	20.5% (27)	13.8% (9)	26.9% (18)	11.9% (1,373)	12.0% (1,064)	11.6% (309)	13.8% (170)	13.7% (99)	14.0% (71)
14.6% (65)	19.8% (84)	14.5% (282)	15.0% (197)	13.5% (85)	20.5% (27)	21.5% (14)	19.4% (13)	9.4% (1,084)	9.7% (856)	8.6% (228)	13.4% (165)	14.0% (101)	12.6% (64)
1.1% (5)	0.9% (4)	1.9% (36)	1.8% (23)	2.1% (13)	3.8% (5)	4.6% (3)	3.0% (2)	0.7% (75)	0.7% (66)	0.3% (9)	4.6% (57)	3.9% (28)	5.7% (29)
8.5% (38)	7.1% (30)	8.8% (171)	8.5% (112)	9.4% (59)	5.3% (7)	1.5% (1)	9.0% (6)	4.5% (520)	4.1% (364)	5.9% (156)	5.9% (73)	7.2% (52)	4.1% (21)

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

(4.2% versus 1.9%), and public administration and services (3.3% versus 1.4%).

- A smaller share of African American women than of white women received their bachelor's degrees in education (9.2% versus 14.7%).
- A smaller share of African American men than of white men received their bachelor's degrees in engineering or engineering technology (9.0% versus 11.7%).
- **Figure 12** shows that, relative to the percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded by HBCUs to African Americans nationwide (28.5%), HBCUs awarded a disproportionate share of bachelor's degrees to African Americans in the following fields: biological or life sciences (40.4%), education (38.9%), computer and information sciences (37.7%), and protective services (35.0%).
- HBCUs awarded a smaller share of bachelor's degrees in health professions to African Americans than all colleges and universities nationwide (19.2% versus 28.5%).

MASTER'S DEGREES

Table 18 shows that nearly one-half (49.7%) of all master's degrees nationwide were awarded in two fields: education (25.6%) and business (24.1%). **Figure 13** shows the percentage of master's degrees awarded to African Americans at all colleges and at HBCUs by academic discipline in 1993/94.

- But, compared with the distribution of master's degrees awarded by all colleges and universities in 1993/94, **Table 18** shows that a higher share of master's degrees at HBCUs were awarded in the field of education (41.4% versus 25.6%) and a smaller share were awarded in business management and administrative services (14.7% versus 24.1%).

Regardless of race, a higher share of women than men received their master's degrees in education (36.0% versus 13.1%, overall).

- Among male master's degree recipients, a higher share of African American men than of white men received their degrees in education (21.4% versus 15.5%).

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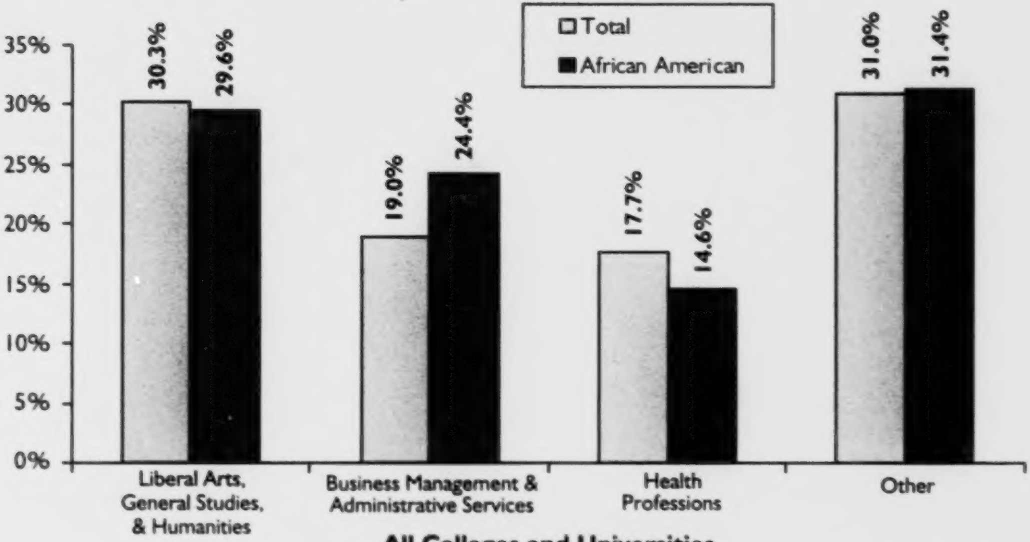
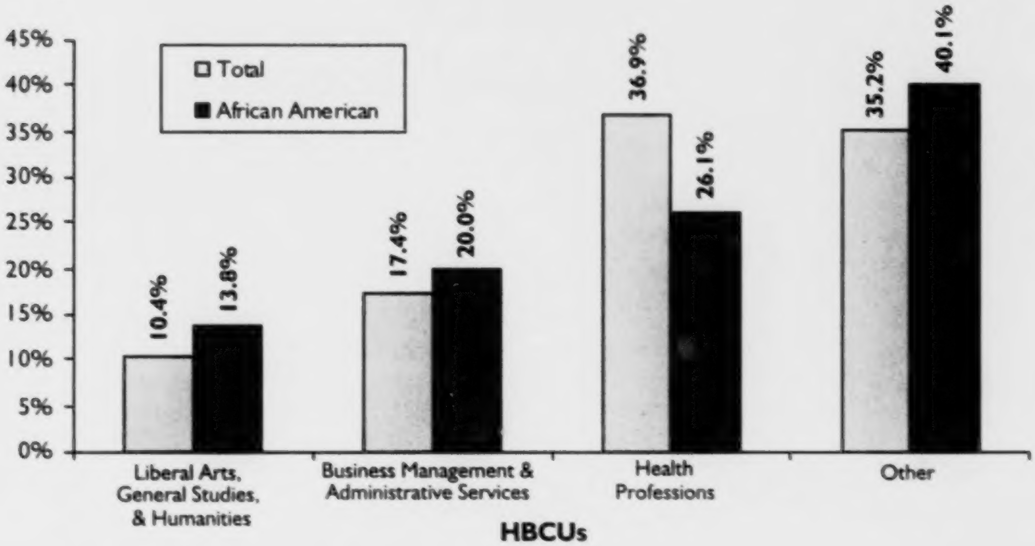
Figure 11. Distribution of Associate's Degrees Awarded by Academic Discipline: 1993/94



All Colleges and Universities



HBCUs

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Regardless of race, a smaller share of women than men received master's degrees in engineering (2.2% versus 14.3%).

- Among men, a smaller share of African Americans than of whites received their degrees in engineering (6.6% versus 11.0%).

Regardless of race, a higher share of women than men received their master's degrees in public administration and services (7.3% versus 3.6%).

- Among women, a higher share of African Americans than whites received their degrees in public administration and services (13.2% versus 7.4%).

- **Table 19** shows that, relative to the percentage of all master's degrees awarded to African Americans at HBCUs (15.3%), HBCUs awarded a disproportionate share of master's degrees to African Americans in computer and information sciences (23.8%) and education (20.5%).

- Relative to the percentage of all master's degrees awarded to African Americans at HBCUs, HBCUs awarded a smaller share of master's degrees in visual and performing arts (2.9%), engineering (9.0%), health professions (9.2%), and business management (9.9%).

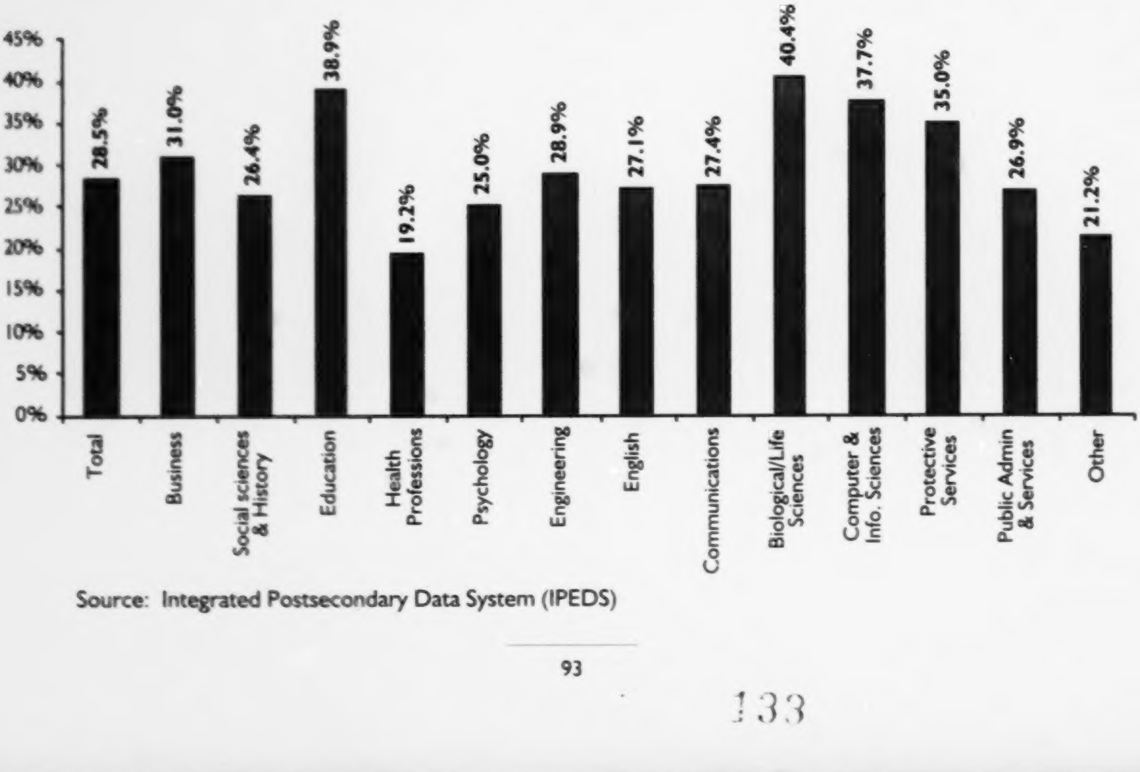
DOCTORAL DEGREES

About 16.0% of doctoral degree recipients at all colleges and universities received their degrees in education, compared with nearly one-half (46.2%) of doctorate recipients at HBCUs.

Table 20 shows that, regardless of race, a higher share of women than men received their doctoral degrees in education in 1993/94 (25.3% versus 10.2%).

- Among recipients of the same sex, the proportion of African Americans who received their doctoral degrees in education was about twice the proportion of their white counterparts

Figure 12. Percentage of African Americans who Received their Bachelor's Degrees from HBCUs by Academic Discipline: 1993/94



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Table 15. Percent of All Associate's Degrees Awarded in 1993-94 to Students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex

(number indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Discipline	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (542,449)	100.0% (220,990)	100.0% (321,459)	100.0% (419,952)	100.0% (171,172)	100.0% (248,780)	100.0% (45,552)	100.0% (16,995)	100.0% (28,557)	100.0% (31,800)
Liberal Arts, General Studies, & Humanities	30.3% (164,575)	29.8% (65,879)	30.7% (98,696)	29.9% (125,750)	29.4% (50,252)	30.3% (75,498)	29.6% (13,469)	30.2% (5,140)	29.2% (8,329)	35.2% (11,193)
Business Management & Administrative Services	19.0% (103,098)	13.8% (30,569)	22.6% (72,529)	18.0% (75,481)	13.0% (22,218)	21.4% (53,263)	24.4% (11,135)	18.5% (3,150)	28.0% (7,985)	20.3% (6,457)
Health Professions	17.7% (95,832)	7.0% (15,476)	25.0% (80,356)	19.2% (80,540)	7.2% (12,387)	27.4% (68,153)	14.6% (6,657)	6.6% (1,119)	19.4% (5,538)	10.7% (3,417)
Other	33.0% (178,944)	49.4% (109,066)	21.7% (69,878)	32.9% (138,181)	50.4% (86,315)	20.8% (51,866)	31.4% (14,291)	44.6% (7,586)	23.5% (6,705)	33.8% (10,733)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (2,820)	100.0% (983)	100.0% (1,837)	100.0% (1,147)	100.0% (422)	100.0% (725)	100.0% (1,466)	100.0% (450)	100.0% (1,016)	100.0% (148)
Liberal Arts, General Studies, & Humanities	10.4% (294)	11.8% (116)	9.7% (178)	5.9% (68)	8.1% (34)	4.7% (34)	13.8% (203)	15.1% (68)	13.3% (135)	4.7% (7)
Business Management & Administrative Services	17.4% (492)	12.8% (126)	19.9% (366)	12.6% (144)	6.4% (27)	16.1% (117)	20.0% (293)	16.7% (75)	21.5% (218)	24.3% (36)
Health Professions	36.9% (1,040)	20.8% (204)	45.5% (836)	52.6% (603)	27.7% (117)	67.0% (486)	26.1% (382)	14.0% (63)	31.4% (319)	30.4% (45)
Other	35.2% (994)	54.6% (537)	24.9% (457)	28.9% (332)	57.8% (244)	12.1% (88)	40.1% (588)	54.2% (244)	33.9% (344)	40.5% (60)
Percent from HBCUs										
Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	3.2%	2.6%	3.6%	0.5%
Liberal Arts, General Studies	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	0.1%
Business Management	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	0.6%
Health Professions	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	1.3%
Other	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	4.1%	3.2%	5.1%	0.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (13,105)	100.0% (18,695)	100.0% (18,280)	100.0% (8,222)	100.0% (10,058)	100.0% (4,879)	100.0% (1,853)	100.0% (3,026)	100.0% (10,140)	100.0% (4,177)	100.0% (5,963)	100.0% (11,846)	100.0% (5,466)	100.0% (6,380)
33.1% (4,343)	36.6% (6,850)	34.9% (6,377)	33.9% (2,791)	35.7% (3,586)	30.3% (1,477)	28.3% (524)	31.5% (953)	35.5% (3,595)	38.7% (1,618)	33.2% (1,977)	22.9% (2,714)	22.2% (1,211)	23.6% (1,503)
14.1% (1,842)	24.7% (4,615)	21.0% (3,837)	15.4% (1,269)	25.5% (2,568)	17.1% (836)	10.9% (202)	21.0% (634)	26.6% (2,694)	22.6% (946)	29.3% (1,748)	22.4% (2,658)	17.2% (942)	26.9% (1,716)
6.2% (811)	13.9% (2,606)	12.4% (2,259)	6.8% (561)	16.9% (1,698)	15.4% (749)	8.1% (150)	19.8% (599)	7.9% (804)	4.1% (170)	10.6% (634)	11.9% (1,406)	5.1% (278)	17.7% (1,128)
46.6% (6,109)	24.7% (4,624)	31.8% (5,807)	43.8% (3,601)	21.9% (2,206)	37.2% (1,817)	52.7% (977)	27.8% (840)	30.0% (3,047)	34.5% (1,443)	26.9% (1,604)	42.8% (5,068)	55.5% (3,035)	31.9% (2,033)
100.0% (74)	100.0% (74)	100.0% (22)	100.0% (16)	100.0% (6)	100.0% (6)	100.0% (4)	100.0% (2)	100.0% (31)	100.0% (17)	100.0% (14)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
2.7% (2)	6.8% (5)	9.1% (2)	12.5% (2)	0.0% -	16.7% (1)	0.0% -	50.0% (1)	41.9% (13)	58.8% (10)	21.4% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
21.6% (16)	27.0% (20)	13.6% (3)	12.5% (2)	16.7% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	51.6% (16)	35.3% (6)	71.4% (10)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
27.0% (20)	33.8% (25)	31.8% (7)	18.8% (3)	66.7% (4)	16.7% (1)	0.0% -	50.0% (1)	6.5% (2)	5.9% (1)	7.1% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
48.6% (36)	32.4% (24)	45.5% (10)	56.3% (9)	16.7% (1)	66.7% (4)	100.0% (4)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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Table 16. Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Students at All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94 (number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (1,169,275)	100.0% (532,422)	100.0% (636,853)	100.0% (918,076)	100.0% (420,195)	100.0% (497,881)	100.0% (82,183)	100.0% (30,086)	100.0% (52,097)	100.0% (49,227)
Business Management & Administrative Services	21.1% (246,499)	24.2% (129,063)	18.4% (117,436)	20.3% (186,602)	24.0% (101,027)	17.2% (85,575)	24.2% (19,898)	25.8% (7,773)	23.3% (12,125)	20.4% (10,030)
Social Sciences & History	11.4% (133,680)	13.5% (72,006)	9.7% (61,674)	11.2% (103,209)	13.6% (57,115)	9.3% (46,094)	12.4% (10,207)	14.7% (4,431)	11.1% (5,776)	13.6% (6,685)
Education	9.2% (107,600)	4.6% (24,450)	13.1% (83,150)	10.3% (94,110)	5.0% (21,153)	14.7% (72,957)	7.6% (6,225)	4.8% (1,450)	9.2% (4,775)	6.6% (3,247)
Health Professions	6.4% (74,421)	2.5% (13,062)	9.6% (61,359)	6.7% (61,622)	2.5% (10,627)	10.2% (50,995)	5.9% (4,808)	2.2% (659)	8.0% (4,149)	4.5% (2,233)
Psychology	5.9% (69,259)	3.5% (18,642)	7.9% (50,617)	6.0% (54,868)	3.5% (14,890)	8.0% (39,978)	6.4% (5,231)	4.1% (1,231)	7.7% (4,000)	7.1% (3,495)
Engineering & Engineering Technology	6.7% (78,043)	12.5% (66,421)	1.8% (11,622)	6.2% (57,071)	11.7% (49,248)	1.6% (7,823)	4.6% (3,821)	9.0% (2,712)	2.1% (1,109)	6.2% (3,036)
English Language & Literature	4.6% (53,924)	3.5% (18,425)	5.6% (35,499)	4.9% (44,985)	3.7% (15,676)	5.9% (29,309)	3.9% (3,169)	2.7% (805)	4.5% (2,364)	3.9% (1,929)
Communications	4.4% (51,827)	4.0% (21,359)	4.8% (30,468)	4.6% (42,202)	4.2% (17,760)	4.9% (24,442)	5.0% (4,135)	4.7% (1,429)	5.2% (2,706)	3.9% (1,917)
Biological/Life Sciences	4.4% (51,383)	4.7% (25,050)	4.1% (26,333)	4.1% (37,941)	4.5% (18,882)	3.8% (19,059)	3.6% (2,962)	3.1% (924)	3.9% (2,038)	4.3% (2,093)
Computer & Information Sciences	2.1% (24,200)	3.3% (17,317)	1.1% (6,883)	1.7% (15,816)	2.9% (12,022)	0.8% (3,794)	2.9% (2,398)	3.9% (1,161)	2.4% (1,237)	1.8% (877)
Protective Services	2.0% (23,009)	2.7% (14,169)	1.4% (8,840)	1.9% (17,103)	2.6% (11,047)	1.2% (6,056)	4.2% (3,427)	5.3% (1,604)	3.5% (1,823)	2.8% (1,389)
Public Administration & Services	1.5% (17,815)	0.7% (3,919)	2.2% (13,896)	1.4% (13,059)	0.7% (2,846)	2.1% (10,213)	3.3% (2,677)	1.9% (586)	4.0% (2,091)	2.1% (1,051)
Other	20.3% (237,615)	20.4% (108,539)	20.3% (129,076)	20.6% (189,488)	20.9% (87,902)	20.4% (101,586)	16.1% (13,225)	17.7% (5,321)	15.2% (7,904)	22.8% (11,245)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (27,391)	100.0% (10,224)	100.0% (17,167)	100.0% (2,955)	100.0% (1,178)	100.0% (1,777)	100.0% (23,434)	100.0% (8,475)	100.0% (14,959)	100.0% (154)
Business Management & Administrative Services	25.2% (6,908)	27.5% (2,809)	23.9% (4,099)	16.9% (500)	18.9% (223)	15.6% (277)	26.3% (6,165)	28.8% (2,445)	24.9% (3,720)	8.4% (13)
Social Sciences & History	10.7% (2,925)	11.4% (1,170)	10.2% (1,755)	6.1% (179)	7.0% (83)	5.4% (96)	11.5% (2,692)	12.5% (1,058)	10.9% (1,634)	9.7% (15)
Education	11.2% (3,057)	7.1% (726)	13.6% (2,331)	19.4% (572)	12.4% (146)	24.0% (426)	10.3% (2,420)	6.6% (563)	12.4% (1,857)	13.0% (20)
Health Professions	5.5% (1,509)	2.7% (277)	7.2% (1,232)	17.0% (502)	8.7% (102)	22.5% (400)	3.9% (924)	1.7% (143)	5.2% (781)	7.8% (12)
Psychology	5.3% (1,457)	3.2% (331)	6.6% (1,126))	4.1% (121)	2.6% (31)	5.1% (90)	5.6% (1,308)	3.5% (293)	6.8% (1,015)	6.5% (10)
Engineering & Engineering Technology	5.2% (1,412)	9.9% (1,013)	2.3% (399)	5.2% (155)	12.0% (141)	0.8% (14)	4.7% (1,106)	8.8% (742)	2.4% (364)	14.9% (23)
English Language & Literature	3.4% (923)	2.4% (241)	4.0% (682)	1.6% (48)	1.1% (13)	2.0% (35)	3.7% (858)	2.6% (223)	4.2% (635)	2.6% (4)
Communications	4.4% (1,193)	4.0% (408)	4.6% (785)	1.4% (42)	2.0% (24)	1.0% (18)	4.8% (1,132)	4.4% (376)	5.1% (756)	1.9% (3)
Biological/Life Sciences	4.8% (1,322)	3.9% (399)	5.4% (923)	2.0% (58)	2.6% (31)	1.5% (27)	5.1% (1,197)	3.9% (334)	5.8% (863)	3.9% (6)
Computer & Information Sciences	3.8% (1,045)	4.6% (473)	3.3% (572)	2.4% (71)	4.2% (49)	1.2% (22)	3.9% (904)	4.5% (381)	3.5% (523)	1.9% (3)
Protective Services	5.0% (1,373)	6.4% (656)	4.2% (717)	5.2% (154)	8.3% (98)	3.2% (56)	5.1% (1,201)	6.4% (544)	4.4% (657)	1.9% (3)
Public Administration & Services	2.9% (783)	1.5% (153)	3.7% (630)	1.7% (51)	1.0% (12)	2.2% (39)	3.1% (720)	1.7% (140)	3.9% (580)	0.6% (1)
Other	12.7% (3,484)	15.3% (1,568)	11.2% (1,916)	17.0% (502)	19.1% (225)	15.6% (277)	12.0% (2,807)	14.5% (1,233)	10.5% (1,574)	26.6% (41)

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (21,346)	100.0% (27,881)	100.0% (54,496)	100.0% (26,351)	100.0% (28,145)	100.0% (6,064)	100.0% (2,562)	100.0% (3,502)	100.0% (34,180)	100.0% (19,725)	100.0% (14,455)	100.0% (25,049)	100.0% (12,157)	100.0% (12,892)
22.9% (4,878)	18.5% (5,152)	22.4% (12,203)	20.8% (5,486)	23.9% (6,717)	16.7% (1,012)	18.1% (463)	15.7% (549)	33.3% (11,376)	33.1% (6,523)	33.6% (4,853)	21.5% (5,378)	24.0% (2,913)	19.1% (2,465)
15.8% (3,368)	11.9% (3,317)	11.5% (6,253)	11.6% (3,056)	11.4% (3,197)	12.6% (765)	14.7% (376)	11.1% (389)	9.9% (3,398)	9.8% (1,935)	10.1% (1,463)	12.6% (3,163)	14.2% (1,725)	11.2% (1,438)
3.4% (732)	9.0% (2,515)	2.0% (1,106)	1.0% (265)	3.0% (841)	12.0% (728)	7.6% (195)	15.2% (533)	1.9% (646)	1.1% (209)	3.0% (437)	6.1% (1,538)	3.7% (446)	8.5% (1,092)
2.2% (459)	6.4% (1,774)	5.5% (3,014)	2.6% (694)	8.2% (2,320)	6.4% (390)	3.1% (80)	8.9% (310)	3.0% (1,027)	1.4% (267)	5.3% (760)	5.3% (1,327)	2.3% (276)	8.2% (1,051)
4.2% (892)	9.3% (2,603)	5.1% (2,772)	3.1% (806)	7.0% (1,966)	6.5% (394)	4.4% (113)	8.0% (281)	2.5% (853)	1.0% (207)	4.5% (646)	6.6% (1,646)	4.1% (503)	8.9% (1,143)
11.8% (2,529)	1.8% (507)	13.3% (7,225)	22.3% (5,872)	4.8% (1,353)	5.2% (314)	10.2% (262)	1.5% (52)	14.7% (5,016)	22.4% (4,416)	4.2% (600)	6.2% (1,560)	11.4% (1,382)	1.4% (178)
2.9% (620)	4.7% (1,309)	3.1% (1,694)	2.0% (532)	4.1% (1,162)	4.2% (255)	3.5% (90)	4.7% (165)	1.5% (528)	0.8% (166)	2.5% (362)	5.4% (1,364)	4.4% (536)	6.4% (828)
3.5% (755)	4.2% (1,162)	2.4% (1,289)	1.7% (445)	3.0% (844)	3.6% (221)	3.6% (93)	3.7% (128)	3.3% (1,139)	2.2% (441)	4.8% (698)	3.7% (924)	3.6% (436)	3.8% (488)
4.9% (1,040)	3.8% (1,053)	10.9% (5,958)	11.4% (2,991)	10.5% (2,967)	4.1% (246)	4.4% (112)	3.8% (134)	3.4% (1,153)	2.9% (573)	4.0% (580)	4.1% (1,030)	4.3% (528)	3.9% (502)
2.7% (570)	1.1% (307)	4.1% (2,247)	5.6% (1,476)	2.7% (771)	1.3% (78)	2.3% (59)	0.5% (19)	6.7% (2,273)	8.5% (1,667)	4.2% (606)	2.0% (511)	3.0% (362)	1.2% (149)
3.7% (783)	2.2% (606)	0.7% (396)	1.0% (275)	0.4% (121)	2.6% (157)	3.7% (94)	1.8% (63)	0.5% (159)	0.5% (107)	0.4% (52)	1.5% (378)	2.1% (259)	0.9% (119)
1.2% (255)	2.9% (796)	0.7% (391)	0.4% (114)	1.0% (277)	3.1% (186)	1.4% (35)	4.3% (151)	0.6% (194)	0.2% (39)	1.1% (155)	1.0% (257)	0.4% (44)	1.7% (213)
20.9% (4,465)	24.3% (6,780)	18.3% (9,948)	16.5% (4,339)	19.9% (5,609)	21.7% (1,318)	23.0% (590)	20.8% (728)	18.8% (6,418)	16.1% (3,175)	22.4% (3,243)	23.8% (5,973)	22.6% (2,747)	25.0% (3,226)
100.0% (78)	100.0% (76)	100.0% (197)	100.0% (139)	100.0% (58)	100.0% (44)	100.0% (23)	100.0% (21)	100.0% (607)	100.0% (331)	100.0% (276)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
7.7% (6)	9.2% (7)	25.9% (51)	27.3% (38)	22.4% (13)	20.5% (9)	21.7% (5)	19.0% (4)	28.0% (170)	27.8% (92)	28.3% (78)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
6.4% (5)	13.2% (10)	2.5% (5)	1.4% (2)	5.2% (3)	11.4% (5)	13.0% (3)	9.5% (2)	4.8% (29)	5.7% (19)	3.6% (10)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
6.4% (5)	19.7% (15)	3.0% (6)	1.4% (2)	6.9% (4)	18.2% (8)	13.0% (3)	23.8% (5)	5.1% (31)	2.1% (7)	8.7% (24)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
6.4% (5)	9.2% (7)	11.7% (23)	5.8% (8)	25.9% (15)	13.6% -	8.7% (2)	19.0% (4)	6.9% (42)	5.1% (17)	9.1% (25)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
3.8% (3)	9.2% (7)	2.0% (4)	1.4% (2)	3.4% (2)	2.3% (1)	0.0% -	4.8% (1)	2.1% (13)	0.6% (2)	4.0% (11)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
26.9% (21)	2.6% (2)	24.4% (48)	30.9% (43)	8.6% (5)	2.3% (1)	4.3% (1)	0.0% -	13.0% (79)	19.6% (65)	5.1% (14)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
1.3% (1)	3.9% (3)	0.5% (1)	0.0% -	1.7% (1)	2.3% (1)	4.3% (1)	0.0% -	1.8% (11)	0.9% (3)	2.9% (8)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
2.6% (2)	1.3% (1)	0.5% (1)	0.7% (1)	0.0% -	2.3% (1)	0.0% -	4.8% (1)	2.3% (14)	1.5% (5)	3.3% (9)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
5.1% (4)	2.6% (2)	4.6% (9)	3.6% (5)	6.9% (4)	6.8% (3)	8.7% (2)	4.8% (1)	8.1% (49)	6.9% (23)	9.4% (26)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
1.3% (1)	2.6% (2)	9.1% (18)	10.1% (14)	6.9% (4)	6.8% (3)	8.7% (2)	4.8% (1)	7.6% (46)	7.9% (26)	7.2% (20)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
3.8% (3)	0.0% -	2.5% (5)	2.2% (3)	3.4% (2)	4.5% (2)	4.3% (1)	4.8% (1)	1.3% (8)	2.1% (7)	0.4% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	1.3% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.8% (11)	0.3% (1)	3.6% (10)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
28.2% (22)	25.0% (19)	13.2% (26)	15.1% (21)	8.6% (5)	9.1% (4)	13.0% (3)	4.8% (1)	17.1% (104)	19.3% (64)	14.5% (40)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -

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Table 17. Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Students at HBCUs by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	28.5%	28.2%	28.7%	0.3%
Business	2.8%	2.2%	3.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	31.0%	31.5%	30.7%	0.1%
Social Sciences & History	2.2%	1.6%	2.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	26.4%	23.9%	28.3%	0.2%
Education	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	38.9%	38.8%	38.9%	0.6%
Health Professions	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	19.2%	21.7%	18.8%	0.5%
Psychology	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	25.0%	23.8%	25.4%	0.3%
Engineering	1.8%	1.5%	3.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	28.9%	27.4%	32.8%	0.8%
English	1.7%	1.3%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	27.1%	27.7%	26.9%	0.2%
Communications	2.3%	1.9%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	27.4%	26.3%	27.9%	0.2%
Biological/Life Sciences	2.6%	1.6%	3.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	40.4%	36.1%	42.3%	0.3%
Computer & Info. Sciences	4.3%	2.7%	8.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	37.7%	32.8%	42.3%	0.3%
Protective Services	6.0%	4.6%	8.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	35.0%	33.9%	36.0%	0.2%
Public Admin & Service	4.4%	3.9%	4.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	26.9%	23.9%	27.7%	0.1%
Other	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	21.2%	23.2%	19.9%	0.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

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Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	4.8%	3.3%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	2.5%	1.3%	4.1%	6.4%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.7%	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	3.8%	3.4%	5.3%	2.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	5.0%	6.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	2.6%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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Table 18. Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded to Students at All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (387,072)	100.0% (176,087)	100.0% (210,985)	100.0% (273,897)	100.0% (116,752)	100.0% (157,145)	100.0% (20,892)	100.0% (7,002)	100.0% (13,890)	100.0% (11,319)
Education	25.6% (98,938)	13.1% (23,008)	36.0% (75,930)	28.9% (79,200)	15.5% (18,097)	38.9% (61,103)	32.9% (6,865)	21.4% (1,497)	38.6% (5,368)	30.3% (3,433)
Business Management & Administrative Services	24.1% (93,437)	33.7% (59,335)	16.2% (34,102)	23.0% (62,952)	34.6% (40,442)	14.3% (22,510)	23.2% (4,855)	33.4% (2,337)	18.1% (2,518)	21.1% (2,389)
Engineering	7.7% (29,754)	14.3% (25,154)	2.2% (4,600)	5.6% (15,217)	11.0% (12,836)	1.5% (2,381)	3.1% (642)	6.6% (462)	1.3% (180)	5.8% (660)
Health Professions	7.2% (28,025)	3.3% (5,814)	10.5% (22,211)	8.1% (22,154)	3.6% (4,216)	11.4% (17,938)	6.8% (1,431)	3.1% (220)	8.7% (1,211)	6.0% (678)
Public Administration & Services	5.6% (21,833)	3.6% (6,406)	7.3% (15,427)	5.9% (16,281)	4.0% (4,626)	7.4% (11,655)	11.6% (2,417)	8.3% (584)	13.2% (1,833)	8.4% (954)
Social Sciences & History	3.8% (14,561)	4.6% (8,152)	3.0% (6,409)	3.6% (9,759)	4.6% (5,424)	2.8% (4,335)	3.4% (702)	4.6% (319)	2.8% (383)	3.9% (437)
Psychology	3.1% (12,181)	1.9% (3,401)	4.2% (8,780)	3.6% (9,960)	2.4% (2,770)	4.6% (7,190)	3.0% (636)	2.3% (161)	3.4% (475)	4.1% (465)
Computer & Information Sciences	2.7% (10,416)	4.4% (7,724)	1.3% (2,692)	1.6% (4,286)	2.8% (3,309)	0.6% (977)	1.7% (365)	2.9% (205)	1.2% (160)	1.4% (164)
Visual & Performing Arts	2.6% (9,925)	2.4% (4,229)	2.7% (5,696)	2.6% (7,150)	2.7% (3,101)	2.6% (4,049)	1.5% (312)	1.8% (127)	1.3% (185)	2.1% (241)
Other	17.6% (68,002)	18.7% (32,864)	16.7% (35,138)	17.1% (46,938)	18.8% (21,931)	15.9% (25,007)	12.8% (2,667)	15.6% (1,090)	11.4% (1,577)	16.8% (1,898)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (4,950)	100.0% (1,657)	100.0% (3,293)	100.0% (1,140)	100.0% (336)	100.0% (804)	100.0% (3,187)	100.0% (939)	100.0% (2,248)	100.0% (33)
Education	41.4% (2,048)	30.1% (498)	47.1% (1,550)	50.5% (576)	42.6% (143)	53.9% (433)	44.1% (1,404)	35.1% (330)	47.8% (1,074)	33.3% (11)
Business Management & Administrative Services	14.7% (730)	20.3% (336)	12.0% (394)	8.8% (100)	15.8% (53)	5.8% (47)	15.1% (480)	20.3% (191)	12.9% (289)	21.2% (7)
Engineering	2.4% (120)	5.4% (89)	0.9% (31)	1.3% (15)	3.9% (13)	0.2% (2)	1.8% (58)	3.9% (37)	0.9% (21)	6.1% (2)
Health Professions	4.3% (214)	2.5% (41)	5.3% (173)	6.8% (77)	6.0% (20)	7.1% (57)	4.1% (131)	2.0% (19)	5.0% (112)	3.0% (1)
Public Administration & Services	11.9% (588)	8.9% (148)	13.4% (440)	13.2% (151)	9.2% (31)	14.9% (120)	12.5% (398)	10.2% (96)	13.4% (302)	9.1% (3)
Social Sciences & History	3.3% (161)	4.2% (70)	2.8% (91)	1.3% (15)	2.1% (7)	1.0% (8)	3.8% (121)	4.9% (46)	3.3% (75)	6.1% (2)
Psychology	3.9% (194)	3.1% (52)	4.3% (142	6.2% (71)	4.5% (15)	7.0% (56)	3.5% (111)	3.5% (33)	3.5% (78)	3.0% (1)
Computer & Information Sciences	5.1% (250)	9.2% (153)	2.9% (97)	1.6% (18)	3.9% (13)	0.6% (5)	2.7% (87)	4.3% (40)	2.1% (47)	3.0% (1)
Visual & Performing Arts	0.4% (18)	0.5% (9)	0.3% (9)	0.4% (5)	0.6% (2)	0.4% (3)	0.3% (9)	0.5% (5)	0.2% (4)	0.0% -
Other	12.7% (627)	15.8% (261)	11.1% (366)	9.8% (112)	11.6% (39)	9.1% (73)	12.2% (388)	15.1% (142)	10.9% (246)	15.2% (5)

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (4,822)	100.0% (6,497)	100.0% (14,541)	100.0% (7,788)	100.0% (6,753)	100.0% (1,618)	100.0% (654)	100.0% (964)	100.0% (46,505)	100.0% (30,140)	100.0% (16,365)	100.0% (18,298)	100.0% (8,927)	100.0% (9,371)
18.1% (873)	39.4% (2,560)	10.1% (1,462)	4.9% (385)	15.9% (1,077)	35.7% (577)	24.2% (158)	43.5% (419)	6.3% (2,930)	3.0% (913)	12.3% (2,017)	24.4% (4,471)	12.2% (1,085)	36.1% (3,386)
30.6% (1,475)	14.1% (914)	29.6% (4,304)	32.8% (2,553)	25.9% (1,751)	17.2% (278)	24.8% (162)	12.0% (116)	28.0% (13,031)	28.8% (8,681)	26.6% (4,350)	30.8% (5,628)	41.3% (3,685)	20.7% (1,943)
11.2% (538)	1.9% (122)	17.0% (2,477)	25.2% (1,961)	7.6% (516)	3.8% (61)	7.3% (48)	1.3% (13)	20.5% (9,543)	27.6% (8,307)	7.6% (1,236)	6.3% (1,154)	11.2% (1,002)	1.6% (152)
3.9% (190)	7.5% (488)	6.6% (962)	3.8% (295)	9.9% (667)	8.0% (130)	3.8% (25)	10.9% (105)	3.2% (1,500)	2.0% (600)	5.5% (900)	6.4% (1,170)	3.0% (268)	9.6% (902
5.9% (286)	10.3% (668)	3.3% (477)	2.0% (154)	4.8% (323)	8.5% (138)	6.1% (40)	10.2% (98)	1.7% (807)	1.5% (443)	2.2% (364)	4.1% (759)	3.1% (273)	5.2% (486)
4.7% (225)	3.3% (212)	3.2% (459)	3.0% (234)	3.3% (225)	4.2% (68)	5.5% (36)	3.3% (32)	5.5% (2,568)	5.3% (1,584)	6.0% (984)	3.1% (568)	3.7% (330)	2.5% (238)
2.6% (125)	5.2% (340)	1.9% (270)	1.0% (74)	2.9% (196)	3.8% (62)	2.9% (19)	4.5% (43)	0.8% (361)	0.4% (130)	1.4% (231)	2.3% (427)	1.4% (122)	3.3% (305)
2.4% (117)	0.7% (47)	8.4% (1,228)	10.1% (785)	6.6% (443)	1.1% (18)	1.8% (12)	0.6% (6)	8.4% (3,912)	9.8% (2,948)	5.9% (964)	2.4% (443)	3.9% (348)	1.0% (95)
2.4% (116)	1.9% (125)	2.5% (370)	1.7% (133)	3.5% (237)	3.0% (49)	3.8% (25)	2.5% (24)	3.0% (1,411)	1.9% (562)	5.2% (849)	2.1% (392)	1.8% (165)	2.4% (227)
18.2% (877)	15.7% (1,021)	17.4% (2,532)	15.6% (1,214)	19.5% (1,318)	14.6% (237)	19.7% (129)	11.2% (108)	22.5% (10,442)	19.8% (5,972)	27.3% (4,470)	18.0% (3,286)	18.5% (1,649)	17.5% (1,637)
100.0% (22)	100.0% (11)	100.0% (186)	100.0% (110)	100.0% (76)	100.0% (9)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (8)	100.0% (395)	100.0% (249)	100.0% (146)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
18.2% (4)	63.6% (7)	10.8% (20)	7.3% (8)	15.8% (12)	77.8% (7)	0.0% -	87.5% (7)	7.6% (30)	5.2% (13)	11.6% (17)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
22.7% (5)	18.2% (2)	22.0% (41)	20.9% (23)	23.7% (18)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	25.8% (102)	25.7% (64)	26.0% (38)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
9.1% (2)	0.0% -	12.9% (24)	19.1% (21)	3.9% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	5.3% (21)	6.4% (16)	3.4% (5)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
4.5% (1)	0.0% -	0.5% (1)	0.0% -	1.3% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.0% (4)	0.4% (1)	2.1% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
13.6% (3)	0.0% -	3.8% (7)	3.6% (4)	3.9% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	7.3% (29)	5.6% (14)	10.3% (15)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
9.1% (2)	0.0% -	2.7% (5)	1.8% (2)	3.9% (3)	11.1% (1)	100.0% (1)	0.0% -	4.3% (17)	4.8% (12)	3.4% (5)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	9.1% (1)	2.2% (4)	0.0% -	5.3% (4)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.8% (7)	1.6% (4)	2.1% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
4.5% (1)	0.0% -	30.1% (56)	32.7% (36)	26.3% (20)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	22.3% (88)	25.3% (63)	17.1% (25)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	1.1% (2)	0.9% (1)	1.3% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.5% (2)	0.4% (1)	0.7% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
18.2% (4)	9.1% (1)	14.0% (26)	13.6% (15)	14.5% (11)	11.1% (1)	0.0% -	12.5% (1)	24.1% (95)	24.5% (61)	23.3% (34)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -

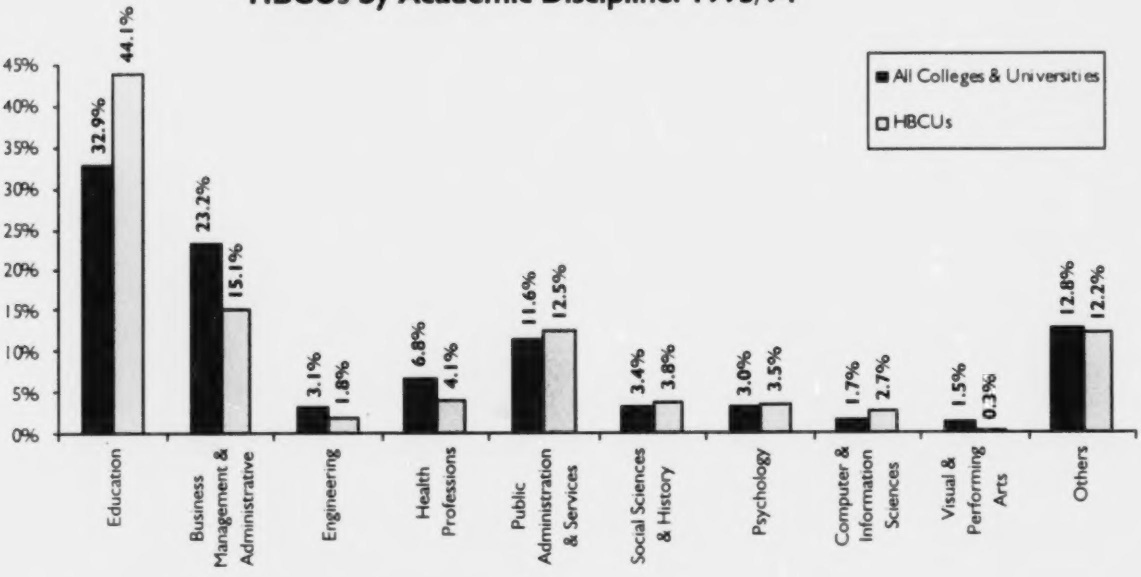
Table 19. Percent of All Master's Degrees Awarded to Students at HBCUs by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	1.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	15.3%	13.4%	16.2%	0.3%
Education	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	20.5%	22.0%	20.0%	0.3%
Business	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	9.9%	8.2%	11.5%	0.3%
Engineering	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	9.0%	8.0%	11.7%	0.3%
Health Professions	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	9.2%	8.6%	9.2%	0.1%
Public Admin. & Service	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	16.5%	16.4%	16.5%	0.3%
Social Sciences & History	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	17.2%	14.4%	19.6%	0.5%
Psychology	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	17.5%	20.5%	16.4%	0.2%
Computer & Info. Sciences	2.4%	2.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	23.8%	19.5%	29.4%	0.6%
Visual & Performing Arts	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.9%	3.9%	2.2%	0.0%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	14.5%	13.0%	15.6%	0.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Figure 13. Percentage of Master's Degrees Awarded to African American Students by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Academic Discipline: 1993/94



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0.5%	0.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.3%	1.4%	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.9%	0.0%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

(47.5% of African American women versus 27.3% of white women and 25.3% of African American men versus 13.9% of white men).

Regardless of race, a higher share of men than women received their doctoral degrees in theological studies and religious vocations (4.7% versus 1.3%).

- Among recipients of the same sex, the proportion of African Americans who received their doctorates in theological or religious studies was about twice the proportion of their white counterparts (14.3% of African American men versus 6.0% of white men and 3.1% of African American women versus 1.4% of white women).
- Among 1993/94 doctorate recipients, a smaller share of African Americans than whites received doctorates in the following fields: physical sciences (3.3% of African Americans versus 9.3% of whites), biological or life sciences (4.6% of African Americans versus 10.4% of whites), and engineering (4.2% of African Americans versus 8.1% of whites).

FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

Table 21 shows that, regardless of race, about one-half (53.1%) of first-professional degrees awarded in 1993/94 were in law and one-fifth (20.4%) were in medicine.

Regardless of race, the share of men who received their first-professional degrees in a theological profession was higher than the share of women (10.0% versus 4.8%).

- Among degree recipients of the same sex, a higher proportion of African Americans than whites received their degrees in theological professions (17.3% of African American men versus 9.7% of white men and 7.6% of African American women versus 4.9% of white women).

Figure 14 shows the percentage of first-professional degrees awarded to African American students by all colleges and universities and at HBCUs by academic discipline.

Although only 0.9% of the first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans in 1993/94 were in veterinary medicine, 3.8% were in dentistry, and 3.5% were

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Table 20. Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Students at All Colleges and HBCUs by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(43,185)	(26,552)	(16,633)	(26,137)	(14,532)	(11,605)	(1,344)	(609)	(735)	(870)
Education	16.0%	10.2%	25.3%	19.8%	13.9%	27.3%	37.4%	25.3%	47.5%	22.2%
	(6,908)	(2,706)	(4,202)	(5,186)	(2,022)	(3,164)	(503)	(154)	(349)	(193)
Engineering	13.8%	20.0%	4.0%	8.1%	12.4%	2.7%	4.2%	7.1%	1.9%	5.7%
	(5,979)	(5,315)	(664)	(2,106)	(1,798)	(308)	(57)	(43)	(14)	(50)
Physical Sciences	10.8%	13.7%	6.1%	9.3%	13.2%	4.4%	3.3%	5.4%	1.5%	9.1%
	(4,650)	(3,642)	(1,008)	(2,422)	(1,911)	(511)	(44)	(33)	(11)	(79)
Biological/Life Sciences	10.5%	10.1%	11.1%	10.4%	10.7%	10.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.4%	10.7%
	(4,534)	(2,690)	(1,844)	(2,723)	(1,555)	(1,168)	(62)	(30)	(32)	(93)
Social Sciences & History	8.4%	8.7%	7.9%	8.6%	9.1%	8.0%	8.9%	10.8%	7.2%	8.2%
	(3,627)	(2,317)	(1,310)	(2,242)	(1,318)	(924)	(119)	(66)	(53)	(71)
Psychology	8.3%	5.1%	13.3%	11.3%	7.6%	15.9%	9.2%	7.4%	10.6%	15.6%
	(3,563)	(1,346)	(2,217)	(2,950)	(1,104)	(1,846)	(123)	(45)	(78)	(136)
Health Professions	4.4%	3.0%	6.7%	4.7%	3.1%	6.8%	4.2%	2.1%	5.9%	2.9%
	(1,902)	(789)	(1,113)	(1,231)	(447)	(784)	(56)	(13)	(43)	(25)
Theological Studies & Religious Vocations	3.4%	4.7%	1.3%	4.0%	6.0%	1.4%	8.2%	14.3%	3.1%	2.0%
	(1,448)	(1,235)	(213)	(1,041)	(878)	(163)	(110)	(87)	(23)	(17)
Business Management & Administrative Services	3.2%	3.7%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	2.4%	2.7%	3.4%	2.0%	1.5%
	(1,364)	(980)	(384)	(830)	(550)	(280)	(36)	(21)	(15)	(13)
English Language & Literature	3.1%	2.1%	4.7%	4.0%	2.9%	5.3%	2.3%	1.0%	3.4%	2.9%
	(1,344)	(568)	(776)	(1,048)	(428)	(620)	(31)	(6)	(25)	(25)
Other	18.2%	18.7%	17.4%	16.7%	17.3%	15.8%	15.1%	18.2%	12.5%	19.3%
	(7,866)	(4,964)	(2,902)	(4,358)	(2,521)	(1,837)	(203)	(111)	(92)	(168)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(210)	(105)	(105)	(32)	(14)	(18)	(130)	(61)	(69)	(5)
Education	46.2%	33.3%	59.0%	93.8%	85.7%	100.0%	45.4%	34.4%	55.1%	80.0%
	(97)	(35)	(62)	(30)	(12)	(18)	(59)	(21)	(38)	(4)
Other	53.8%	66.7%	41.0%	6.3%	14.3%	0.0%	54.6%	65.6%	44.9%	20.0%
	(113)	(70)	(43)	(2)	(2)	-	(71)	(40)	(31)	(1)
Percent of Degrees from HBCUs										
Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	9.7%	10.0%	9.4%	0.6%
Education	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	11.7%	13.6%	10.9%	2.1%
Other	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	35.0%	36.0%	33.7%	0.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (446)	100.0% (424)	100.0% (1,943)	100.0% (1,314)	100.0% (629)	100.0% (132)	100.0% (65)	100.0% (67)	100.0% (11,530)	100.0% (8,864)	100.0% (2,666)	100.0% (1,229)	100.0% (722)	100.0% (507)
14.8% (66)	30.0% (127)	7.6% (147)	4.9% (65)	13.0% (82)	30.3% (40)	23.1% (15)	37.3% (25)	5.2% (595)	3.3% (292)	11.4% (303)	19.9% (244)	12.7% (92)	30.0% (152)
9.6% (43)	1.7% (7)	22.7% (442)	29.5% (387)	8.7% (55)	3.8% (5)	6.2% (4)	1.5% (1)	27.6% (3,185)	33.0% (2,925)	9.8% (260)	10.9% (134)	15.9% (115)	3.7% (19)
13.5% (60)	4.5% (19)	15.9% (308)	16.3% (214)	14.9% (94)	4.5% (6)	9.2% (6)	0.0% -	14.4% (1,655)	14.7% (1,306)	13.1% (349)	11.1% (136)	15.5% (112)	4.7% (24)
11.0% (49)	10.4% (44)	14.4% (279)	12.5% (164)	18.3% (115)	6.8% (9)	7.7% (5)	6.0% (4)	10.8% (1,245)	9.1% (805)	16.5% (440)	10.0% (123)	11.4% (82)	8.1% (41)
9.0% (40)	7.3% (31)	6.4% (125)	6.2% (81)	7.0% (44)	9.1% (12)	9.2% (6)	9.0% (6)	8.4% (973)	8.6% (758)	8.1% (215)	6.9% (85)	6.6% (48)	7.3% (37)
10.5% (47)	21.0% (89)	4.7% (91)	2.4% (32)	9.4% (59)	8.3% (11)	7.7% (5)	9.0% (6)	1.4% (165)	0.8% (75)	3.4% (90)	7.1% (87)	5.3% (38)	9.7% (49)
2.2% (10)	3.5% (15)	5.1% (100)	4.3% (56)	7.0% (44)	5.3% (7)	1.5% (1)	9.0% (6)	3.6% (419)	2.7% (238)	6.8% (181)	5.2% (64)	3.3% (24)	7.9% (40)
2.9% (13)	0.9% (4)	3.3% (65)	4.8% (63)	0.3% (2)	1.5% (2)	3.1% (2)	0.0% -	1.7% (192)	2.0% (175)	0.6% (17)	1.7% (21)	2.4% (17)	0.8% (4)
2.2% (10)	0.7% (3)	3.3% (65)	3.9% (51)	2.2% (14)	5.3% (7)	7.7% (5)	3.0% (2)	3.4% (393)	3.7% (330)	2.4% (63)	1.6% (20)	1.8% (13)	1.4% (7)
3.4% (15)	2.4% (10)	1.2% (23)	0.5% (7)	2.5% (16)	6.8% (9)	3.1% (2)	10.4% (7)	1.4% (165)	1.0% (89)	2.9% (76)	3.5% (43)	2.9% (21)	4.3% (22)
20.9% (93)	17.7% (75)	15.3% (298)	14.8% (194)	16.5% (104)	18.2% (24)	21.5% (14)	14.9% (10)	22.1% (2,543)	21.1% (1,871)	25.2% (672)	22.1% (272)	22.2% (160)	22.1% (112)
100.0% (2)	100.0% (3)	100.0% (3)	100.0% -	100.0% (3)	100.0% -	100.0% -	100.0% -	100.0% (40	100.0% (28)	100.0% (12)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
50.0% (1)	100.0% (3)	33.3% (1)	0.0% -	33.3% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	7.5% (3)	3.6% (1)	16.7% (2)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
50.0% (1)	0.0% -	66.7% (2)	100.0% -	66.7% (2)	100.0% -	100.0% -	100.0% -	92.5% (37)	96.4% (27)	83.3% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.5%	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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Table 21. Percent of First-Professional Degrees Awarded to Students at All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Discipline	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (75,418)	100.0% (44,707)	100.0% (30,711)	100.0% (58,475)	100.0% (35,525)	100.0% (22,950)	100.0% (4,328)	100.0% (1,851)	100.0% (2,477)	100.0% (3,044)
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	53.1% (40,044)	51.1% (22,826)	56.1% (17,218)	55.0% (32,170)	53.0% (18,840)	58.1% (13,330)	55.1% (2,383)	51.3% (949)	57.9% (1,434)	58.2% (1,773)
Medicine (M.D.)	20.4% (15,368)	21.3% (9,544)	19.0% (5,824)	19.0% (11,104)	20.0% (7,095)	17.5% (4,009)	21.3% (923)	21.1% (391)	21.5% (532)	19.8% (603)
Theological professions (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	7.9% (5,967)	10.0% (4,486)	4.8% (1,481)	7.8% (4,576)	9.7% (3,443)	4.9% (1,133)	11.8% (509)	17.3% (320)	7.6% (189)	3.6% (109)
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D)	5.0% (3,787)	5.2% (2,330)	4.7% (1,457)	4.2% (2,469)	4.5% (1,610)	3.7% (859)	3.8% (165)	3.8% (70)	3.8% (95)	6.9% (211)
Chiropratic medicine (D.C. or D.C.M.)	3.7% (2,806)	4.5% (2,010)	2.6% (796)	4.0% (2,319)	4.7% (1,676)	2.8% (643)	0.9% (40)	1.1% (21)	0.8% (19)	2.6% (78)
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	2.8% (2,089)	1.8% (798	4.2% (1,291)	3.2% (1,900)	2.1% (729	5.1% (1,171)	0.9% (39)	0.6% (11)	1.1% (28)	2.1% (64)
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	2.6% (1,936)	1.4% (643)	4.2% (1,293)	2.2% (1,283)	1.3% (458)	3.6% (825)	3.5% (153)	2.1% (38)	4.6% (115)	1.8% (54)
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	2.4% (1,798)	2.6% (1,165)	2.1% (633)	2.5% (1,474)	2.7% (973)	2.2% (501)	1.1% (48)	1.6% (29)	0.8% (19)	2.3% (70)
Optometry (O.D.)	1.5% (1,103)	1.2% (554)	1.8% (549)	1.4% (801)	1.2% (439)	1.6% (362)	0.8% (35)	0.5% (9)	1.0% (26)	1.2% (38)
Podiatry or Podiatric Medicine	0.6% (465)	0.7% (330)	0.4% (135)	0.6% (337)	0.7% (248)	0.4% (89)	0.7% (32)	0.7% (13)	0.8% (19)	1.3% (41)
Other	0.1% (55)	0.0% (21)	0.1% (34)	0.1% (42)	0.0% (14)	0.1% (28)	0.0% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% (1)	0.1% (3)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities										
Total	100.0% (1,011)	100.0% -520)	100.0% (491)	100.0% (169)	100.0% (105)	100.0% (64)	100.0% (688)	100.0% (320)	100.0% (368)	100.0% (48)
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	44.2% (447)	44.0% (229)	44.4% (218)	72.8% (123)	80.0% (84)	60.9% (39)	39.4% (271)	33.1% (106)	44.8% (165)	56.3% (27)
Medicine (M.D.)	16.7% (169)	17.5% (91)	15.9% (78)	5.3% (9)	4.8% (5)	6.3% (4)	17.9% (123)	19.1% (61)	16.8% (62)	12.5% (6)
Theological Professions (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	14.3% (145)	20.0% (104)	8.4% (41)	1.8% (3)	1.9% (2)	1.6% (1)	20.2% (139)	31.3% (100)	10.6% (39)	0.0% -
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D)	7.9% (80)	7.9% (41)	7.9% (39)	6.5% (11)	3.8% (4)	10.9% (7)	7.4% (51)	9.1% (29)	6.0% (22)	2.1% (1)
Chiropratic medicine (D.C. or D.C.M.)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	4.5% (46)	3.1% (16)	6.1% (30)	8.9% (15)	4.8% (5)	15.6% (10)	3.2% (22)	2.2% (7)	4.1% (15)	18.8% (9)
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Optometry (O.D.)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	12.3% (124)	7.5% (39)	17.3% (85)	4.7% (8)	4.8% (5)	4.7% (3)	11.9% (82)	5.3% (17)	17.7% (65)	10.4% (5)
Podiatry or Podiatric Medicine (Pod.D., D.P., DPM)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Other	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey 1993/94

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident			Other/Unknown		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
100.0% (1,729)	100.0% (1,315)	100.0% (5,758)	100.0% (3,138)	100.0% (2,620)	100.0% (362)	100.0% (216)	100.0% (146)	100.0% (1,437)	100.0% (1,015)	100.0% (422)	100.0% (2,014)	100.0% (1,233)	100.0% (781)
55.6% (962)	61.7% (811)	30.4% (1,749)	27.2% (854)	34.2% (895)	59.4% (215)	57.9% (125)	61.6% (90)	18.9% (271)	18.9% (192)	18.7% (79)	73.6% (1,483)	73.3% (904)	74.1% (579)
20.6% (357)	18.7% (246)	39.0% (2,245)	43.8% (1,373)	33.3% (872)	18.5% (67)	18.5% (40)	18.5% (27)	12.6% (181)	11.9% (121)	14.2% (60)	12.2% (245)	13.5% (167)	10.0% (78)
5.5% (95)	1.1% (14)	6.5% (373)	10.0% (313)	2.3% (60)	4.4% (16)	4.2% (9)	4.8% (7)	24.1% (347)	28.8% (292)	13.0% (55)	1.8% (37)	1.1% (14)	2.9% (23)
6.5% (113)	7.5% (98)	9.0% (520)	8.3% (262)	9.8% (258)	4.7% (17)	4.6% (10)	4.8% (7)	19.8% (284)	18.3% (186)	23.2% (98)	6.0% (121)	6.4% (79)	5.4% (42)
3.1% (54)	1.8% (24)	1.9% (112)	2.4% (75)	1.4% (37)	5.2% (19)	7.4% (16)	2.1% (3)	12.7% (182)	12.9% (131)	12.1% (51)	2.8% (56)	3.0% (37)	2.4% (19)
1.7% (29)	2.7% (35)	0.7% (40)	0.3% (8)	1.2% (32)	3.9% (14)	2.8% (6)	5.5% (8)	0.5% (7)	0.3% (3)	0.9% (4)	1.2% (25)	1.0% (12)	1.7% (13)
1.7% (30)	1.8% (24)	6.0% (343)	2.3% (73)	10.3% (270)	0.3% (1)	0.0% -	0.7% (1)	5.7% (82)	3.5% (36)	10.9% (46)	1.0% (20)	0.6% (8)	1.5% (12)
2.4% (41)	2.2% (29)	3.2% (182)	3.3% (104)	3.0% (78)	2.2% (8)	3.2% (7)	0.7% (1)	0.8% (12)	0.9% (9)	0.7% (3)	0.2% (4)	0.2% (2)	0.3% (2)
0.8% (14)	1.8% (24)	2.6% (150)	1.6% (50)	3.8% (100)	0.8% (3)	0.5% (1)	1.4% (2)	3.8% (55)	3.1% (31)	5.7% (24)	1.0% (21)	0.8% (10)	1.4% (11)
1.9% (33)	0.6% (8)	0.7% (43)	0.8% (26)	0.6% (17)	0.6% (2)	0.9% (2)	0.0% -	0.6% (8)	0.8% (8)	0.0% -	0.1% (2)	0.0% -	0.3% (2)
0.1% (1)	0.2% (2)	0.0% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.6% (8)	0.6% (6)	0.5% (2)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
100.0% (29)	100.0% (19)	100.0% (33)	100.0% (21)	100.0% (12)	100.0% (1)	100.0% -	100.0% (1)	100.0% (72)	100.0% (45)	100.0% (27)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
62.1% (18)	47.4% (9)	24.2% (8)	28.6% (6)	16.7% (2)	100.0% (1)	0.0% -	100.0% (1)	23.6% (17)	33.3% (15)	7.4% (2)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
10.3% (3)	15.8% (3)	42.4% (14)	52.4% (11)	25.0% (3)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	23.6% (17)	24.4% (11)	22.2% (6)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	4.2% (3)	4.4% (2)	3.7% (1)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	5.3% (1)	21.2% (7)	9.5% (2)	41.7% (5)	0.0% -	100.0% -	0.0% -	13.9% (10)	13.3% (6)	14.8% (4)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
13.8% (4)	26.3% (5)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
13.8% (4)	5.3% (1)	12.1% (4)	9.5% (2)	16.7% (2)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	34.7% (25)	24.4% (11)	51.9% (14)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -

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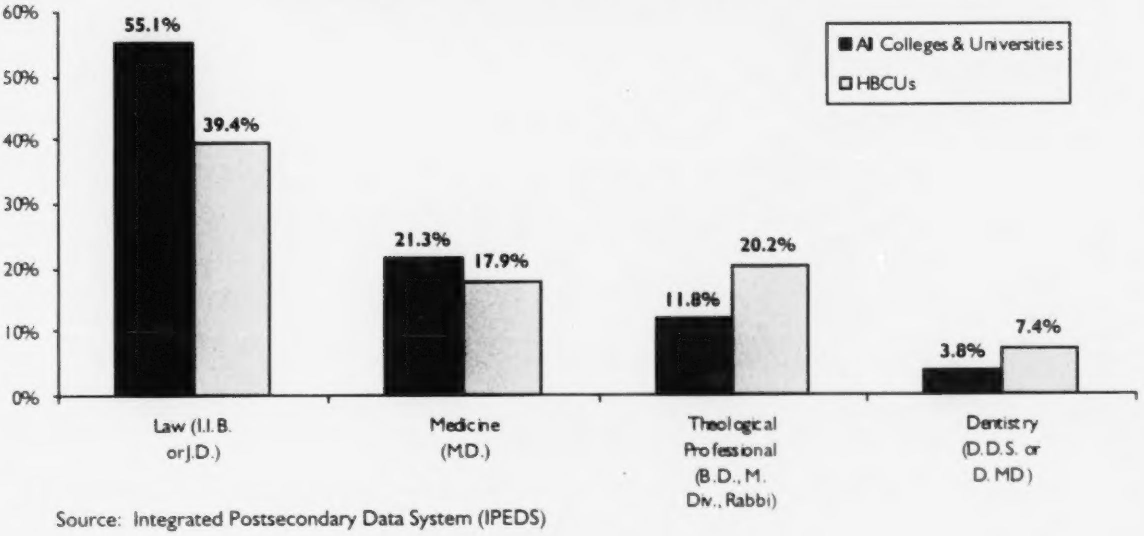
Table 22. Percent of All First-Professional Degrees Awarded to Students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities by Academic Discipline, Race, and Sex: 1993/94

(number indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			
Academic Discipline	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	15.9%	17.3%	14.9%	1.6%
Law, general (L.L.B. or J.D.)	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	11.4%	11.2%	11.5%	1.5%
Medicine (M.D.)	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	13.3%	15.6%	11.7%	1.0%
Theological Professions	2.4%	2.3%	2.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	27.3%	31.3%	20.6%	0.0%
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D)	2.1%	1.8%	2.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	30.9%	41.4%	23.2%	0.5%
Chiropratic medicine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	56.4%	63.6%	53.6%	14.1%
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	6.4%	6.1%	6.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	53.6%	44.7%	56.5%	9.3%
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Optometry (O.D.)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Podiatry or Podiatric Medicine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: U. S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey, 1993/94

Figure 14. Percentage of First-Professional Degrees Awarded to African American Students by All Colleges and Universities and HBCUs by Academic Discipline: 1993/94



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS)

Hispanic		Asian American/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan Native			Non-Resident Alien		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.7%	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	5.0%	4.4%	6.4%
1.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	6.3%	7.8%	2.5%
0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	9.1%	10.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.8%
0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.2%	4.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13.8%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13.3%	4.2%	1.2%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.5%	30.6%	30.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

in pharmacy, a disproportionate share of the veterinary medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy degrees were awarded to African Americans by HBCUs.

- **Table 22** shows that, in 1993/94, 56.4% of all African American veterinary degree recipients, 53.6% of all African American pharmacy degree recipients, and 30.9% of all African American dentistry degree recipients received their degrees from HBCUs, compared with only 15.9% of all African American first-professional degree recipients overall.

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CHAPTER III.
Student Financial Aid For Undergraduates

CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATES AND FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

According to The College Board, $50.349 billion was awarded to postsecondary education students at all levels from federal, state, and institutional sources in 1995/96 (see Trends in Student Aid: 1986 to 1996 published by The College Board, September 1996). But, what are the characteristics of financial aid recipients? And, what types and amounts of financial aid do undergraduate students receive? How does the financial aid received by African American students compare with that received by students of other racial groups?

The National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, is the most reliable and comprehensive database available for identifying the use of financial aid among postsecondary students nationwide. The survey was first administered in 1986/87, again in 1989/90, and most recently in 1992/93. For the NPSAS:93, data were collected from institutions, students, and a subsample of students' parents. The NPSAS:93 includes data from 52,000 undergraduates attending 1,100 four-year, two-year, and less than two-year public, private, and for-profit institutions.

While the sample is representative of undergraduates enrolled at any time between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, the analyses that follow are limited to U. S. citizens who were enrolled in fall, 1992.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

In the tables, charts, and text that follow, undergraduates are divided into three groups based upon the type of institution they attend: four-year college or university; public, two-year or less than two-year institution; and for-profit, less than four-year institution.

For each group, descriptions of five items are presented:

1. Characteristics of the institution attended, including level, control, Carnegie classification, and location;
2. College costs (e.g., tuition and fees and costs of attendance) and financial need (expected family contribution, dependency status, and family income);
3. Types, packages, and sources of financial aid awarded;
4. College experiences, including their attendance status (full-time versus part-time), class year, participation in remedial instruction, campus residence, and employment status; and
5. Background characteristics of aid recipients, such as their age, parents' educational attainment, and educational aspirations.

PART I — OVERVIEW

The percentage of undergraduates who received financial aid in fall, 1992 varied by institutional type, ranging from 73.2% of those attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions to 51.7% of those attending four-year colleges and universities to 28.3% of those attending public, two-year institutions. But among those attending four-year colleges and universities, the share of African Americans who received financial aid was higher than the share of their white counterparts, regardless of the characteristics of the institution attended, the characteristics of the college experience, or students' background and personal characteristics.

Among both dependent and independent undergraduates attending four-year, public two-year, and for-profit, less than four-year institutions, African Americans had lower family incomes and lower expected family contributions (as determined by federal needs analysis formula) than their white counterparts. Financial obstacles may be particularly great for African American women since average expected family contributions were lower for African American women than for African American men.

On average, financial aid recipients attended higher cost institutions than non-recipients, regardless of students' racial group. Nonetheless, African American financial aid recipients at four-year and less than four-year, for-profit institutions attended lower cost institutions than their white counterparts.

Differences between African American and white undergraduates in terms of financial need and institutional cost appear to be smaller among those attending public two-year institutions than among those attending four-year institutions. For example, at public two-year institutions, comparable proportions of African Americans and whites with the same family income levels received financial aid. But, at four-year institutions, a higher share of African American dependent students than of their white counterparts received financial aid even after controlling for family income. On average, African Americans and whites attending public two-year institutions had comparable costs of attendance and received comparable amounts of financial aid.

In contrast, African Americans averaged slightly higher amounts of financial aid than whites at four-year colleges and universities. The proportion of the total costs of attendance covered by financial aid was comparable for African Americans and whites attending public two-year institutions but higher for African Americans than for whites attending four-year institutions. Net costs (total costs less total aid) were lower for African Americans than for whites at four-year institutions but comparable for African Americans and whites at public two-year institutions.

Given their lower average incomes and expected family contributions, it is not surprising that a higher proportion of African Americans than whites received need-based financial aid (including Title IV aid and Pell Grants) and that African Americans attending four-year institutions received higher amounts of Pell Grants than their white counterparts. Although comparable shares of African Americans and whites received financial aid from institutional sources, the average amount of institutional aid was lower for African Americans than for whites at four-year institutions.

Although a higher percentage of African Americans than whites received grants, the average grant award was comparable for African Americans and whites attending the same type of institution. A higher share of African American than white students attending four-year institutions received loans (42.7% versus 29.0%). But, the average loan amount was lower for African Americans than whites attending four-year institutions. At four-year institutions, a smaller share of African American financial aid recipients than of their white counterparts relied exclusively upon grants to finance the costs of their undergraduate education.

PART II — DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS AND TABLES

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED BY UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

In fall, 1992, one-half (51.0%) of all undergraduate students were attending four-year colleges and universities. Of these, 34.3% were in public, four-year institutions, 15.8% were in private, non-profit, four-year institutions, and 0.9% were in private, for-profit, four-year institutions. About 41.2% were attending public, two-year institutions. Of those attending private, for-profit institutions, 3.2% were students in less than two-year institutions and 1.8% were in two- or three-year schools.

Relative to their representation in the traditional college-age U. S. population (14.3%), African Americans were underrepresented at public, two-year institutions (8.0%), public, four-year institutions (9.1%), private, non-profit, four-year institutions (10.7%), and private, for-profit, four-year institutions (12.1%). African American women were overrepresented at private, for-profit, less than two-year institutions (21.3%) and public, less than two-year institutions (10.5%).

- **Table 1** shows that African American men represented 4.0% and African American women represented 6.7% of all undergraduates enrolled in private non-profit four-year institutions in fall, 1992.
- African American men comprised only 2.8% and African American women comprised 5.2% of those who attended public, two-year institutions in fall, 1992.

RECEIVED FINANCIAL AID

In fall, 1992, the percentage of undergraduates who received financial aid ranged from 73.2% of those at less than four-year, for-profit institutions to 51.7% of those at four-year institutions to 28.3% of those at public, two-year or less than two-year institutions. A larger share of African American than of white undergraduates received financial aid at four-year and for-profit, less than four-year institutions.

- **Table 2** shows that 82.5% of African American and 71.5% of white undergraduates attending less than four-year, for-profit institutions in fall, 1992 received financial aid.
- About 66.3% of African American undergraduates at four-year colleges and universities received aid, compared with 49.3% of whites.
- Among undergraduates at public, two-year and less than two-year institutions, 33.8% of African Americans and 28.0% of whites received financial aid.

Figure 1 shows that comparable shares of women and men received financial aid at four-year colleges and universities (52.2% versus 51.1%, overall). But, a higher percentage of women than men received aid at two-year and less than two-year public institutions (30.6% versus 25.1%).

- **Table 2** shows that 67.3% of African American women and 64.8% of African American men at four-year colleges and universities received financial aid, compared with 49.4% of white women and 49.1% of white men.
- At public, two-year institutions, 39.3% of African American women received financial aid, compared with only 23.8% of African American men, 30.1% of white women, and 25.1% of white men.
- At less than four-year, for-profit institutions, 84.2% of African American women and 77.3% of African American men received financial aid, compared with 72.7% of white women and 69.6% of white men.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL

About two-thirds (67.2%) of undergraduates who attended four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992 were enrolled in public institutions, one-third (31.0%) in private, non-profit institutions, and only 1.8% in private, for-profit institutions.

- **Table 3** shows that, among students enrolled at four-year institutions, 63.3% of African Americans and 68.2% of whites attended institutions that were publicly controlled.
- About 34.5% of African Americans and 30.0% of whites attended private, non-profit, four-year institutions in fall, 1992.

Figure 2 shows that, regardless of the control of the four-year institution, a higher share of African Americans than of all undergraduates received financial aid.

- Among those who attended public, four-year institutions, 62.5% of African Americans and 44.5% of whites received financial aid.
- About 73.2% of African Americans but only 59.9% of whites attending private, non-profit four-year institutions received financial aid.

Table 1. Level and Control of Institution Attended by Undergraduates who were Enrolled in Fall, 1992 by Student Race and Sex

(the top percentage is the row percentage and the bottom is the column percentage; weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Level & Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	44.0%	56.0%	79.8%	35.8%	44.0%	9.7%	3.5%	6.2%	6.9%	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%	1.6%	2.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(13,145,553)	(5,785,236)	(7,360,317)	(10,491,185)	(4,706,160)	(5,785,025)	(1,272,786)	(463,533)	(809,253)	(907,714)	(403,815)	(503,899)	(473,868)	(211,728)	(262,140)
Private, For-Profit	100.0%	69.3%	46.4%	61.1%	15.7%	45.3%	26.2%	4.9%	21.3%	9.1%	3.0%	6.1%	3.6%	0.4%	3.2%
Less than Two Year	3.2%	5.0%	2.7%	2.4%	1.4%	3.3%	8.7%	4.5%	11.1%	4.2%	3.1%	5.1%	3.2%	0.8%	5.2%
	(420,833)	(291,831)	(195,139)	(256,965)	(66,137)	(190,828)	(110,453)	(20,752)	(89,701)	(38,195)	(12,487)	(25,708)	(15,220)	(1,627)	(13,593)
Private, For-Profit	100.0%	80.5%	55.7%	63.2%	36.2%	27.0%	17.5%	6.9%	10.6%	15.1%	8.3%	6.8%	4.2%	2.0%	2.1%
Two - Three Year	1.8%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.0%	3.9%	4.8%	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%
	(232,604)	(187,202)	(129,603)	(147,074)	(84,201)	(62,873)	(40,783)	(16,148)	(24,635)	(35,066)	(19,259)	(15,807)	(9,681)	(4,721)	(4,960)
Private, Non-Profit,	100.0%	35.5%	64.5%	83.4%	29.7%	53.7%	4.9%	2.1%	2.8%	8.4%	2.7%	5.8%	3.3%	1.1%	2.2%
Less than Four Year	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%
	(201,836)	(71,586)	(130,250)	(168,284)	(59,856)	(108,428)	(9,851)	(4,187)	(5,664)	(17,051)	(5,367)	(11,684)	(6,650)	(2,176)	(4,474)
Public,	100.0%	42.2%	57.8%	67.3%	27.8%	39.6%	18.1%	7.6%	10.5%	8.6%	5.0%	3.6%	6.0%	1.9%	4.1%
Less than Two Year	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%
	(168,848)	(71,286)	(97,562)	(113,691)	(46,888)	(66,803)	(30,496)	(12,758)	(17,738)	(14,533)	(8,403)	(6,130)	(10,128)	(3,237)	(6,891)
Public, Two Year	100.0%	42.6%	57.4%	80.8%	34.7%	46.0%	8.0%	2.8%	5.2%	7.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%
	41.2%	39.9%	42.2%	41.7%	40.0%	43.1%	34.0%	32.7%	34.7%	44.2%	46.3%	42.4%	43.6%	41.0%	45.7%
	(5,414,212)	(2,306,911)	(3,107,301)	(4,374,192)	(1,881,391)	(2,492,801)	(432,725)	(151,688)	(281,037)	(400,796)	(187,128)	(213,668)	(206,499)	(86,704)	(119,795)
Private, For-Profit	100.0%	46.6%	53.4%	80.2%	36.5%	43.7%	12.1%	6.6%	5.5%	6.0%	2.1%	3.9%	1.7%	1.4%	0.3%
Four Year	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%
	(121,928)	(56,831)	(65,097)	(97,791)	(44,507)	(53,284)	(14,760)	(8,067)	(6,693)	(7,343)	(2,587)	(4,756)	(2,034)	(1,670)	(364)
Private, Non-Profit,	100.0%	44.1%	55.9%	78.3%	35.2%	43.1%	10.7%	4.0%	6.7%	7.7%	3.0%	4.6%	3.3%	1.8%	1.6%
Four Year	15.8%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	15.6%	15.5%	17.6%	18.2%	17.2%	17.5%	15.7%	19.0%	14.7%	17.6%	12.4%
	(2,080,997)	(917,195)	(1,163,802)	(1,628,596)	(732,203)	(896,393)	(223,520)	(84,276)	(139,244)	(159,223)	(63,450)	(95,773)	(69,658)	(37,266)	(32,392)
Public, Four-Year	100.0%	47.4%	52.6%	82.2%	39.8%	42.5%	9.1%	3.7%	5.4%	5.2%	2.3%	2.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.8%
	34.3%	36.9%	32.2%	35.3%	38.1%	33.1%	32.2%	35.7%	30.2%	25.9%	26.0%	25.9%	32.5%	35.1%	30.4%
	(4,504,295)	(2,136,095)	(2,368,200)	(3,704,592)	(1,790,977)	(1,913,615)	(410,198)	(165,657)	(244,541)	(235,507)	(105,134)	(130,373)	(153,998)	(74,327)	(79,671)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample limited to U.S. citizens enrolled in Fall, 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 2. Percentage of Undergraduates who Received Financial Aid by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Received Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,707,220)	(3,110,121)	(3,597,099)	(5,430,979)	(2,567,687)	(2,863,292)	(648,478)	(258,000)	(390,478)	(402,073)	(171,171)	(230,902)	(225,690)	(113,263)	(112,427)
Did Not Receive Aid	48.3%	48.9%	47.8%	50.7%	50.9%	50.6%	33.7%	35.2%	32.7%	34.7%	37.0%	33.0%	56.2%	53.6%	58.8%
	(3,238,860)	(1,521,168)	(1,717,692)	(2,754,240)	(1,306,393)	(1,447,847)	(218,296)	(90,751)	(127,545)	(139,580)	(63,347)	(76,233)	(126,744)	(60,677)	(66,067)
Received Aid	51.7%	51.1%	52.2%	49.3%	49.1%	49.4%	66.3%	64.8%	67.3%	65.3%	63.0%	67.0%	43.8%	46.4%	41.2%
	(3,468,360)	(1,588,953)	(1,879,407)	(2,676,739)	(1,261,294)	(1,415,445)	(430,182)	(167,249)	(262,933)	(262,493)	(107,824)	(154,669)	(98,946)	(52,586)	(46,360)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total* + + ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,600,837)	(2,367,653)	(3,233,184)	(4,530,986)	(1,932,598)	(2,598,388)	(441,129)	(154,802)	(286,327)	(416,424)	(191,901)	(224,523)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Did Not Receive Aid	71.7%	74.9%	69.4%	72.0%	74.9%	69.9%	66.2%	76.2%	60.7%	73.2%	76.2%	70.7%	73.3%	69.4%	76.1%
	(4,015,132)	(1,772,694)	(2,242,438)	(3,262,626)	(1,447,176)	(1,815,450)	(291,937)	(117,997)	(173,940)	(304,958)	(146,231)	(158,727)	(155,611)	(61,290)	(94,321)
Received Aid	28.3%	25.1%	30.6%	28.0%	25.1%	30.1%	33.8%	23.8%	39.3%	26.8%	23.8%	29.3%	26.7%	30.6%	23.9%
	(1,585,705)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,268,360)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(653,437)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(404,039)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,236)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Did Not Receive Aid	26.8%	29.6%	25.4%	28.5%	30.4%	27.3%	17.5%	22.7%	15.8%	26.6%	29.5%	24.4%	57.6%	50.7%	59.9%
	(175,323)	(66,641)	(108,682)	(114,993)	(45,669)	(69,324)	(26,500)	(8,379)	(18,121)	(19,489)	(9,374)	(10,115)	(14,341)	(3,219)	(11,122)
Received Aid	73.2%	70.4%	74.6%	71.5%	69.6%	72.7%	82.5%	77.3%	84.2%	73.4%	70.5%	75.6%	42.4%	49.3%	40.1%
	(478,114)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(289,046)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(124,736)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall, 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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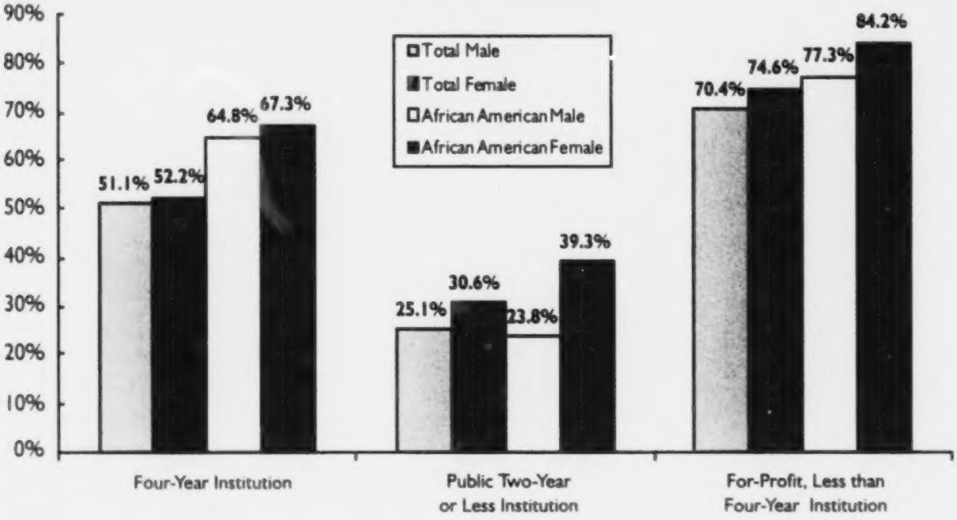
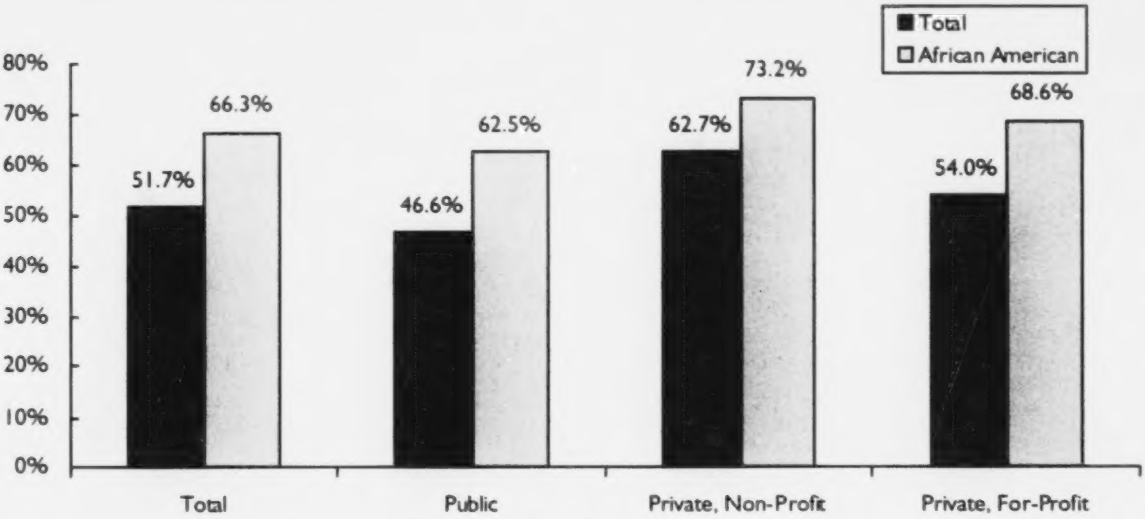
Figure 1. Percentage of Undergraduates who Received Financial Aid by Type of Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 2. Percentage of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Institutional Control: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 3. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Institutional Control, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,707,220)	(3,110,121)	(3,597,099)	(5,430,979)	(2,567,687)	(2,863,292)	(648,478)	(258,000)	(390,478)	(402,073)	(171,171)	(230,902)	(225,690)	(113,263)	(112,427)
Public	67.2%	68.7%	65.8%	68.2%	69.8%	66.8%	63.3%	64.2%	62.6%	58.6%	61.4%	56.5%	68.2%	65.6%	70.9%
	(4,504,295)	(2,136,095)	(2,368,200)	(3,704,592)	(1,790,977)	(1,913,615)	(410,198)	(165,657)	(244,541)	(235,507)	(105,134)	(130,373)	(153,998)	(74,327)	(79,671)
Private, Non-Profit	31.0%	29.5%	32.4%	30.0%	28.5%	31.3%	34.5%	32.7%	35.7%	39.6%	37.1%	41.5%	30.9%	32.9%	28.8%
	(2,080,997)	(917,195)	(1,163,802)	(1,628,596)	(732,203)	(896,393)	(223,520)	(84,276)	(139,244)	(159,223)	(63,450)	(95,773)	(69,658)	(37,266)	(32,392)
Private, For-Profit	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%
	(121,928)	(56,831)	(65,097)	(97,791)	(44,507)	(53,284)	(14,760)	(8,067)	(6,693)	(7,343)	(2,587)	(4,756)	(2,034)	(1,670)	(364)
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Institutional Control +															
Public	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(4,504,295)	(2,136,095)	(2,368,200)	(3,704,592)	(1,790,977)	(1,913,615)	(410,198)	(165,657)	(244,541)	(235,507)	(105,134)	(130,373)	(153,998)	(74,327)	(79,671)
Received Aid	46.6%	45.8%	47.3%	44.5%	44.1%	44.9%	62.5%	61.2%	63.5%	54.8%	52.4%	56.8%	40.4%	42.5%	38.4%
	(2,097,801)	(978,373)	(1,119,428)	(1,649,908)	(790,336)	(859,572)	(256,511)	(101,309)	(155,202)	(129,169)	(55,113)	(74,056)	(62,213)	(31,615)	(30,598)
Private, Non-Profit	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,080,997)	(917,195)	(1,163,802)	(1,628,596)	(732,203)	(896,393)	(223,520)	(84,276)	(139,244)	(159,223)	(63,450)	(95,773)	(69,658)	(37,266)	(32,392)
Received Aid	62.7%	62.9%	62.5%	59.9%	60.7%	59.3%	73.2%	72.7%	73.4%	81.4%	80.4%	82.1%	51.3%	54.6%	47.5%
	(1,304,743)	(576,785)	(727,958)	(975,818)	(444,167)	(531,651)	(163,539)	(61,280)	(102,259)	(129,634)	(50,984)	(78,650)	(35,752)	(20,354)	(15,398)
Private, For-Profit	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(121,928)	(56,831)	(65,097)	(97,791)	(44,507)	(53,284)	(14,760)	(8,067)	(6,693)	(7,343)	(2,587)	(4,756)	(2,034)	(1,670)	(364)
Received Aid	54.0%	59.5%	49.2%	52.2%	60.2%	45.5%	68.6%	57.8%	81.8%	50.3%	66.8%	41.3%	48.2%	36.9%	100.0%
	(65,816)	(33,795)	(32,021)	(51,013)	(26,791)	(24,222)	(10,132)	(4,660)	(5,472)	(3,690)	(1,727)	(1,963)	(981)	(617)	(364)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall, 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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- About 68.6% of African Americans and 52.2% of whites attending private, for-profit four-year institutions received financial aid.

INSTITUTIONAL CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION

Regardless of race, "comprehensive" was the most common type of four-year institution in which undergraduates were enrolled in fall, 1992. More than one-third (38.2%) of undergraduates were enrolled in comprehensive institutions, 26.9% in research universities, 16.0% in liberal arts institutions, and 14.0% in doctoral institutions.

- A smaller share of African Americans than whites were enrolled in research universities (12.7% versus 28.2%).
- A higher share of African Americans than whites attended comprehensive institutions (46.3% versus 36.9%) and liberal arts colleges (21.7% versus 15.7%).

Regardless of race, a higher percentage of undergraduates at liberal arts colleges than at other types of institutions received financial aid. **Figure 3** shows that, regardless of institutional classification, the proportion of African Americans who received financial aid was higher than the share of all undergraduates.

- **Table 4** shows that, among undergraduates at liberal arts colleges, 77.8% of African Americans but only 63.4% of whites received financial aid.
- At research universities, 68.2% of African Americans but only 45.6% of whites received financial aid.
- About 57.7% of African Americans at doctoral institutions received financial aid, compared with 44.9% of whites.
- At comprehensive institutions, 62.9% of African Americans but only 47.4% of whites received financial aid.

INSTITUTION LOCATION

Regardless of race, the majority (80.7%) of undergraduates enrolled in four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992 attended institutions located within their state of legal residence.

- **Table 5** shows that, among undergraduates at four-year institutions in fall, 1992, 80.2% of African American women, 75.4% of African American men, 81.4% of white women, and 79.1% of white men attended institutions within the boundaries of their homestate.

Figure 4 shows that comparable percentages of undergraduates who attended in-state and out-of-state, four-year institutions in fall, 1992 received financial aid (53.5% versus 53.8%).

- A higher share of African Americans than whites received financial aid among both those who attended in-state (69.0% versus 51.0%) and out-of-state (68.2% versus 52.0%) four-year institutions.

COLLEGE COSTS AND FINANCIAL NEED OF UNDERGRADUATES

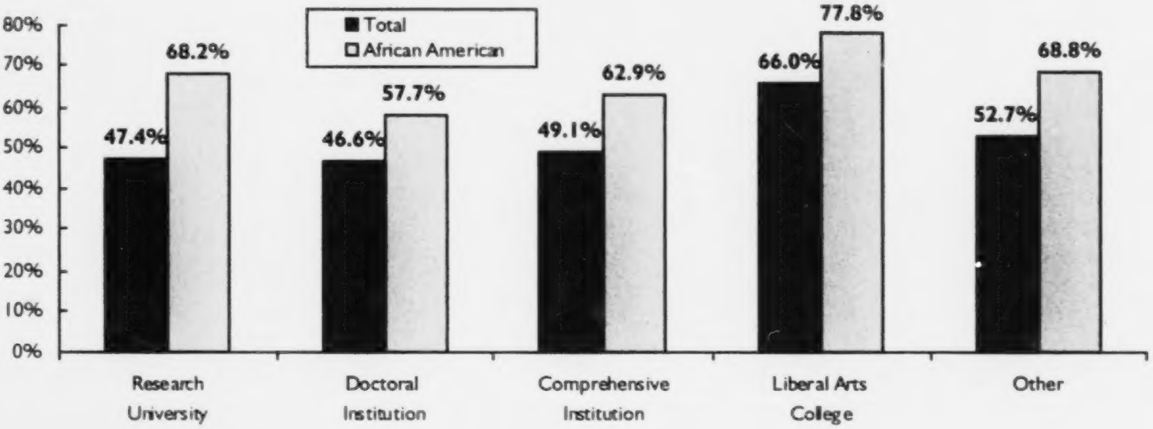
TUITION AND FEES

On average, tuition and fees were lower for undergraduates who attended public, two- or less than two-year institutions in fall, 1992 than for those who attended four-year institutions and for-profit, less than four-year institutions ($1,355 versus $5,551 and $5,817).

Average tuition and fees for full-time, full-year students were comparable for women and men who attended four-year institutions ($5,546 versus $5,560) and public, two-year institutions ($1,359 versus $1,351). But, tuition and fees were lower, on average, for women than for men who attended for-profit, less than four-year institutions ($5,335 versus $6,715).

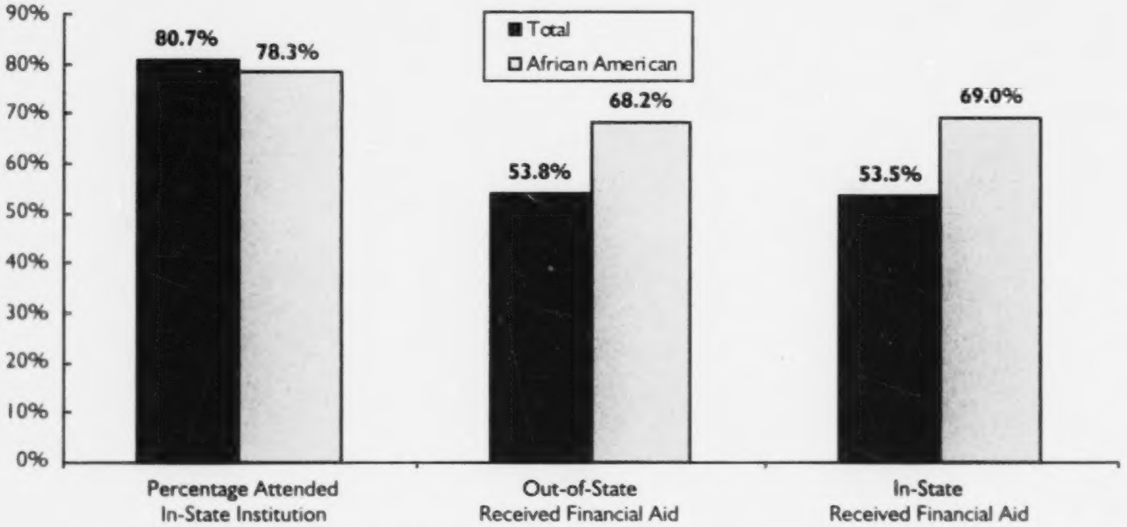
- **Table 6** shows that African Americans attending four-year institutions were charged lower tuition and fees than whites ($4,896 versus $5,701).
- Similarly, **Table 8** shows that, at less than four-year, for-profit institutions, tuition and fees for full-time, full-year African Americans were lower than tuition and fees for their white counterparts ($5,283 versus $6,174).

Figure 3. Percentage of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Institutional Carnegie Classification: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 4. Percentage of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Institution Location: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 4. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Carnegie Classification of the Institution and Student Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Carnegie Class	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + +	100.0% (6,579,637)	100.0% (3,057,667)	100.0% (3,521,970)	100.0% (5,379,606)	100.0% (2,547,304)	100.0% (2,832,302)	100.0% (644,653)	100.0% (256,943)	100.0% (387,710)	100.0% (329,779)	100.0% (140,224)	100.0% (189,555)	100.0% (225,599)	100.0% (113,196)	100.0% (112,403)
Research University	26.9% (1,769,240)	30.1% (919,210)	24.1% (850,030)	28.2% (1,514,923)	31.4% (800,340)	25.2% (714,583)	12.7% (82,045)	12.4% (31,833)	13.0% (50,212)	22.4% (73,975)	25.0% (34,989)	20.6% (38,986)	43.6% (98,297)	46.0% (52,048)	41.1% (46,249)
Doctoral Institution	14.0% (923,305)	14.6% (447,584)	13.5% (475,721)	14.2% (764,993)	14.8% (378,092)	13.7% (386,901)	14.8% (95,270)	14.9% (38,412)	14.7% (56,858)	11.6% (38,155)	12.3% (17,257)	11.0% (20,898)	11.0% (24,887)	12.2% (13,823)	9.8% (11,064)
Comprehensive	38.2% (2,514,621)	35.8% (1,093,391)	40.4% (1,421,230)	36.9% (1,986,242)	34.6% (881,717)	39.0% (1,104,525)	46.3% (298,552)	44.6% (114,636)	47.4% (183,916)	47.1% (155,283)	46.8% (65,560)	47.3% (89,723)	33.0% (74,544)	27.8% (31,478)	38.3% (43,066)
Liberal Arts	16.0% (1,052,430)	15.0% (458,994)	16.8% (593,436)	15.7% (845,991)	14.7% (373,201)	16.7% (472,790)	21.7% (139,598)	23.1% (59,277)	20.7% (80,321)	13.6% (44,987)	10.6% (14,923)	15.9% (30,064)	9.7% (21,854)	10.2% (11,593)	9.1% (10,261)
Other	4.9% (320,041)	4.5% (138,488)	5.2% (181,553)	5.0% (267,457)	4.5% (113,954)	5.4% (153,503)	4.5% (29,188)	5.0% (12,785)	4.2% (16,403)	5.3% (17,379)	5.3% (7,495)	5.2% (9,884)	2.7% (6,017)	3.8% (4,254)	1.6% (1,763)
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Carnegie Classification of Institution* + + + –**															
Research University	100.0% (1,769,240)	100.0% (919,210)	100.0% (850,030)	100.0% (1,514,923)	100.0% (800,340)	100.0% (714,583)	100.0% (82,045)	100.0% (31,833)	100.0% (50,212)	100.0% (73,975)	100.0% (34,989)	100.0% (38,986)	100.0% (98,297)	100.0% (52,048)	100.0% (46,249)
Received Aid	47.4% (837,993)	47.7% (438,894)	47.0% (399,099)	45.6% (690,442)	46.3% (370,784)	44.7% (319,658)	68.2% (55,953)	64.8% (20,642)	70.3% (35,311)	67.4% (49,830)	67.0% (23,447)	67.7% (26,383)	42.5% (41,768)	46.2% (24,021)	38.4% (17,747)
Doctoral Institution	100.0% (923,305)	100.0% (447,584)	100.0% (475,721)	100.0% (764,993)	100.0% (378,092)	100.0% (386,901)	100.0% (95,270)	100.0% (38,412)	100.0% (56,858)	100.0% (38,155)	100.0% (17,257)	100.0% (20,898)	100.0% (24,887)	100.0% (13,823)	100.0% (11,064)
Received Aid	46.6% (429,823)	45.7% (204,651)	47.3% (225,172)	44.9% (343,495)	44.1% (166,704)	45.7% (176,791)	57.7% (54,962)	53.8% (20,673)	60.3% (34,289)	52.5% (20,047)	60.8% (10,487)	45.7% (9,560)	45.5% (11,319)	49.1% (6,787)	41.0% (4,532)
Comprehensive	100.0% (2,514,621)	100.0% (1,093,391)	100.0% (1,421,230)	100.0% (1,986,242)	100.0% (881,717)	100.0% (1,104,525)	100.0% (298,552)	100.0% (114,636)	100.0% (183,916)	100.0% (155,283)	100.0% (65,560)	100.0% (89,723)	100.0% (74,544)	100.0% (31,478)	100.0% (43,066)
Received Aid	49.1% (1,235,647)	48.1% (526,051)	49.9% (709,596)	47.4% (941,115)	46.6% (410,856)	48.0% (530,259)	62.9% (187,778)	63.6% (72,953)	62.4% (114,825)	49.9% (77,553)	44.3% (29,048)	54.1% (48,505)	39.2% (29,201)	41.9% (13,194)	37.2% (16,007)
Liberal Arts	100.0% (1,052,430)	100.0% (458,994)	100.0% (593,436)	100.0% (845,991)	100.0% (373,201)	100.0% (472,790)	100.0% (139,598)	100.0% (59,277)	100.0% (80,321)	100.0% (44,987)	100.0% (14,923)	100.0% (30,064)	100.0% (21,854)	100.0% (11,593)	100.0% (10,261)
Received Aid	66.0% (694,864)	65.7% (301,673)	66.3% (393,191)	63.4% (535,946)	64.3% (240,122)	62.6% (295,824)	77.8% (108,641)	72.6% (43,018)	81.7% (65,623)	80.7% (36,319)	80.2% (11,964)	81.0% (24,355)	63.9% (13,958)	56.7% (6,569)	72.0% (7,389)
Other	100.0% (320,041)	100.0% (138,488)	100.0% (181,553)	100.0% (267,457)	100.0% (113,954)	100.0% (153,503)	100.0% (29,188)	100.0% (12,785)	100.0% (16,403)	100.0% (17,379)	100.0% (7,495)	100.0% (9,884)	100.0% (6,017)	100.0% (4,254)	100.0% (1,763)
Received Aid	52.7% (168,759)	54.3% (75,138)	51.6% (93,621)	50.3% (134,653)	52.0% (59,255)	49.1% (75,398)	68.8% (20,079)	69.7% (8,906)	68.1% (11,173)	65.4% (11,371)	66.8% (5,006)	64.4% (6,365)	44.1% (2,656)	46.3% (1,971)	38.9% (685)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – $p < .001$, – – $p < .01$, – $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall, 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 5. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Institution Location and Student Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institution Location	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total* +++ ~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,153,962)	(2,845,659)	(3,308,303)	(4,947,078)	(2,335,239)	(2,611,839)	(595,080)	(235,278)	(359,802)	(392,561)	(165,218)	(227,343)	(219,243)	(109,924)	(109,319)
Out-of-state	19.3%	20.6%	18.1%	19.7%	20.9%	18.6%	21.7%	24.6%	19.8%	10.4%	10.1%	10.6%	18.9%	21.2%	16.6%
	(1,186,335)	(585,924)	(600,411)	(975,027)	(488,181)	(486,846)	(129,096)	(57,826)	(71,270)	(40,833)	(16,646)	(24,187)	(41,379)	(23,271)	(18,108)
In-State	80.7%	79.4%	81.9%	80.3%	79.1%	81.4%	78.3%	75.4%	80.2%	89.6%	89.9%	89.4%	81.1%	78.8%	83.4%
	(4,967,627)	(2,259,735)	(2,707,892)	(3,972,051)	(1,847,058)	(2,124,993)	(465,984)	(177,452)	(288,532)	(351,728)	(148,572)	(203,156)	(177,864)	(86,653)	(91,211)
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Institution Location +++ ~															
Out-of-state	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,186,335)	(585,924)	(600,411)	(975,027)	(488,181)	(486,846)	(129,096)	(57,826)	(71,270)	(40,833)	(16,646)	(24,187)	(41,379)	(23,271)	(18,108)
Received Aid	53.8%	54.1%	53.6%	52.0%	52.8%	51.2%	68.2%	66.8%	69.4%	57.2%	53.5%	59.7%	48.8%	51.0%	46.0%
	(638,824)	(317,168)	(321,656)	(507,222)	(257,766)	(249,456)	(88,074)	(38,637)	(49,437)	(23,338)	(8,905)	(14,433)	(20,190)	(11,860)	(8,330)
In-State	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(4,967,627)	(2,259,735)	(2,707,892)	(3,972,051)	(1,847,058)	(2,124,993)	(465,984)	(177,452)	(288,532)	(351,728)	(148,572)	(203,156)	(177,864)	(86,653)	(91,211)
Received Aid	53.5%	52.4%	54.5%	51.0%	50.3%	51.6%	69.0%	66.9%	70.3%	66.7%	65.4%	67.6%	43.8%	46.3%	41.5%
	(2,659,392)	(1,184,650)	(1,474,742)	(2,025,458)	(928,710)	(1,096,748)	(321,365)	(118,662)	(202,703)	(234,595)	(97,163)	(137,432)	(77,974)	(40,115)	(37,859)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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- But **Table 7** shows that, at public, two-year institutions, average tuition and fees charged to full-time, full-year undergraduates were comparable for African Americans and whites ($1,374 versus $1,422).

COST OF ATTENDANCE

On average, costs of attendance were lower for undergraduates who attended public, two-year institutions ($6,058) than for those who attended four-year institutions ($11,378) and for-profit less than four-year institutions ($11,858).

- **Table 6** also shows that costs of attendance were lower for African Americans than for whites who attended four-year institutions ($10,773 versus $11,527).
- **Table 7** shows that, among those who attended public, two-year institutions, costs of attendance were statistically equivalent for African American men ($6,402), African American women ($6,283), white women ($6,155), and white men ($5,944).
- **Table 8** shows that, at less than four-year, for-profit institutions, average costs of attendance were lower for African American women ($11,147), African American men ($11,565), and white women ($11,842) than for white men ($13,933).

Figures 5, 6, and 7 show that tuition and fees and costs of attendance were higher, on average, for undergraduates who received financial aid than for their counterparts who did not.

- **Table 6** shows that, at four-year institutions, full-time, full-year tuition and fees averaged $5,050 for African American financial aid recipients, but $6,130 for their white counterparts.
- **Table 7** shows that, at public, two-year institutions, full-time, full-year tuition and fees were $1,281 for African American and $1,669 for white financial aid recipients.
- **Table 8** shows that average costs of attendance were $11,553 for African Americans and $13,100 for whites who received financial aid while attending less than four-year, for-profit institutions.

AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID

Among undergraduates who received financial aid in fall, 1992, the average award was higher for those at four-year institutions ($5,433) than for those at less than four-year, for-profit institutions ($4,371) and public, two-year or less than two-year institutions ($2,295).

Figure 8 shows that average financial aid awards were comparable for women and men at two-year or less than two-year public institutions ($2,281 versus $2,318). But, white men averaged higher financial aid awards than white women at less than four-year, for-profit institutions ($5,439 versus $4,471) and at four-year institutions ($5,556 versus $5,300).

- Regardless of sex, African American aid recipients at less than four-year, for-profit institutions averaged lower amounts of aid than whites ($3,481 versus $4,823).
- At four-year colleges and universities, average amounts of aid were slightly higher for African American than for white financial aid recipients ($5,755 versus $5,419).
- **Table 9** shows that average aid awards were comparable for African Americans and whites among recipients enrolled at public, two-year institutions ($2,159 versus $2,325).

TOTAL COST LESS FINANCIAL AID

Figure 9 shows that net costs (defined as total cost less total financial aid) were higher for undergraduates who attended four-year institutions ($8,724 for men and $8,436 for women) or for-profit, less than four-year institutions ($9,404 for men and $8,351 for women), on average, than for those who attended public, two-year institutions ($5,373 for men and $5,433 for women).

- **Table 9** shows that, among undergraduates attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992, net costs were lower for African Americans than for whites ($6,956 versus $8,852).
- Net costs were also lower for African Americans than for whites who attended for-profit, less than four-year institutions ($8,408 versus $9,235).
- But, for those who attended public, two-year institutions, net costs were comparable for African Americans and whites ($5,592 versus $5,418).

Table 6. Cost of Attendance for Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Cost	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tuition & Fees Normally Charged for Full-Time Student, Full-Year															
Total***	$5,551	$5,560	$5,546	$5,701	$5,683	$5,722	$4,896	$4,893	$4,897	$4,186	$3,973	$4,347	$6,282	$6,692	$5,866
	(6,450,708)	(2,996,338)	(3,446,569)	(5,221,596)	(2,476,292)	(2,738,273)	(629,624)	(249,152)	(380,262)	(387,053)	(164,000)	(222,493)	(212,435)	(106,894)	(105,541)
Tuition and Fees by Received Aid															
Total*** + + +	$5,551	$5,560	$5,546	$5,701	$5,683	$5,722	$4,896	$4,893	$4,897	$4,186	$3,973	$4,347	$6,282	$6,692	$5,866
	(6,450,708)	(2,996,338)	(3,446,569)	(5,221,596)	(2,476,292)	(2,738,273)	(629,624)	(249,152)	(380,262)	(387,053)	(164,000)	(222,493)	(212,435)	(106,894)	(105,541)
Did Not Receive Aid	$5,188	$5,127	$5,244	$5,279	$5,205	$5,347	$4,595	$4,503	$4,661	$3,986	$3,492	$4,393	$5,586	$6,093	$5,126
	(3,095,446)	(1,460,610)	(1,634,387)	(2,632,092)	(1,256,100)	(1,375,543)	(213,158)	(88,558)	(124,600)	(131,825)	(59,579)	(72,246)	(118,371)	(56,373)	(61,998)
Received Aid	$5,885	$5,971	$5,819	$6,130	$6,175	$6,100	$5,050	$5,109	$5,012	$4,289	$4,247	$4,325	$7,157	$7,361	$6,921
	(3,355,262)	(1,535,728)	(1,812,182)	(2,589,504)	(1,220,192)	(1,362,730)	(416,466)	(160,594)	(255,662)	(255,228)	(104,421)	(150,247)	(94,064)	(50,521)	(43,543)
Tuition & Fees for Terms Attended															
Total*** + +	$4,301	$4,428	$4,194	$4,422	$4,529	$4,330	$3,693	$3,775	$3,639	$3,171	$3,120	$3,211	$5,145	$5,608	$4,680
	(6,663,393)	(3,084,522)	(3,571,070)	(5,391,967)	(2,544,142)	(2,840,794)	(647,365)	(257,063)	(390,092)	(399,439)	(170,801)	(228,078)	(224,622)	(112,516)	(112,106)
Tuition and Fees by Received Aid															
Total*** + + +	$4,301	$4,428	$4,194	$4,422	$4,529	$4,330	$3,693	$3,775	$3,639	$3,171	$3,120	$3,211	$5,145	$5,608	$4,680
	(6,663,393)	(3,084,522)	(3,571,070)	(5,391,967)	(2,544,142)	(2,840,794)	(647,365)	(257,063)	(390,092)	(399,439)	(170,801)	(228,078)	(224,622)	(112,516)	(112,106)
Did Not Receive Aid	$3,656	$3,766	$3,559	$3,751	$3,851	$3,662	$2,746	$2,864	$2,663	$2,697	$2,500	$2,862	$4,217	$4,616	$3,855
	(3,205,911)	(1,505,235)	(1,700,227)	(2,723,686)	(1,292,115)	(1,431,122)	(217,584)	(90,140)	(127,444)	(138,644)	(63,050)	(75,594)	(125,997)	(59,930)	(66,067)
Received Aid	$4,899	$5,059	$4,772	$5,108	$5,230	$5,009	$4,172	$4,266	$4,112	$3,422	$3,482	$3,384	$6,330	$6,739	$5,863
	(3,457,482)	(1,579,287)	(1,870,843)	(2,668,281)	(1,252,027)	(1,409,672)	(429,781)	(166,923)	(262,648)	(260,795)	(107,751)	(152,484)	(98,625)	(52,586)	(46,039)
Total Cost of Attendance															
Total*** + + +	$11,378	$11,556	$11,229	$11,527	$11,698	$11,379	$10,773	$10,776	$10,770	$9,765	$9,895	$9,669	$12,417	$12,645	$12,189
	(6,663,393)	(3,084,522)	(3,571,070)	(5,391,967)	(2,544,142)	(2,840,794)	(647,365)	(257,063)	(390,092)	(399,439)	(170,801)	(228,078)	(224,622)	(112,516)	(112,106)
Cost of Attendance by Received Aid															
Total*** + + +	$11,378	$11,556	$11,229	$11,527	$11,698	$11,379	$10,773	$10,776	$10,770	$9,765	$9,895	$9,669	$12,417	$12,645	$12,189
	(6,663,393)	(3,084,522)	(3,571,070)	(5,391,967)	(2,544,142)	(2,840,794)	(647,365)	(257,063)	(390,092)	(399,439)	(170,801)	(228,078)	(224,622)	(112,516)	(112,106)
Did Not Receive Aid	$10,074	$10,335	$9,843	$10,211	$10,452	$9,994	$8,776	$9,236	$8,450	$8,751	$8,847	$8,671	$10,802	$11,044	$10,583
	(3,205,911)	(1,505,235)	(1,700,227)	(2,723,686)	(1,292,115)	(1,431,122)	(217,584)	(90,140)	(127,444)	(138,644)	(63,050)	(75,594)	(125,997)	(59,930)	(66,067)
Received Aid	$12,588	$12,719	$12,488	$12,871	$12,984	$12,785	$11,785	$11,607	$11,896	$10,304	$10,508	$10,164	$14,481	$14,469	$14,494
	(3,457,482)	(1,579,287)	(1,870,843)	(2,668,281)	(1,252,027)	(1,409,672)	(429,781)	(166,923)	(262,648)	(260,795)	(107,751)	(152,484)	(98,625)	(52,586)	(46,039)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p <$.

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 7. Cost of Attendance for Undergraduates at Public Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Cost	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tuition & Fees Normally Charged for Full-Time Students, Full-Year															
Total	$1,355	$1,351	$1,359	$1,422	$1,422	$1,422	$1,374	$1,412	$1,354	$817	$769	$857	$925		$940
	(5,324,310)	(2,250,210)	(3,070,409)	(4,310,063)	(1,839,031)	(2,467,341)	(423,010)	(149,177)	(273,833)	(391,473)	(179,782)	(211,691)	(199,764)	(82,220)	(117,544)
Tuition and Fees by Received Aid															
Total*** + + +	$1,355	$1,351	$1,359	$1,422	$1,422	$1,422	$1,374	$1,412	$1,354	$817	$769	$857	$925		$940
	(5,324,310)	(2,250,210)	(3,070,409)	(4,310,063)	(1,839,031)	(2,467,341)	(423,010)	(149,177)	(273,833)	(391,473)	(179,782)	(211,691)	(199,764)	(82,220)	(117,544)
Did Not Receive Aid	$1,265	$1,270	$1,260	$1,328	$1,342	$1,317	$1,423	$1,455	$1,402	$621	$593	$646	$877	$808	$922
	(3,834,398)	(1,695,940)	(2,135,811)	(3,120,926)	(1,387,064)	(1,731,215)	(278,741)	(113,205)	(165,536)	(284,930)	(137,005)	(147,925)	(149,801)	(58,666)	(91,135)
Received Aid	$1,588	$1,595	$1,585	$1,669	$1,670	$1,671	$1,281	$1,277	$1,282	$1,341	$1,332	$1,347	$1,066	$1,138	$1,003
	(1,489,912)	(554,270)	(934,598)	(1,189,137)	(451,967)	(736,126)	(144,269)	(35,972)	(108,297)	(106,543)	(42,777)	(63,766)	(49,963)	(23,554)	(26,409)
Tuition & Fees for Terms Attended															
Total*	$763	$784	$749	$794	$813	$781	$677	$702	$664	$532	$537	$527	$741	$836	$674
	(5,574,298)	(2,357,926)	(3,216,372)	(4,514,149)	(1,925,257)	(2,585,201)	(439,745)	(153,418)	(286,327)	(411,797)	(190,899)	(220,898)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Tuition and Fees by Received Aid															
Total*** + + +	$763	$784	$749	$794	$813	$781	$677	$702	$664	$532	$537	$527	$741	$836	$674
	(5,574,298)	(2,357,926)	(3,216,372)	(4,514,149)	(1,925,257)	(2,585,201)	(439,745)	(153,418)	(286,327)	(411,797)	(190,899)	(220,898)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Did Not Receive Aid	$610	$644	$583	$637	$680	$604	$558	$644	$501	$395	$399	$391	$549	$400	$646
	(4,000,945)	(1,766,055)	(2,232,243)	(3,251,336)	(1,441,921)	(1,806,768)	(290,553)	(116,613)	(173,940)	(303,445)	(146,231)	(157,214)	(155,611)	(61,290)	(94,321)
Received Aid	$1,153	$1,202	$1,125	$1,197	$1,210	$1,191	$908	$885	$916	$915	$991	$861	$1,269	$1,823	$763
	(1,577,044)	(591,871)	(984,129)	(1,262,813)	(483,336)	(778,433)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(108,352)	(44,668)	(63,684)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Total Cost of Attendance															
Total	$6,058	$5,953	$6,130	$6,068	$5,944	$6,155	$6,324	$6,402	$6,283	$5,385	$5,531	$5,259	$6,595	$6,287	$6,815
	(5,577,989)	(2,357,926)	(3,216,372)	(4,514,149)	(1,925,257)	(2,585,201)	(439,745)	(153,418)	(286,327)	(411,797)	(190,899)	(220,898)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Cost of Attendance by Received Aid															
Total***	$6,058	$5,953	$6,130	$6,068	$5,944	$6,155	$6,324	$6,402	$6,283	$5,385	$5,531	$5,259	$6,595	$6,287	$6,815
	(5,577,989)	(2,357,926)	(3,216,372)	(4,514,149)	(1,925,257)	(2,585,201)	(439,745)	(153,418)	(286,327)	(411,797)	(190,899)	(220,898)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Did Not Receive Aid	$5,165	$5,267	$5,084	$5,177	$5,274	$5,100	$5,242	$6,182	$4,612	$4,714	$4,715	$4,714	$5,645	$4,673	$6,277
	(4,000,945)	(1,766,055)	(2,232,243)	(3,251,336)	(1,441,921)	(1,806,768)	(290,553)	(116,613)	(173,940)	(303,445)	(146,231)	(157,214)	(155,611)	(61,290)	(94,321)
Received Aid	$8,323	$8,002	$8,502	$8,362	$7,944	$8,603	$8,432	$7,097	$8,869	$7,263	$8,205	$6,603	$9,203	$9,943	$8,528
	(1,577,044)	(591,871)	(984,129)	(1,262,813)	(483,336)	(778,433)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(108,352)	(44,668)	(63,684)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 8. Cost of Attendance for Undergraduates at For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Cost	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tuition & Fees Normally Charged for Full-Time Student, Full-Year															
Total*** +++ ~~~	$5,817	$6,715	$5,335	$6,174	$7,207	$5,548	$5,283	$5,941	$5,071	$4,907	$5,150	$4,721	$5,864	$7,157	$5,399
	(637,836)	(221,967)	(415,869)	(397,400)	(148,773)	(247,435)	(148,135)	(36,374)	(111,202)	(70,408)	(30,566)	(39,842)	(23,644)	(6,254)	(17,390)
Tuition and Fees by Received Aid															
Total*** +++ ~~~	$5,817	$6,715	$5,335	$6,174	$7,207	$5,548	$5,283	$5,941	$5,071	$4,907	$5,150	$4,721	$5,864	$7,157	$5,399
	(637,836)	(221,967)	(415,869)	(397,400)	(148,773)	(247,435)	(148,135)	(36,374)	(111,202)	(70,408)	(30,566)	(39,842)	(23,644)	(6,254)	(17,390)
Did Not Receive Aid	$5,454	$6,555	$4,762	$5,670	$6,931	$4,832	$4,661	$4,949	$4,520	$4,937	$5,956	$3,955	$5,885	$7,274	$5,461
	(168,667)	(65,226)	(103,441)	(111,215)	(44,500)	(66,567)	(25,458)	(8,379)	(17,079)	(18,792)	(9,222)	(9,570)	(13,350)	(3,125)	(10,225)
Received Aid	$5,947	$6,781	$5,525	$6,369	$7,325	$5,811	$5,412	$6,238	$5,171	$4,896	$4,802	$4,963	$5,836	$7,040	$5,311
	(469,169)	(156,741)	(312,428)	(286,185)	(104,273)	(180,868)	(122,677)	(27,995)	(94,123)	(51,616)	(21,344)	(30,272)	(10,294)	(3,129)	(7,165)
Tuition & Fees for Terms Attended															
Total*** +++	$4,828	$5,461	$4,492	$5,096	$5,899	$4,613	$4,518	$4,697	$4,467	$4,182	$4,262	$4,122	$4,271	$5,563	$3,829
	(652,728)	(224,840)	(426,032)	(403,510)	(149,856)	(252,357)	(151,066)	(36,900)	(113,607)	(73,251)	(31,736)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Tuition and Fees by Received Aid															
Total*** +++	$4,828	$5,461	$4,492	$5,096	$5,899	$4,613	$4,518	$4,697	$4,467	$4,182	$4,262	$4,122	$4,271	$5,563	$3,829
	(652,728)	(224,840)	(426,032)	(403,510)	(149,856)	(252,357)	(151,066)	(36,900)	(113,607)	(73,251)	(31,736)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Did Not Receive Aid	$4,132	$5,065	$3,557	$4,324	$5,354	$3,646	$3,599	$3,614	$3,592	$3,757	$4,818	$2,774	$4,061	$5,459	$3,657
	(174,825)	(66,641)	(108,036)	(115,120)	(45,669)	(69,303)	(25,875)	(8,379)	(17,496)	(19,489)	(9,374)	(10,115)	(14,341)	(3,219)	(11,122)
Received Aid	$5,082	$5,628	$4,810	$5,404	$6,139	$4,979	$4,707	$5,015	$4,626	$4,336	$4,028	$4,556	$4,556	$5,671	$4,086
	(477,903)	(158,199)	(317,996)	(288,390)	(104,187)	(183,054)	(125,191)	(28,521)	(96,111)	(53,762)	(22,362)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Total Cost of Attendance															
Total* +++	$11,858	$12,892	$11,317	$12,618	$13,933	$11,842	$11,240	$11,565	$11,147	$9,422	$9,344	$9,482	$10,423	$13,680	$9,309
	(655,293)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(405,336)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,795)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Cost of Attendance by Received Aid															
Total*** +++	$11,858	$12,892	$11,317	$12,618	$13,933	$11,842	$11,240	$11,565	$11,147	$9,422	$9,344	$9,482	$10,423	$13,680	$9,309
	(655,293)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(405,336)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,795)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Did Not Receive Aid	$10,571	$11,778	$9,825	$11,402	$12,618	$10,595	$9,758	$9,630	$9,817	$7,863	$8,577	$7,202	$9,077	$14,790	$7,423
	(175,471)	(66,641)	(108,682)	(115,141)	(45,669)	(69,324)	(26,500)	(8,379)	(18,121)	(19,489)	(9,374)	(10,115)	(14,341)	(3,219)	(11,122)
Received Aid	$12,329	$13,359	$11,825	$13,100	$14,507	$12,310	$11,553	$12,134	$11,397	$9,987	$9,665	$10,217	$12,252	$12,538	$12,132
	(479,822)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(290,195)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(125,295)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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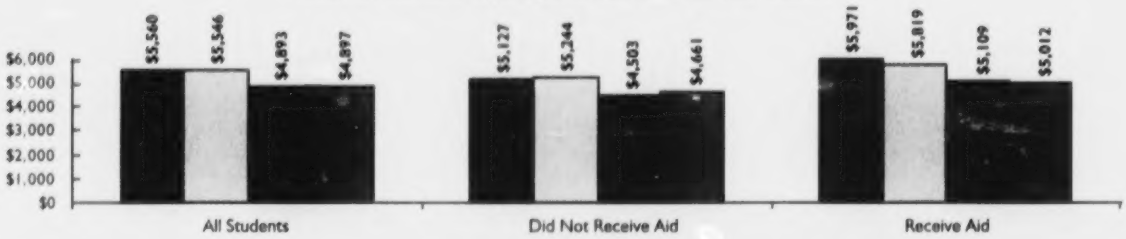
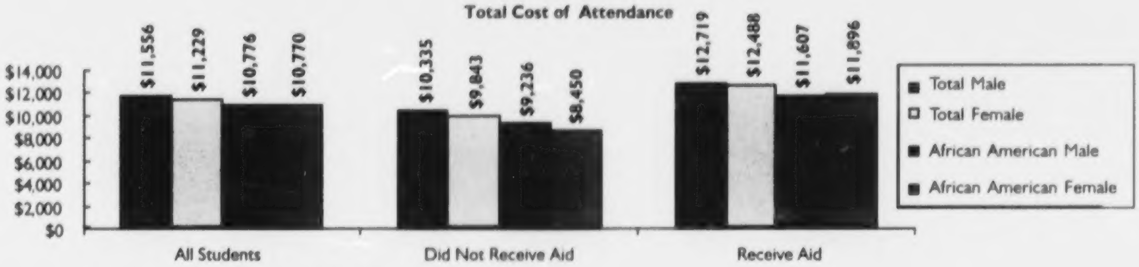
Figure 5. Cost of Attendance for Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Colleges & Universities Who Did and Did Not Receive Financial Aid: Fall, 1992

Tuition & Fees Normally Charged for Full-Time, Full-Year Student



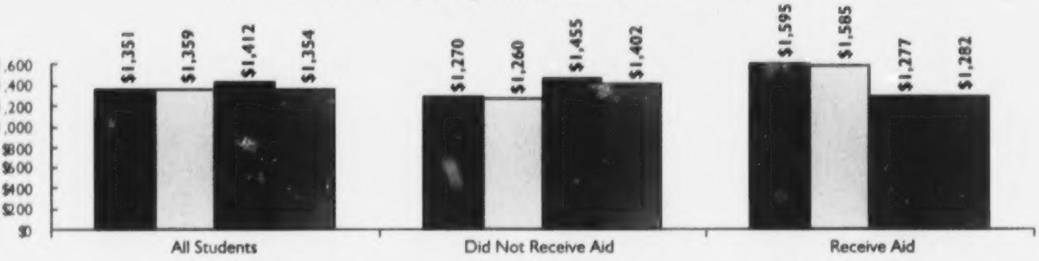
Total Cost of Attendance



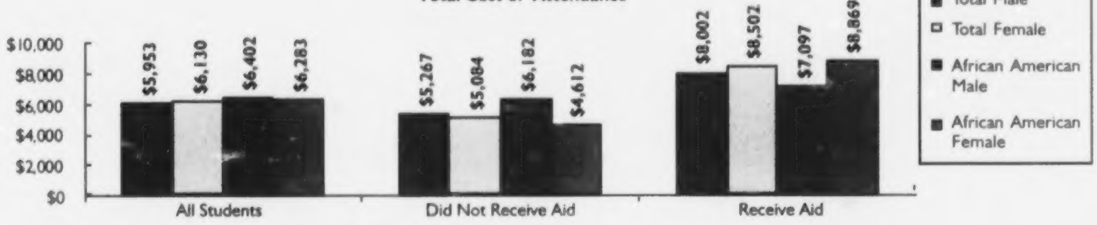
Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 6. Cost of Attendance for Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions Who Did and Did Not Receive Financial Aid: Fall, 1992

Tuition & Fees Normally Charged for Full-Time Student, Full-Year

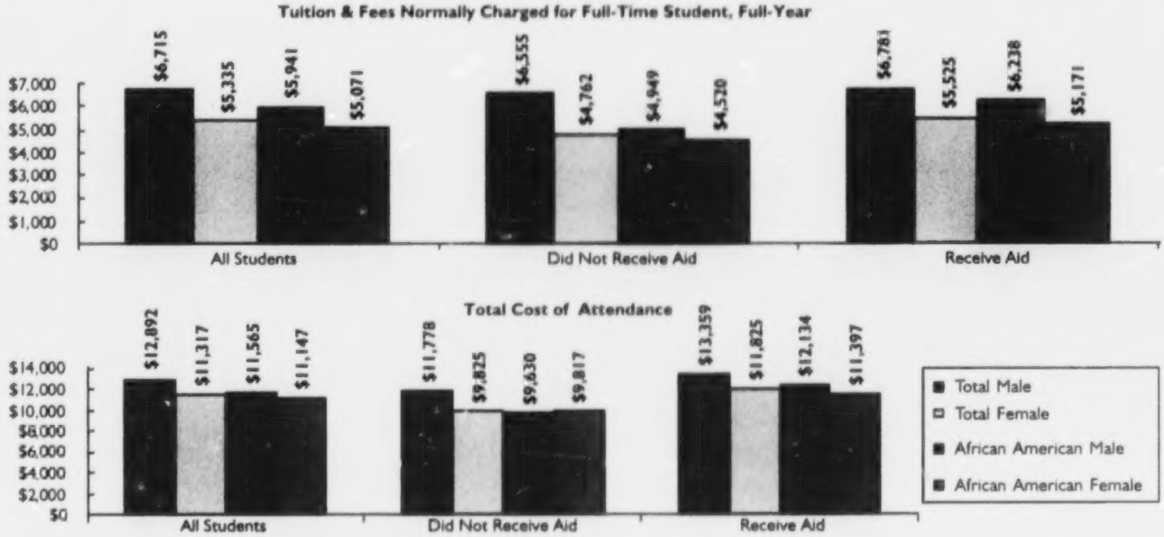


Total Cost of Attendance



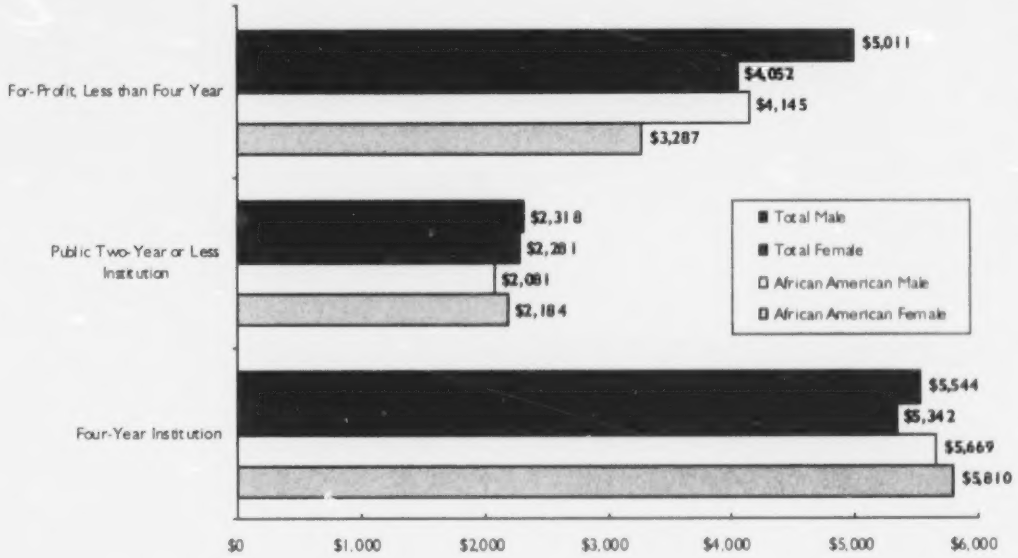
Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 7. Cost of Attendance for Undergraduates at For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions Who Did and Did Not Receive Financial Aid: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 8. Total Amount of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates by Type of Institution: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 9. Cost Less Aid for Undergraduates by Type of Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Institution	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Amount of Aid Received															
Four-Year Institution*** + +	$5,433 (3,468,360)	$5,544 (1,588,953)	$5,342 (1,879,407)	$5,419 (2,683,321)	$5,556 (1,261,294)	$5,300 (1,415,445)	$5,755 (430,392)	$5,669 (167,249)	$5,810 (262,933)	$4,516 (263,053)	$4,510 (107,824)	$4,526 (154,669)	$6,859 (98,946)	$6,980 (52,586)	$6,721 (46,360)
Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public + +	$2,295 (231,435)	$2,318 (89,677)	$2,281 (141,758)	$2,325 (161,771)	$2,324 (63,385)	$2,325 (98,386)	$2,159 (31,128)	$2,081 (11,786)	$2,184 (19,342)	$2,190 (23,142)	$2,313 (10,234)	$2,104 (12,908)	$2,191 (15,394)	$2,530 (4,272)	$1,881 (11,122)
For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institution*** + + + ~ ~ ~	$4,371 (479,822)	$5,011 (158,691)	$4,052 (319,423)	$4,823 (290,195)	$5,439 (104,669)	$4,471 (184,377)	$3,481 (125,295)	$4,145 (28,521)	$3,287 (96,215)	$3,943 (53,772)	$3,902 (22,372)	$3,972 (31,400)	$4,673 (10,560)	$6,532 (3,129)	$3,890 (7,431)
Total Cost Less Financial Aid															
Four-Year Institution*** + +	$8,566 (6,663,393)	$8,724 (3,084,522)	$8,436 (3,571,070)	$8,852 (5,391,967)	$8,972 (2,544,142)	$8,753 (2,840,794)	$6,956 (647,365)	$7,096 (257,063)	$6,862 (390,092)	$6,846 (399,439)	$7,051 (170,801)	$6,694 (228,078)	$9,406 (224,622)	$9,382 (112,516)	$9,429 (112,106)
Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public	$5,410 (5,577,989)	$5,373 (2,357,926)	$5,433 (3,216,372)	$5,418 (4,514,149)	$5,363 (1,925,257)	$5,455 (2,585,201)	$5,592 (439,745)	$5,902 (153,418)	$5,426 (286,327)	$4,812 (411,797)	$4,991 (190,899)	$4,658 (220,898)	$6,010 (212,298)	$5,512 (88,352)	$6,365 (123,946)
For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institution** + + +	$8,710 (650,872)	$9,404 (224,840)	$8,351 (426,032)	$9,235 (403,510)	$10,211 (149,856)	$8,665 (252,357)	$8,408 (151,066)	$8,361 (36,900)	$8,437 (113,607)	$6,529 (73,251)	$6,596 (31,736)	$6,478 (41,515)	$8,441 (24,901)	$10,460 (6,348)	$7,751 (18,553)
Ratio of Aid to Cost															
Four-Year Institution*** + + +	44.90% (3,457,482)	44.90% (1,579,287)	44.80% (1,870,843)	43.40% (2,668,281)	43.80% (1,252,027)	43.00% (1,409,672)	52.40% (429,781)	51.60% (166,923)	52.90% (262,648)	46.10% (260,795)	45.70% (107,751)	46.30% (152,484)	50.00% (98,625)	50.30% (52,586)	49.60% (46,039)
Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public	30.90% (1,577,044)	32.60% (591,871)	29.90% (984,129)	30.80% (1,262,813)	32.30% (483,336)	30.00% (778,433)	30.00% (149,192)	32.80% (36,805)	29.10% (112,387)	35.00% (108,352)	38.30% (44,668)	32.70% (63,684)	27.50% (56,687)	27.80% (27,062)	27.30% (29,625)
For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institution*** ~	38.80% (476,195)	41.00% (158,199)	37.70% (317,996)	39.80% (288,390)	40.80% (104,187)	39.30% (183,054)	34.10% (125,191)	38.40% (28,521)	32.80% (96,111)	43.60% (53,762)	43.70% (22,362)	43.50% (31,400)	40.90% (10,560)	53.60% (3,129)	35.50% (7,431)
Expected Family Contribution															
Four-Year Institution*** + + +	$8,122 (6,247,889)	$8,504 (2,895,589)	$7,799 (3,344,499)	$8,823 (5,030,086)	$9,151 (2,380,051)	$8,538 (2,643,004)	$4,067 (606,134)	$4,275 (239,681)	$3,930 (366,243)	$5,046 (393,728)	$5,128 (167,054)	$4,997 (226,114)	$8,770 (217,941)	$8,833 (108,803)	$8,706 (109,138)
Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public*** + + + ~ ~ ~	$5,665 (5,116,314)	$6,517 (2,163,245)	$5,042 (2,953,069)	$5,937 (4,085,632)	$6,808 (1,740,697)	$5,290 (2,344,935)	$3,756 (414,500)	$5,147 (145,456)	$3,004 (269,044)	$4,962 (409,666)	$5,641 (191,306)	$4,367 (218,360)	$5,521 (206,516)	$4,890 (85,786)	$5,970 (120,730)
For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institution*** + + + ~ ~ ~	$3,426 (640,491)	$4,240 (221,914)	$3,001 (416,721)	$4,277 (396,644)	$5,039 (148,020)	$3,835 (247,327)	$1,490 (148,113)	$2,124 (36,243)	$1,286 (111,311)	$2,158 (71,690)	$2,610 (31,303)	$1,807 (40,387)	$5,084 (24,044)	$5,728 (6,348)	$4,852 (17,696)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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RATIO OF TOTAL AID TO TOTAL COST

On average, financial aid covered a higher proportion of the total cost of attendance for students who attended four-year institutions (44.9%) than for students who attended for-profit, less than four-year institutions (38.8%) or public, two-year institutions (30.9%).

- **Table 9** shows that, among undergraduates attending four-year institutions, financial aid covered a higher share of the costs of attendance for African Americans than for whites (52.4% versus 43.4%). But, the portion of the total costs that were covered by financial aid was comparable for African Americans and whites who attended public, two-year institutions (30.0% versus 30.8%).
- Financial aid covered a smaller percentage of the costs of attendance for African Americans than for whites attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions (34.1% versus 39.8%).

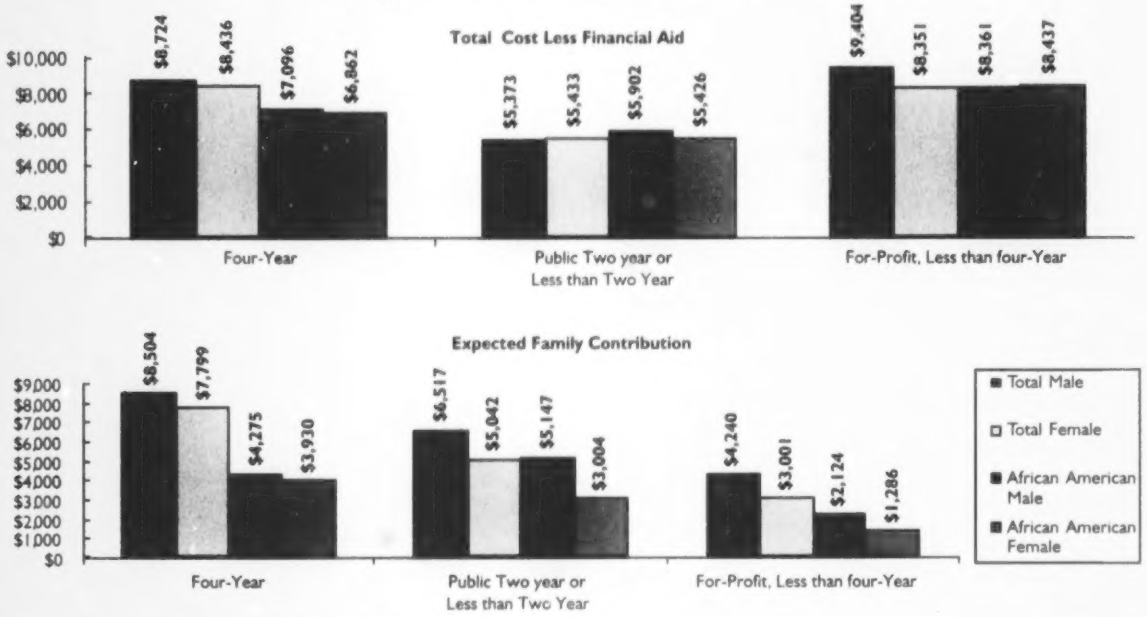
ESTIMATED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

Students' expected family contribution (EFC) is determined by a formula that considers students' and their parents' (for dependent students) annual incomes, financial assets, and other financial resources. In fall, 1992, the average EFC was higher for undergraduates who attended four-year institutions ($8,122) rather than public, two-year ($5,665) or less than four-year, for-profit institutions ($3,426).

Figure 9 shows that, regardless of type of institution attended, the EFC for women was lower than the EFC for their male counterparts. African American undergraduates had a lower EFC than white undergraduates attending the same type of institution.

- **Table 9** shows that, for undergraduates attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992, average EFCs ranged from $3,930 for African American women and $4,275 for African American men to $8,538 for white women and $9,151 for white men.

Figure 9. Total Cost Less Total Aid for Undergraduates by Type of Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

- Among those at public, two-year institutions, the EFC was only $3,004 for African American women but $5,147 for African American men, $5,290 for white women, and $6,808 for white men.
- Among undergraduates at for-profit, less than four-year institutions, average EFCs ranged from $1,286 for African American women to $2,124 for African American men to $3,835 for white women and $5,039 for white men.

DEPENDENCY STATUS

In fall, 1992, about two-thirds (64.1%) of undergraduates at four-year institutions were financially dependent (as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria), compared with only 39.8% of undergraduates at public, two-year and less than two-year institutions and 33.8% of undergraduates at less than four-year, for-profit institutions. In contrast, 44.6% of undergraduates at less than four-year, for-profit institutions and 39.2% of undergraduates at two-year, public institutions were independent with their own dependents, compared with only 19.4% of undergraduates at four-year colleges and universities.

Figure 10 shows that, regardless of institutional type, a higher share of women than men were financially independent with dependents.

- **Table 10** shows that the percentages of undergraduates who were financially independent with dependents were: 23.2% of women and 15.0% of men at four-year institutions; 46.6% of women and 29.1% of men at public, two-year institutions; and 50.0% of women and 34.3% of men at less than four-year, for-profit institutions.
- **Table 10** also shows that, among undergraduates enrolled at public, two-year institutions in fall, 1992, 57.5% of African American women were financially independent with dependents, compared with 45.8% of white women, 31.8% of African American men, and 29.4% of white men.
- Among those attending less than four-year, for-profit institutions, 62.3% of African American women were independent with dependents, compared with only 46.5% of white women, 43.7% of African American men, and 34.3% of white men.

DEPENDENCY STATUS OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Figure 11 shows that, regardless of financial dependency status, the percentage of undergraduates who received financial aid in fall, 1992 was higher among those enrolled at for-profit, less than four-year institutions than among those enrolled at public, two-year or four-year institutions.

- Among undergraduates enrolled at four-year institutions, the gap between the percentages of African Americans and whites who received financial aid was larger for those who were financially dependent (72.7% versus 47.8%) than for those who were independent with dependents (56.5% versus 49.2%) and independent with no dependents (57.0% versus 55.4%).
- **Table 11** also shows that, at less than four-year, for-profit institutions, the percentage of African American dependent undergraduates who received financial aid was higher than the percentage of their white counterparts (84.3% versus 62.5%).
- At public, two-year institutions, similar percentages of African Americans and whites who were financially dependent received financial aid (28.3% versus 23.8%).

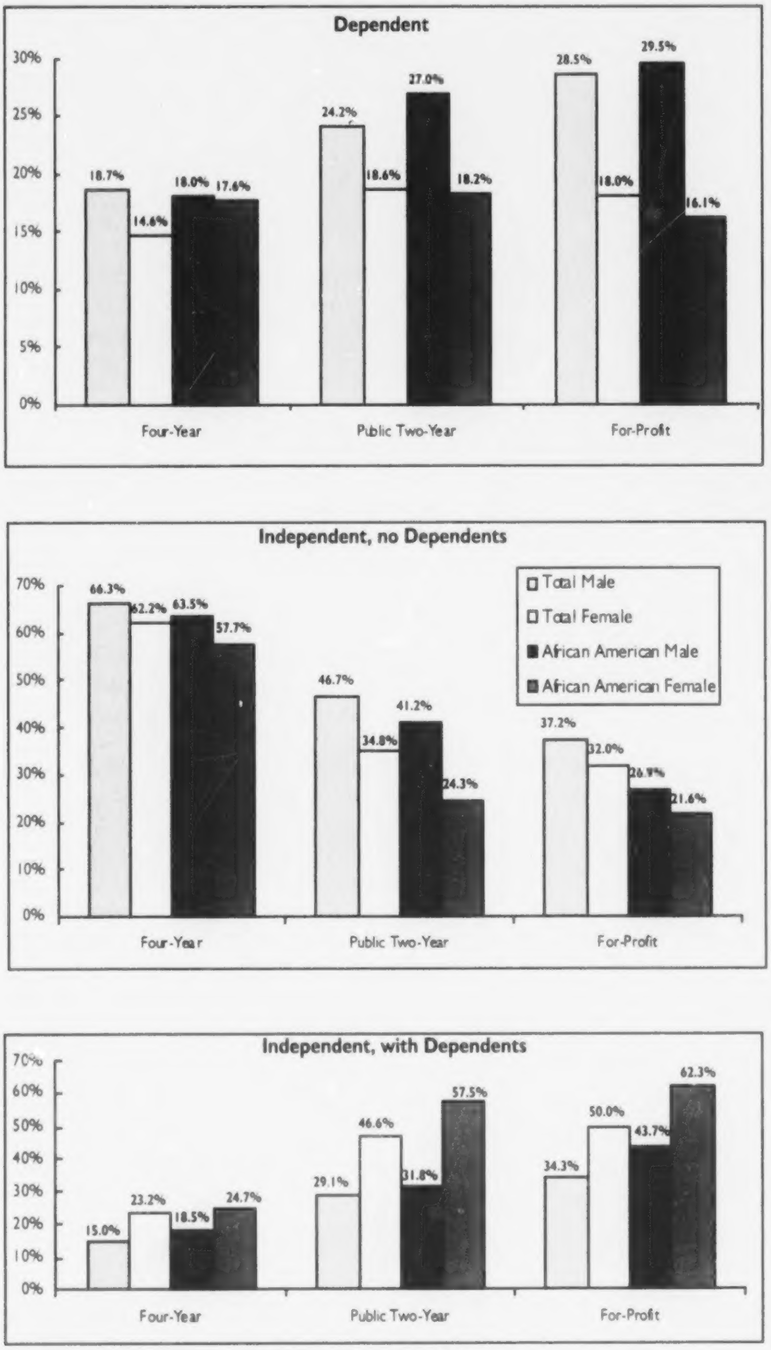
FAMILY INCOME

Regardless of the type of institution attended, dependent undergraduates (as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria) had higher family incomes than independent undergraduates. For example, among those attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992, 12.4% of dependent undergraduates had family incomes below $20,000, but 30.4% of independent undergraduates had incomes below $10,000.

Figure 12 shows that, regardless of dependency status and type of institution attended, African Americans had lower family incomes than all undergraduates.

- **Table 12** shows that, among dependent students attending four-year colleges and universities, 30.1% of African Americans but only 8.8% of whites had family incomes below $20,000.

Figure 10. Dependency Status of Undergraduates by Type of Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 10. Dependency Status of Undergraduates at Four-Year, Non-Profit Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Dependency Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,707,220)	(3,110,121)	(3,597,099)	(5,430,979)	(2,567,687)	(2,863,292)	(648,478)	(258,000)	(390,478)	(402,073)	(171,171)	(230,902)	(225,690)	(113,263)	(112,427)
Dependent	64.1%	66.3%	62.2%	64.7%	66.6%	63.0%	60.0%	63.5%	57.7%	59.3%	61.2%	57.9%	70.9%	73.4%	68.4%
	(4,300,891)	(2,062,375)	(2,238,516)	(3,513,243)	(1,710,669)	(1,802,574)	(389,022)	(163,826)	(225,196)	(238,570)	(104,775)	(133,795)	(160,056)	(83,105)	(76,951)
Independent,	16.5%	18.7%	14.6%	16.4%	18.8%	14.3%	17.8%	18.0%	17.6%	16.9%	20.1%	14.5%	13.9%	15.4%	12.5%
No Dependents	(1,106,081)	(581,387)	(524,694)	(891,517)	(483,169)	(408,348)	(115,188)	(46,367)	(68,821)	(67,945)	(34,419)	(33,526)	(31,431)	(17,432)	(13,999)
Independent,	19.4%	15.0%	23.2%	18.9%	14.6%	22.8%	22.2%	18.5%	24.7%	23.8%	18.7%	27.5%	15.2%	11.2%	19.1%
with Dependents	(1,300,248)	(466,359)	(833,889)	(1,026,219)	(373,849)	(652,370)	(144,268)	(47,807)	(96,461)	(95,558)	(31,977)	(63,581)	(34,203)	(12,726)	(21,477)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,600,837)	(2,367,653)	(3,233,184)	(4,530,986)	(1,932,598)	(2,598,388)	(441,129)	(154,802)	(286,327)	(416,424)	(191,901)	(224,523)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Dependent	39.8%	46.7%	34.8%	39.8%	46.3%	35.0%	30.2%	41.2%	24.3%	49.8%	53.4%	46.7%	40.2%	50.0%	33.3%
	(2,231,329)	(1,105,426)	(1,125,903)	(1,805,457)	(895,041)	(910,416)	(133,194)	(63,707)	(69,487)	(207,298)	(102,519)	(104,779)	(85,380)	(44,159)	(41,221)
Independent,	21.0%	24.2%	18.6%	21.4%	24.3%	19.2%	21.3%	27.0%	18.2%	15.5%	22.5%	9.4%	22.6%	21.1%	23.6%
No Dependents	(1,174,674)	(573,569)	(601,105)	(968,396)	(469,848)	(498,548)	(94,026)	(41,810)	(52,216)	(64,359)	(43,228)	(21,131)	(47,893)	(18,683)	(29,210)
Independent,	39.2%	29.1%	46.6%	38.8%	29.4%	45.8%	48.5%	31.8%	57.5%	34.8%	24.1%	43.9%	37.2%	28.9%	43.2%
With Dependents	(2,194,834)	(688,658)	(1,506,176)	(1,757,133)	(567,709)	(1,189,424)	(213,909)	(49,285)	(164,624)	(144,767)	(46,154)	(98,613)	(79,025)	(25,510)	(53,515)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(653,437)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(404,039)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,236)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Dependent	33.8%	37.2%	32.0%	35.1%	37.6%	33.6%	22.9%	26.9%	21.6%	51.7%	53.5%	50.3%	25.4%	5.8%	32.2%
	(220,587)	(83,747)	(136,840)	(141,724)	(56,483)	(85,241)	(34,663)	(9,919)	(24,744)	(37,863)	(16,979)	(20,884)	(6,337)	-366	(5,971)
Independent,	21.6%	28.5%	18.0%	23.0%	28.1%	19.9%	19.3%	29.5%	16.1%	16.2%	21.5%	12.2%	29.0%	66.8%	16.1%
No Dependents	(141,259)	(64,229)	(77,030)	(92,903)	(42,309)	(50,594)	(29,263)	(10,871)	(18,392)	(11,864)	(6,810)	(5,054)	(7,229)	(4,239)	(2,990)
Independent,	44.6%	34.3%	50.0%	41.9%	34.3%	46.5%	57.7%	43.7%	62.3%	32.1%	25.1%	37.5%	45.5%	27.5%	51.7%
with Dependents	(291,591)	(77,356)	(214,235)	(169,412)	(51,546)	(117,866)	(87,310)	(16,110)	(71,200)	(23,534)	(7,957)	(15,577)	(11,335)	(1,743)	(9,592)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

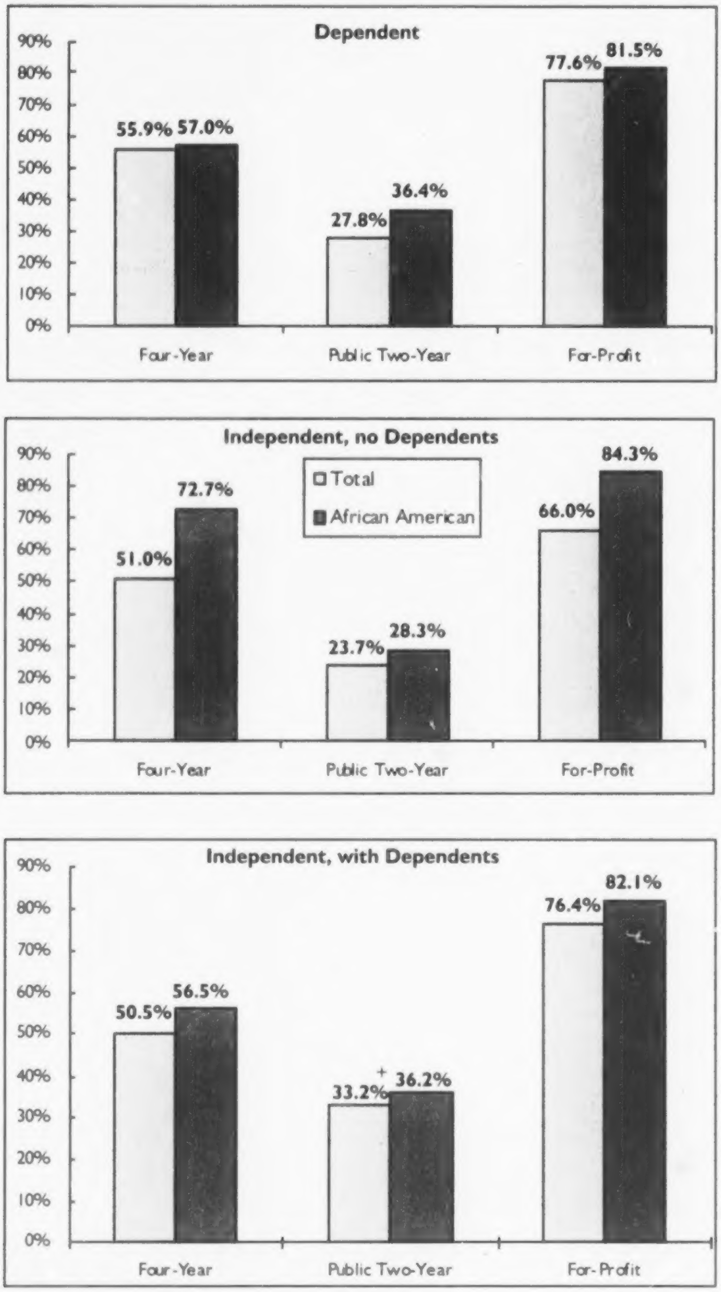
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 11. Percentage of Undergraduates who Received Financial Aid by Dependency Status: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 11. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Dependency Status, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Dependency Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Four-Year Institutions															
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Dependency Status*** + + + ~~~															
Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(4,300,891)	(2,062,375)	(2,238,516)	(3,513,243)	(1,710,669)	(1,802,574)	(389,022)	(163,826)	(225,196)	(238,570)	(104,775)	(133,795)	(160,056)	(83,105)	(76,951)
Received Aid	51.0%	49.9%	52.0%	47.8%	47.3%	48.2%	72.7%	69.6%	75.0%	67.9%	65.0%	70.1%	44.1%	46.6%	41.5%
	(2,193,377)	(1,029,445)	(1,163,932)	(1,677,877)	(808,556)	(869,321)	(282,962)	(114,016)	(168,946)	(161,915)	(68,154)	(93,761)	(70,623)	(38,719)	(31,904)
Independent,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Dependents	(1,106,081)	(581,387)	(524,694)	(891,517)	(483,169)	(408,348)	(115,188)	(46,367)	(68,821)	(67,945)	(34,419)	(33,526)	(31,431)	(17,432)	(13,999)
Received Aid	55.9%	58.3%	53.3%	55.4%	57.4%	53.0%	57.0%	66.4%	50.7%	64.5%	64.4%	64.7%	48.7%	50.6%	46.4%
	(618,498)	(338,998)	(279,500)	(493,645)	(277,246)	(216,399)	(65,694)	(30,778)	(34,916)	(43,845)	(22,150)	(21,695)	(15,314)	(8,824)	(6,490)
Independent,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Dependents	(1,300,248)	(466,359)	(833,889)	(1,026,219)	(373,849)	(652,370)	(144,268)	(47,807)	(96,461)	(95,558)	(31,977)	(63,581)	(34,203)	(12,726)	(21,477)
Received Aid	50.5%	47.3%	52.3%	49.2%	46.9%	50.5%	56.5%	47.0%	61.2%	59.4%	54.8%	61.7%	38.0%	39.6%	37.1%
	(656,485)	(220,510)	(435,975)	(505,217)	(175,492)	(329,725)	(81,526)	(22,455)	(59,071)	(56,733)	(17,520)	(39,213)	(13,009)	(5,043)	(7,966)
Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Dependency Status + + + ~															
Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,231,329)	(1,105,426)	(1,125,903)	(1,805,457)	(895,041)	(910,416)	(133,194)	(63,707)	(69,487)	(207,298)	(102,519)	(104,779)	(85,380)	(44,159)	(41,221)
Received Aid	23.7%	21.0%	26.4%	23.8%	21.4%	26.1%	28.3%	19.4%	36.4%	21.8%	19.9%	23.7%	20.1%	17.5%	22.8%
	(529,387)	(231,985)	(297,402)	(429,299)	(191,445)	(237,854)	(37,673)	(12,371)	(25,302)	(45,276)	(20,446)	(24,830)	(17,139)	(7,723)	(9,416)
Independent,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Dependents	(1,174,674)	(573,569)	(601,105)	(968,396)	(469,848)	(498,548)	(94,026)	(41,810)	(52,216)	(64,359)	(43,228)	(21,131)	(47,893)	(18,683)	(29,210)
Received Aid	27.8%	29.3%	26.4%	26.7%	28.4%	25.1%	36.4%	31.1%	40.5%	30.7%	31.5%	28.9%	30.0%	44.1%	20.9%
	(326,738)	(168,150)	(158,588)	(258,464)	(133,258)	(125,206)	(34,184)	(13,019)	(21,165)	(19,737)	(13,636)	(6,101)	(14,353)	(8,237)	(6,116)
Independent,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Dependents	(2,194,834)	(688,658)	(1,506,176)	(1,757,133)	(567,709)	(1,189,424)	(213,909)	(49,285)	(164,624)	(144,767)	(46,154)	(98,613)	(79,025)	(25,510)	(53,515)
Received Aid	33.2%	28.3%	35.5%	33.0%	28.3%	35.3%	36.2%	23.2%	40.0%	32.1%	25.1%	35.4%	31.9%	43.5%	26.3%
	(729,580)	(194,824)	(534,756)	(580,597)	(160,719)	(419,878)	(77,335)	(11,415)	(65,920)	(46,453)	(11,588)	(34,865)	(25,195)	(11,102)	(14,093)
Less than Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions															
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Dependency Status*** + + + ~~~															
Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(220,587)	(83,747)	(136,840)	(141,724)	(56,483)	(85,241)	(34,663)	(9,919)	(24,744)	(37,863)	(16,979)	(20,884)	(6,337)	(366)	(5,971)
Received Aid	66.0%	68.9%	64.3%	62.5%	65.5%	60.5%	84.3%	82.2%	85.1%	70.9%	72.5%	69.6%	16.3%	55.2%	13.9%
	(145,646)	(57,677)	(87,969)	(88,552)	(37,009)	(51,543)	(29,211)	(8,157)	(21,054)	(26,849)	(12,309)	(14,540)	(1,034)	(202)	(832)
Independent,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Dependents	(141,259)	(64,229)	(77,030)	(92,903)	(42,309)	(50,594)	(29,263)	(10,871)	(18,392)	(11,864)	(6,810)	(5,054)	(7,229)	(4,239)	(2,990)
Received Aid	77.6%	77.5%	77.7%	78.6%	78.8%	78.4%	81.5%	87.6%	77.9%	79.7%	74.0%	87.4%	46.1%	43.6%	49.5%
	(109,619)	(49,748)	(59,871)	(72,977)	(33,336)	(39,641)	(23,853)	(9,521)	(14,332)	(9,458)	(5,041)	(4,417)	(3,331)	(1,850)	(1,481)
Independent,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
With Dependents	(291,591)	(77,356)	(214,235)	(169,412)	(51,546)	(117,866)	(87,310)	(16,110)	(71,200)	(23,534)	(7,957)	(15,577)	(11,335)	(1,743)	(9,592)
Received Aid	76.4%	66.3%	80.1%	75.3%	66.6%	79.1%	82.1%	67.3%	85.4%	74.2%	63.1%	79.9%	54.7%	61.8%	53.4%
	(222,849)	(51,266)	(171,583)	(127,517)	(34,324)	(93,193)	(71,672)	(10,843)	(60,829)	(17,465)	(5,022)	(12,443)	(6,195)	(1,077)	(5,118)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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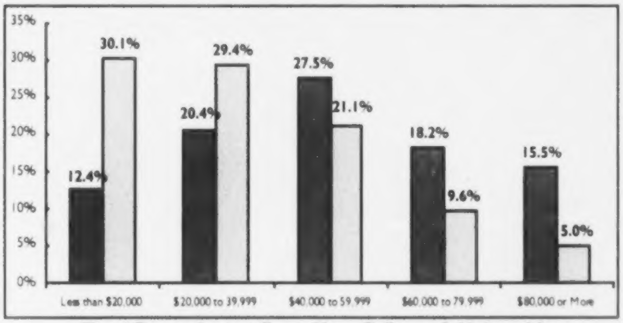
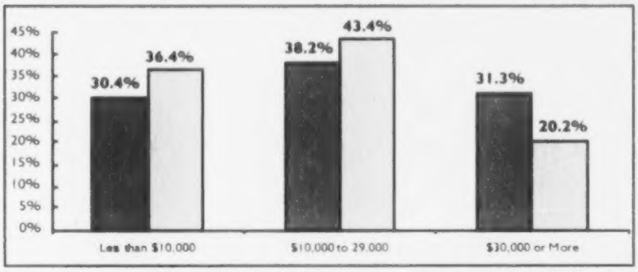
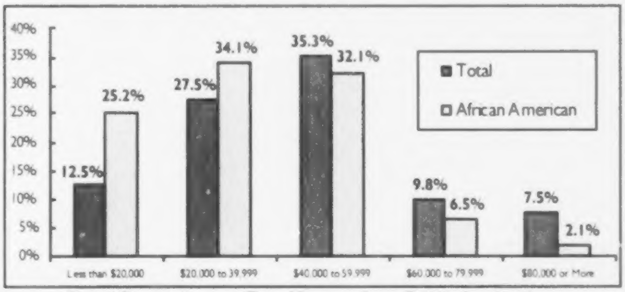
Figure 12. Family Income of Undergraduates by Dependency Status and Institutional Level: Fall, 1992



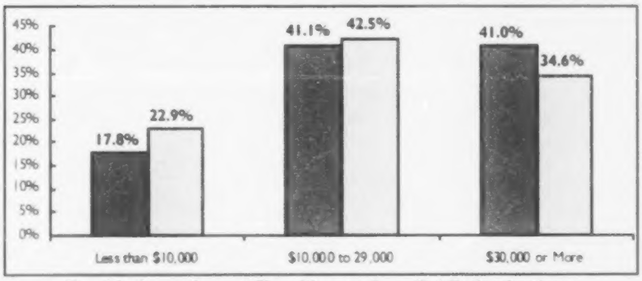
Total Dependent at Four -Year Colleges & Universities



Total Independent at Four-Year Colleges & Universities



Total Dependent at Two-Year or Less Public Institutions



Total Independent at Two-Year or Less Public Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 12. Family Income of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Family Income by Dependency Status* + + + ~ ~ ~**															
Total Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(4,300,891)	(2,062,375)	(2,238,516)	(3,513,243)	(1,710,669)	(1,802,574)	(389,022)	(163,826)	(225,196)	(238,570)	(104,775)	(133,795)	(160,056)	(83,105)	(76,951)
Dependent:	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	4.8%	5.4%	4.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%
Unknown	(255,407)	(124,630)	(130,777)	(233,449)	(113,595)	(119,854)	(18,563)	(8,765)	(9,798)	(624)	(582)	(42)	(2,771)	(1,688)	(1,083)
Dependent:	12.4%	11.2%	13.5%	8.8%	8.3%	9.2%	30.1%	25.4%	33.6%	36.4%	35.5%	37.1%	13.6%	12.7%	14.5%
Less than $20,000	(533,726)	(230,919)	(302,807)	(307,917)	(141,533)	(166,384)	(117,237)	(41,603)	(75,634)	(86,841)	(37,232)	(49,609)	(21,731)	(10,551)	(11,180)
Dependent:	20.4%	20.7%	20.1%	19.2%	19.6%	18.8%	29.4%	30.7%	28.4%	26.1%	26.0%	26.3%	15.7%	15.9%	15.5%
$20,000 to $39,999	(875,942)	(426,523)	(449,419)	(674,193)	(335,763)	(338,430)	(114,285)	(50,371)	(63,914)	(62,377)	(27,212)	(35,165)	(25,087)	(13,177)	(11,910)
Dependent:	27.5%	27.0%	28.0%	28.8%	27.8%	29.7%	21.1%	22.9%	19.8%	19.1%	18.9%	19.2%	28.6%	28.7%	28.4%
$40,000 to $59,999	(1,183,467)	(556,724)	(626,743)	(1,010,092)	(475,603)	(534,489)	(82,105)	(37,435)	(44,670)	(45,521)	(19,817)	(25,704)	(45,749)	(23,869)	(21,880)
Dependent:	18.2%	18.8%	17.7%	19.7%	20.0%	19.4%	9.6%	11.2%	8.5%	8.5%	9.5%	7.8%	21.9%	21.6%	22.3%
$60,000 to $79,999	(784,569)	(388,502)	(396,067)	(691,551)	(342,302)	(349,249)	(37,532)	(18,294)	(19,238)	(20,357)	(9,972)	(10,385)	(35,129)	(17,934)	(17,195)
Dependent:	15.5%	16.2%	14.9%	17.0%	17.6%	16.3%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	9.6%	9.5%	9.6%	18.5%	19.1%	17.8%
$80,000 or More	(667,780)	(335,077)	(332,703)	(596,041)	(301,873)	(294,168)	(19,300)	(7,358)	(11,942)	(22,850)	(9,960)	(12,890)	(29,589)	(15,886)	(13,703)
Total Independent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,406,329)	(1,047,746)	(1,358,583)	(1,917,736)	(857,018)	(1,060,718)	(259,456)	(94,174)	(165,282)	(163,503)	(66,396)	(97,107)	(65,634)	(30,158)	(35,476)
Independent:	30.4%	34.8%	27.0%	28.2%	33.4%	24.0%	36.4%	34.7%	37.4%	41.4%	45.9%	38.4%	41.8%	50.8%	34.2%
Less than $10,000	(730,913)	(364,746)	(366,167)	(541,309)	(286,317)	(254,992)	(94,427)	(32,632)	(61,795)	(67,735)	(30,480)	(37,255)	(27,442)	(15,317)	(12,125)
Independent:	38.2%	37.9%	38.4%	38.0%	37.7%	38.3%	43.4%	46.1%	41.9%	36.0%	35.3%	36.6%	27.8%	24.3%	30.8%
$10,000 to $29,999	(919,259)	(397,353)	(521,906)	(729,429)	(323,248)	(406,181)	(112,670)	(43,371)	(69,299)	(58,905)	(23,410)	(35,495)	(18,255)	(7,324)	(10,931)
Independent:	31.3%	27.1%	34.5%	33.6%	28.6%	37.5%	20.2%	19.3%	20.7%	22.5%	18.8%	25.1%	30.4%	24.9%	35.0%
$30,000 or More	(752,758)	(283,550)	(469,208)	(643,599)	(245,356)	(398,243)	(52,359)	(18,171)	(34,188)	(36,863)	(12,506)	(24,357)	(19,937)	(7,517)	(12,420)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

- About 36.4% of African American independent students attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992 had incomes below $10,000, compared with 28.2% of their white counterparts.
- **Table 13** shows that, among dependent students attending public, two-year institutions, 25.2% of African Americans, but only 10.0% of whites, had family incomes below $20,000.
- About 22.9% of African American and 17.0% of white independent students attending public, two-year institutions had incomes below $10,000.
- **Table 13** also shows that 62.9% of African American independent students attending less than four-year, for-profit institutions had incomes below $10,000, compared with only 38.9% of their white counterparts.

FAMILY INCOME OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Figure 13 shows that the proportion of undergraduates who received financial aid declined as income rose. At four-year colleges and universities, 85.4% of dependent students with family incomes below $20,000 received financial aid, compared with only 28.9% of dependent students with family incomes of $80,000 or more.

Among dependent undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992, the share of African Americans who received financial aid was higher than the share of whites regardless of family income. But, among independent undergraduates with the same income levels, the share of African Americans who received financial aid was comparable to the share of whites.

- **Table 14** shows that 92.9% of African American dependent undergraduates at four-year institutions with family incomes below $20,000 received financial aid, compared with 81.0% of their white counterparts.
- One-half (50.9%) of African American but only 28.4% of white dependent undergraduates at four-year institutions with family incomes of $80,000 or more received financial aid.
- Among independent undergraduates at four-year institutions with family incomes below $10,000, 81.1% of African Americans and 77.7% of whites received financial aid.

Comparable shares of African American and white undergraduates attending public, two-year and less than two-year institutions of the same income level received financial aid.

- **Table 15** shows that, among dependent undergraduates with family incomes below $20,000 attending public, two-year institutions, 57.7% of African Americans and 57.0% of whites received financial aid.
- Among independent undergraduates with incomes below $10,000, 74.8% of African Americans and 68.3% of whites received financial aid.

FINANCIAL AID AWARDS BY TYPE AND SOURCE OF AID

TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID AWARDED—GRANTS, LOANS, AND WORK-STUDY

Regardless of the type of institution attended, a higher share of undergraduates received financial aid in the form of grants than in the form of loans or work study.

- **Table 16** shows that, among undergraduates at four-year institutions, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites received grants (57.4% versus 39.6%), loans (42.7% versus 29.0%), and work study (16.0% versus 8.6%).
- **Table 17** shows that, among those attending public, two-year institutions, the percentage of African Americans who received grants was higher than the percentage of whites (31.9% versus 24.3%).
- But, comparable shares of African Americans and whites attending public, two-year institutions received loans (7.1% versus 7.5%) and work study (1.2% versus 1.8%).
- **Table 18** shows that, at less than four-year, for-profit institutions, a higher share of African Americans than whites received grants (70.2% versus 49.6%).

Table 13. Family Income of Undergraduates at Public Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Family Income by Dependency Status*** + + + ~ ~															
Total Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,231,329)	(1,105,426)	(1,125,903)	(1,805,457)	(895,041)	(910,416)	(133,194)	(63,707)	(69,487)	(207,298)	(102,519)	(104,779)	(85,380)	(44,159)	(41,221)
Dependent:	7.4%	7.1%	7.6%	9.1%	8.8%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	(164,255)	(78,582)	(85,673)	(163,938)	(78,582)	(85,356)	-	-	-	(317)	-	(317)	-	-	-
Dependent:	12.5%	11.3%	13.6%	10.0%	8.9%	11.1%	25.2%	20.4%	29.7%	22.5%	22.9%	22.0%	20.6%	20.9%	20.4%
Less than $20,000	(278,584)	(125,417)	(153,167)	(180,819)	(79,733)	(101,086)	(33,608)	(13,002)	(20,606)	(46,544)	(23,474)	(23,070)	(17,613)	(9,208)	(8,405)
Dependent:	27.5%	26.3%	28.8%	26.0%	24.3%	27.6%	34.1%	38.4%	30.1%	36.6%	38.3%	35.0%	27.8%	20.3%	35.8%
$20,000 to $39,999	(614,053)	(290,228)	(323,825)	(469,092)	(217,569)	(251,523)	(45,357)	(24,472)	(20,885)	(75,870)	(39,224)	(36,646)	(23,734)	(8,963)	(14,771)
Dependent:	35.3%	34.3%	36.3%	35.5%	34.5%	36.4%	32.1%	29.0%	35.0%	30.9%	26.6%	35.1%	47.4%	54.3%	40.0%
$40,000 to $59,999	(787,484)	(378,932)	(408,552)	(640,206)	(309,173)	(331,033)	(42,762)	(18,451)	(24,311)	(64,058)	(27,320)	(36,738)	(40,458)	(23,988)	(16,470)
Dependent:	9.8%	12.0%	7.6%	11.0%	13.1%	8.9%	6.5%	10.5%	2.8%	4.9%	7.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
$60,000 to $79,999	(218,845)	(133,036)	(85,809)	(198,162)	(117,501)	(80,661)	(8,652)	(6,672)	(1,980)	(10,174)	(7,908)	(2,266)	(1,857)	(955)	(902)
Dependent:	7.5%	9.0%	6.1%	8.5%	10.3%	6.7%	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	5.0%	4.5%	5.5%	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%
$80,000 or more	(168,108)	(99,231)	(68,877)	(153,240)	(92,483)	(60,757)	(2,815)	(1,110)	(1,705)	(10,335)	(4,593)	(5,742)	(1,718)	(1,045)	(673)
Total Independent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(3,369,508)	(1,262,227)	(2,107,281)	(2,725,529)	(1,037,557)	(1,687,972)	(307,935)	(91,095)	(216,840)	(209,126)	(89,382)	(119,744)	(126,918)	(44,193)	(82,725)
Independent:	17.8%	16.2%	18.7%	17.0%	16.0%	17.6%	22.9%	13.7%	26.7%	17.3%	16.2%	18.2%	22.7%	27.6%	20.1%
Less than $10,000	(598,834)	(204,904)	(393,930)	(463,349)	(165,727)	(297,622)	(70,448)	(12,514)	(57,934)	(36,201)	(14,466)	(21,735)	(28,836)	(12,197)	(16,639)
Independent:	41.1%	42.9%	40.0%	40.9%	42.3%	39.9%	42.5%	42.0%	42.8%	40.6%	51.1%	32.8%	44.0%	42.7%	44.7%
$10,000 to $29,999	(1,385,241)	(542,065)	(843,176)	(1,113,445)	(439,260)	(674,185)	(131,000)	(38,300)	(92,700)	(84,944)	(45,648)	(39,296)	(55,852)	(18,857)	(36,995)
Independent:	41.0%	40.6%	41.3%	42.0%	41.5%	42.4%	34.6%	44.2%	30.5%	42.0%	32.7%	49.0%	33.3%	29.7%	35.2%
$30,000 or More	(1,382,501)	(513,085)	(869,416)	(1,145,864)	(430,397)	(715,467)	(106,487)	(40,281)	(66,206)	(87,920)	(29,268)	(58,652)	(42,230)	(13,139)	(29,091)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Family Income by Dependency Status*** + + + ~ ~ ~															
Total Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(220,587)	(83,747)	(136,840)	(141,724)	(56,483)	(85,241)	(34,663)	(9,919)	(24,744)	(37,863)	(16,979)	(20,884)	(6,337)	(366)	(5,971)
Dependent:	1.6%	1.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.9%	3.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	9.3%	0.0%	9.9%
Unknown	(3,553)	(931)	(2,622)	(2,032)	(544)	(1,488)	(668)	(387)	(281)	(262)	-	(262)	(591)	-	(591)
Dependent:	31.8%	30.7%	32.4%	19.5%	19.7%	19.4%	57.6%	53.4%	59.3%	57.3%	53.9%	60.1%	11.6%	26.8%	10.6%
Less than $20,000	(70,065)	(25,670)	(44,395)	(27,645)	(11,123)	(16,522)	(19,979)	(5,301)	(14,678)	(21,708)	(9,148)	(12,560)	(733)	(98)	(635)
Dependent:	59.0%	58.9%	59.1%	67.7%	65.7%	69.0%	40.4%	42.7%	39.5%	41.4%	45.5%	38.1%	72.9%	73.2%	72.9%
$20,000-$59,999	(130,250)	(49,366)	(80,884)	(95,925)	(37,134)	(58,791)	(14,016)	(4,231)	(9,785)	(15,691)	(7,733)	(7,958)	(4,618)	(268)	(4,350)
Dependent:	7.6%	9.3%	6.5%	11.4%	13.6%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	6.2%	0.0%	6.6%
$60,000 or more	(16,719)	(7,780)	(8,939)	(16,122)	(7,682)	(8,440)	-	-	-	(202)	(98)	(104)	(395)	-	(395)
Total Independent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(432,850)	(141,585)	(291,265)	(262,315)	(93,855)	(168,460)	(116,573)	(26,981)	(89,592)	(35,398)	(14,767)	(20,631)	(18,564)	(5,982)	(12,582)
Independent:	46.0%	32.1%	52.7%	38.9%	27.4%	45.3%	62.9%	48.0%	67.4%	54.4%	39.3%	65.2%	23.9%	16.7%	27.3%
Less than $10,000	(199,006)	(45,464)	(153,542)	(101,969)	(25,696)	(76,273)	(73,354)	(12,961)	(60,393)	(19,254)	(5,807)	(13,447)	(4,429)	(1,000)	(3,429)
Independent:	37.8%	43.6%	35.0%	40.3%	45.1%	37.6%	30.7%	38.5%	28.3%	33.4%	35.9%	31.7%	55.6%	62.3%	52.5%
$10,000-$29,999	(163,689)	(61,792)	(101,897)	(105,796)	(42,374)	(63,422)	(35,737)	(10,397)	(25,340)	(11,829)	(5,296)	(6,533)	(10,327)	(3,725)	(6,602)
Independent:	16.1%	23.9%	12.2%	20.6%	27.0%	17.0%	6.4%	13.4%	4.3%	12.2%	24.8%	3.2%	20.5%	21.0%	20.3%
$30,000 or more	(69,532)	(33,869)	(35,663)	(53,927)	(25,325)	(28,602)	(7,482)	(3,623)	(3,859)	(4,315)	(3,664)	(651)	(3,808)	(1,257)	(2,551)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 14. Distribution of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Family Income, and Student Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Family Income* + + + ~**															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,448,414)	(2,983,394)	(3,465,020)	(5,194,131)	(2,451,995)	(2,742,136)	(629,915)	(249,235)	(380,680)	(401,449)	(170,589)	(230,860)	(222,919)	(111,575)	(111,344)
Received Aid	53.1%	52.4%	53.7%	50.7%	50.4%	50.9%	67.7%	66.2%	68.7%	65.4%	63.2%	67.0%	44.4%	47.1%	41.6%
	(3,421,607)	(1,562,082)	(1,859,525)	(2,633,721)	(1,236,615)	(1,397,106)	(426,558)	(165,057)	(261,501)	(262,451)	(107,824)	(154,627)	(98,877)	(52,586)	(46,291)
Dependent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $20,000	(533,726)	(230,919)	(302,807)	(307,917)	(141,533)	(166,384)	(117,237)	(41,603)	(75,634)	(86,841)	(37,232)	(49,609)	(21,731)	(10,551)	(11,180)
Received Aid	85.4%	84.5%	86.0%	81.0%	80.9%	81.0%	92.9%	92.0%	93.4%	90.1%	89.1%	90.9%	87.5%	87.6%	87.3%
	(455,567)	(195,237)	(260,330)	(249,352)	(114,561)	(134,791)	(108,922)	(38,261)	(70,661)	(78,284)	(33,170)	(45,114)	(19,009)	(9,245)	(9,764)
Dependent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$20,000 to $39,999	(875,942)	(426,523)	(449,419)	(674,193)	(335,763)	(338,430)	(114,285)	(50,371)	(63,914)	(62,377)	(27,212)	(35,165)	(25,087)	(13,177)	(11,910)
Received Aid	71.8%	70.0%	73.6%	70.0%	69.0%	71.1%	80.9%	75.8%	84.9%	78.6%	73.9%	82.2%	63.0%	66.2%	59.3%
	(629,358)	(298,567)	(330,791)	(472,130)	(231,560)	(240,570)	(92,406)	(38,168)	(54,238)	(49,028)	(20,110)	(28,918)	(15,794)	(8,729)	(7,065)
Dependent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$40,000 to $59,999	(1,183,467)	(556,724)	(626,743)	(1,010,092)	(475,603)	(534,489)	(82,105)	(37,435)	(44,670)	(45,521)	(19,817)	(25,704)	(45,749)	(23,869)	(21,880)
Received Aid	48.9%	49.2%	48.6%	48.6%	48.7%	48.6%	58.3%	59.3%	57.4%	43.7%	41.1%	45.7%	42.8%	49.7%	35.4%
	(578,753)	(273,879)	(304,874)	(491,406)	(231,660)	(259,746)	(47,846)	(22,215)	(25,631)	(19,904)	(8,152)	(11,752)	(19,597)	(11,852)	(7,745)
Dependent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$60,000 to $79,999	(784,569)	(388,502)	(396,067)	(691,551)	(342,302)	(349,249)	(37,532)	(18,294)	(19,238)	(20,357)	(9,972)	(10,385)	(35,129)	(17,934)	(17,195)
Received Aid	37.0%	35.5%	38.6%	36.7%	35.2%	38.1%	54.2%	55.2%	53.2%	43.7%	38.4%	48.7%	21.8%	17.8%	26.0%
	(290,623)	(137,772)	(152,851)	(253,719)	(120,645)	(133,074)	(20,348)	(10,104)	(10,244)	(8,894)	(3,834)	(5,060)	(7,662)	(3,189)	(4,473)
Dependent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$80,000 or More	(667,780)	(335,077)	(332,703)	(596,041)	(301,873)	(294,168)	(19,300)	(7,358)	(11,942)	(22,850)	(9,960)	(12,890)	(29,589)	(15,886)	(13,703)
Received Aid	28.9%	29.2%	28.6%	28.4%	28.6%	28.1%	50.9%	41.8%	56.4%	25.2%	29.0%	22.3%	28.7%	35.9%	20.3%
	(193,150)	(97,946)	(95,204)	(169,079)	(86,278)	(82,801)	(9,816)	(3,076)	(6,740)	(5,763)	(2,888)	(2,875)	(8,492)	(5,704)	(2,788)
Independent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $10,000	(730,913)	(364,746)	(366,167)	(541,309)	(286,317)	(254,992)	(94,427)	(32,632)	(61,795)	(67,735)	(30,480)	(37,255)	(27,442)	(15,317)	(12,125)
Received Aid	78.2%	75.6%	80.8%	77.7%	75.0%	80.7%	81.1%	81.4%	80.9%	83.4%	79.9%	86.2%	65.2%	64.5%	66.0%
	(571,597)	(275,667)	(295,930)	(420,705)	(214,871)	(205,834)	(76,541)	(26,554)	(49,987)	(56,464)	(24,355)	(32,109)	(17,887)	(9,887)	(8,000)
Independent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$10,000 to $29,999	(919,259)	(397,353)	(521,906)	(729,429)	(323,248)	(406,181)	(112,670)	(43,371)	(69,299)	(58,905)	(23,410)	(35,495)	(18,255)	(7,324)	(10,931)
Received Aid	50.0%	48.7%	50.9%	50.3%	49.7%	50.8%	47.5%	45.7%	48.7%	56.9%	48.7%	62.3%	29.1%	23.5%	32.8%
	(459,374)	(193,470)	(265,904)	(366,992)	(160,536)	(206,456)	(53,553)	(19,805)	(33,748)	(33,524)	(11,409)	(22,115)	(5,305)	(1,720)	(3,585)
Independent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$30,000 or More	(752,758)	(283,550)	(469,208)	(643,599)	(245,356)	(398,243)	(52,359)	(18,171)	(34,188)	(36,863)	(12,506)	(24,357)	(19,937)	(7,517)	(12,420)
Received Aid	32.3%	31.6%	32.7%	32.7%	31.2%	33.6%	32.7%	37.8%	30.0%	28.7%	31.2%	27.4%	25.7%	30.1%	23.1%
	(243,185)	(89,544)	(153,641)	(210,338)	(76,504)	(133,834)	(17,126)	(6,874)	(10,252)	(10,590)	(3,906)	(6,684)	(5,131)	(2,260)	(2,871)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study 1992/93

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Table 15. Distribution of Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Family Income: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Family Income* +++															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,433,650)	(2,286,898)	(3,146,752)	(4,364,177)	(1,851,843)	(2,512,334)	(441,129)	(154,802)	(286,327)	(416,046)	(191,901)	(224,145)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Received Aid	28.9%	25.6%	31.2%	28.7%	25.8%	30.8%	33.8%	23.8%	39.3%	26.7%	23.8%	29.2%	26.7%	30.6%	23.9%
	(1,568,081)	(586,501)	(981,580)	(1,251,114)	(476,964)	(774,150)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,088)	(45,670)	(65,418)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $20,000	(278,584)	(125,417)	(153,167)	(180,819)	(79,733)	(101,086)	(33,608)	(13,002)	(20,606)	(46,544)	(23,474)	(23,070)	(17,613)	(9,208)	(8,405)
Received Aid	55.8%	48.9%	61.5%	57.0%	51.2%	61.5%	57.7%	54.8%	59.6%	57.3%	46.3%	68.4%	36.4%	26.6%	47.2%
	(155,498)	(61,305)	(94,193)	(103,032)	(40,861)	(62,171)	(19,395)	(7,120)	(12,275)	(26,655)	(10,873)	(15,782)	(6,416)	(2,451)	(3,965)
Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$20,000 to $39,999	(614,053)	(290,228)	(323,825)	(469,092)	(217,569)	(251,523)	(45,357)	(24,472)	(20,885)	(75,870)	(39,224)	(36,646)	(23,734)	(8,963)	(14,771)
Received Aid	31.2%	26.7%	35.4%	33.1%	27.7%	37.7%	31.5%	21.5%	43.3%	20.8%	21.7%	19.9%	27.6%	36.7%	22.0%
	(191,859)	(77,363)	(114,496)	(155,209)	(60,311)	(94,898)	(14,292)	(5,251)	(9,041)	(15,818)	(8,516)	(7,302)	(6,540)	(3,285)	(3,255)
Dependent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$40,000 to $59,999	(787,484)	(378,932)	(408,552)	(640,206)	(309,173)	(331,033)	(42,762)	(18,451)	(24,311)	(64,058)	(27,320)	(36,738)	(40,458)	(23,988)	(16,470)
Received Aid	15.2%	15.5%	14.9%	17.5%	18.4%	16.6%	9.3%	0.0%	16.4%	1.7%	3.9%	0.0%	6.7%	3.9%	10.8%
	(119,589)	(58,864)	(60,725)	(111,827)	(56,865)	(54,962)	(3,986)	-	(3,986)	(1,057)	(1,057)	-	(2,719)	(942)	(1,777)
Independent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $10,000	(598,834)	(204,904)	(393,930)	(463,349)	(165,727)	(297,622)	(70,448)	(12,514)	(57,934)	(36,201)	(14,466)	(21,735)	(28,836)	(12,197)	(16,639)
Received Aid	69.1%	59.2%	74.3%	68.3%	56.9%	74.6%	74.8%	74.3%	74.9%	70.2%	64.5%	74.0%	67.4%	69.6%	65.9%
	(413,908)	(121,403)	(292,505)	(316,362)	(94,279)	(222,083)	(52,686)	(9,304)	(43,382)	(25,413)	(9,333)	(16,080)	(19,447)	(8,487)	(10,960)
Independent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$10,000 to $29,999	(1,385,241)	(542,065)	(843,176)	(1,113,445)	(439,260)	(674,185)	(131,000)	(38,300)	(92,700)	(84,944)	(45,648)	(39,296)	(55,852)	(18,857)	(36,995)
Received Aid	29.8%	27.9%	31.0%	29.3%	27.1%	30.7%	29.3%	21.4%	32.5%	33.6%	28.5%	39.6%	33.8%	57.3%	21.9%
	(412,202)	(151,193)	(261,009)	(326,362)	(119,180)	(207,182)	(38,378)	(8,212)	(30,166)	(28,566)	(12,999)	(15,567)	(18,896)	(10,802)	(8,094)
Independent:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$30,000 or More	(1,382,501)	(513,085)	(869,416)	(1,145,864)	(430,397)	(715,467)	(106,487)	(40,281)	(66,206)	(87,920)	(29,268)	(58,652)	(42,230)	(13,139)	(29,091)
Received Aid	16.6%	17.6%	16.1%	17.1%	18.7%	16.2%	19.2%	17.2%	20.4%	13.8%	9.9%	15.8%	2.9%	0.4%	4.0%
	(230,147)	(90,378)	(139,769)	(196,337)	(80,518)	(115,819)	(20,455)	(6,918)	(13,537)	(12,150)	(2,892)	(9,258)	(1,205)	(50)	(1,155)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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Table 16. Types of Aid Received by Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
Any Aid***	51.7% (3,468,360)	51.1% (1,588,953)	52.2% (1,879,407)	49.3% (2,676,739)	49.1% (1,261,294)	49.4% (1,415,445)	66.3% (430,182)	64.8% (167,249)	67.3% (262,933)	65.3% (262,493)	63.0% (107,824)	67.0% (154,669)	43.8% (98,946)	46.4% (52,586)	41.2% (46,360)
Merit-Based*	10.3% (690,816)	10.7% (332,608)	10.0% (358,208)	10.8% (585,451)	11.0% (283,042)	10.6% (302,409)	9.5% (61,586)	10.8% (27,800)	8.7% (33,786)	6.5% (25,995)	7.5% (12,885)	5.7% (13,110)	7.9% (17,784)	7.8% (8,881)	7.9% (8,903)
Grants***	42.5% (2,848,355)	41.4% (1,287,341)	43.4% (1,561,014)	39.6% (2,152,456)	39.0% (1,002,527)	40.2% (1,149,929)	57.4% (372,507)	55.8% (143,970)	58.5% (228,537)	59.4% (239,031)	56.9% (97,440)	61.3% (141,591)	37.4% (84,361)	38.3% (43,404)	36.4% (40,957)
Loans (Excluding PLUS)*** ~	30.0% (2,013,877)	29.6% (921,336)	30.4% (1,092,541)	29.0% (1,575,567)	28.9% (742,530)	29.1% (833,037)	42.7% (276,622)	40.4% (104,132)	44.2% (172,490)	25.6% (102,782)	25.4% (43,536)	25.7% (59,246)	26.1% (58,906)	27.5% (31,138)	24.7% (27,768)
Work Study*** + ~~	9.4% (630,115)	8.7% (270,471)	10.0% (359,644)	8.6% (467,516)	8.2% (210,278)	9.0% (257,238)	16.0% (103,748)	13.5% (34,822)	17.7% (68,926)	8.9% (35,827)	7.7% (13,207)	9.8% (22,620)	10.2% (23,024)	10.7% (12,164)	9.7% (10,860)
Ratio of Type of Aid to Total Aid															
Grants / Total Aid ++	54.7% (3,475,712)	53.5% (1,588,953)	55.8% (1,879,407)	53.2% (2,683,321)	52.2% (1,261,294)	54.2% (1,415,445)	53.1% (430,392)	52.6% (167,249)	53.5% (262,933)	71.8% (263,053)	69.9% (107,824)	73.0% (154,669)	57.6% (98,946)	55.4% (52,586)	60.1% (46,360)
Loans / Total Aid**	33.5% (3,475,712)	33.3% (1,588,953)	33.5% (1,879,407)	35.0% (2,683,321)	34.7% (1,261,294)	35.1% (1,415,445)	32.6% (430,392)	31.2% (167,249)	33.5% (262,933)	20.7% (263,053)	21.2% (107,824)	20.4% (154,669)	30.8% (98,946)	30.7% (52,586)	30.9% (46,360)
Average Amount of Aid Received Among those who Received Any Aid															
Total Merit Grants ++	$2,765 (692,015)	$2,964 (332,608)	$2,581 (358,208)	$2,763 (586,650)	$2,931 (283,042)	$2,605 (302,409)	$2,978 (61,586)	$3,273 (27,800)	$2,735 (33,786)	$2,074 (25,995)	$2,317 (12,885)	$1,836 (13,110)	$3,129 (17,784)	$3,999 (8,881)	$2,261 (8,903)
Total Grant Amount +	$3,364 (2,848,355)	$3,432 (1,287,341)	$3,310 (1,561,014)	$3,361 (2,157,060)	$3,454 (1,002,527)	$3,284 (1,149,929)	$3,284 (372,507)	$3,224 (143,970)	$3,323 (228,537)	$3,100 (239,591)	$3,005 (97,440)	$3,167 (141,591)	$4,529 (84,361)	$4,577 (43,404)	$4,477 (40,957)
Total Loans (not PLUS)***	$3,423 (2,018,981)	$3,449 (921,336)	$3,399 (1,092,541)	$3,482 (1,580,461)	$3,512 (742,530)	$3,454 (833,037)	$3,142 (276,832)	$3,088 (104,132)	$3,174 (172,490)	$3,153 (102,782)	$3,114 (43,536)	$3,183 (59,246)	$3,629 (58,906)	$3,629 (31,138)	$3,629 (27,768)
Total Loans (with PLUS)** +	$3,769 (2,101,474)	$3,829 (961,152)	$3,716 (1,135,218)	$3,815 (1,648,372)	$3,873 (776,293)	$3,761 (867,185)	$3,591 (287,268)	$3,610 (108,338)	$3,579 (178,720)	$3,455 (105,541)	$3,410 (44,649)	$3,488 (60,892)	$3,903 (60,293)	$4,098 (31,872)	$3,685 (28,421)
Total Work Study +	$1,307 (630,489)	$1,346 (270,471)	$1,278 (359,644)	$1,314 (467,890)	$1,361 (210,278)	$1,275 (257,238)	$1,266 (103,748)	$1,320 (34,822)	$1,239 (68,926)	$1,240 (35,827)	$1,214 (13,207)	$1,255 (22,620)	$1,472 (23,024)	$1,311 (12,164)	$1,652 (10,860)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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Table 17. Types of Aid Received by Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,600,837)	(2,367,653)	(3,233,184)	(4,530,986)	(1,932,598)	(2,598,388)	(441,129)	(154,802)	(286,327)	(416,424)	(191,901)	(224,523)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Any Aid* + + ~ ~	28.3%	25.1%	30.6%	28.0%	25.1%	30.1%	33.8%	23.8%	39.3%	26.8%	23.8%	29.3%	26.7%	30.6%	23.9%
	(1,585,705)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,268,360)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Merit-Based ~	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%	5.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%
	(145,387)	(63,795)	(81,592)	(123,371)	(48,748)	(74,623)	(13,408)	(8,896)	(4,512)	(7,695)	(5,238)	(2,457)	(913)	(913)	-
Grants** + + + ~ ~	24.8%	20.9%	27.8%	24.3%	20.6%	27.1%	31.9%	22.0%	37.2%	24.5%	21.0%	27.5%	23.0%	25.4%	21.3%
	(1,391,723)	(494,224)	(897,499)	(1,100,242)	(397,343)	(702,899)	(140,549)	(34,080)	(106,469)	(102,080)	(40,384)	(61,696)	(48,852)	(22,417)	(26,435)
Loans (Excluding PLUS)	7.2%	6.5%	7.8%	7.5%	6.9%	7.9%	7.1%	3.9%	8.9%	5.6%	4.6%	6.5%	5.5%	6.7%	4.7%
	(405,519)	(153,286)	(252,233)	(338,892)	(132,502)	(206,390)	(31,445)	(6,076)	(25,369)	(23,427)	(8,816)	(14,611)	(11,755)	(5,892)	(5,863)
Work Study	1.8%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	2.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	2.3%	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	2.6%
	(98,272)	(32,312)	(65,960)	(79,436)	(25,295)	(54,141)	(5,251)	(870)	(4,381)	(9,459)	(5,252)	(4,207)	(4,126)	(895)	(3,231)
Ratio of Type of Aid to Total Aid															
Grants / Total Aid** + +	73.1%	68.3%	76.0%	71.5%	66.7%	74.6%	82.6%	81.8%	82.9%	77.6%	72.5%	81.2%	73.3%	71.0%	75.4%
	(1,586,749)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,269,404)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Loans / Total Aid	16.5%	16.9%	16.2%	17.3%	18.0%	16.8%	13.4%	10.4%	14.4%	12.7%	12.0%	13.1%	14.3%	14.3%	14.4%
	(1,586,749)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,269,404)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Average Amount of Aid Received Among those who Received Any Aid															
Total Merit Grants	$993	$936	$1,047	$997	$969	$1,026	$1,169	$932	$1,636	$670	$698	$610	-	-	-
	(145,387)	(63,795)	(81,592)	(124,415)	(48,748)	(74,623)	(13,408)	(8,896)	(4,512)	(7,695)	(5,238)	(2,457)	(913)	-	-
Total Grant Amount	$1,535	$1,543	$1,531	$1,518	$1,520	$1,519	$1,658	$1,496	$1,710	$1,502	$1,619	$1,425	$1,619	$1,888	$1,392
	(1,392,767)	(494,224)	(897,499)	(1,101,286)	(397,343)	(702,899)	(140,549)	(34,080)	(106,469)	(102,080)	(40,384)	(61,696)	(48,852)	(22,417)	(26,435)
Total Loans (not PLUS)	$2,526	$2,503	$2,541	$2,566	$2,497	$2,612	$2,178	$2,748	$2,041	$2,430	$2,061	$2,652	$2,493	$3,027	$1,957
	(406,563)	(153,286)	(252,233)	(339,936)	(132,502)	(206,390)	(31,445)	(6,076)	(25,369)	(23,427)	(8,816)	(14,611)	(11,755)	(5,892)	(5,863)
Total Loans (with PLUS)	$2,659	$2,652	$2,665	$2,715	$2,669	$2,747	$2,178	$2,748	$2,041	$2,533	$2,061	$2,818	$2,493	$3,027	$1,957
	(423,702)	(162,275)	(260,383)	(357,075)	(141,491)	(214,540)	(31,445)	(6,076)	(25,359)	(23,427)	(8,816)	(14,611)	(11,755)	(5,892)	(5,863)
Total Work Study	$1,546	$1,398	$1,619	$1,509	$1,218	$1,645	$2,065	-	$2,038	$1,890	$2,263	$1,424	$826	-	$874
	(98,272)	(32,312)	(65,960)	(79,436)	(25,295)	(54,141)	(5,251)	(870)	(4,381)	(9,459)	(5,252)	(4,207)	(4,126)	-895	(3,231)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 18. Types of Aid Received by Undergraduates at For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(653,437)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(404,039)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,236)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Any Aid*** ~	73.2%	70.4%	74.6%	71.5%	69.6%	72.7%	82.5%	77.3%	84.2%	73.4%	70.5%	75.6%	42.4%	49.3%	40.1%
	(478,114)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(289,046)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(124,736)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Merit-Based Aid* ++	1.5%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	2.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.6%	4.0%	9.5%	2.2%
	(10,037)	(5,533)	(4,504)	(7,250)	(4,141)	(3,109)	(1,078)	(347)	(731)	(706)	(444)	(262)	(1,003)	(601)	(402)
Grants*** +++ ~~	55.1%	47.1%	59.3%	49.6%	42.3%	53.9%	70.2%	61.7%	72.9%	61.9%	55.5%	66.7%	32.0%	31.7%	32.1%
	(359,849)	(106,059)	(253,790)	(200,426)	(63,666)	(136,760)	(106,149)	(22,767)	(83,382)	(45,314)	(17,615)	(27,699)	(7,960)	(2,011)	(5,949)
Loans (excluding PLUS)***	47.8%	48.7%	47.4%	54.1%	54.7%	53.7%	39.2%	40.9%	38.7%	37.2%	31.3%	41.6%	30.1%	38.3%	27.2%
	(312,576)	(109,734)	(202,842)	(218,527)	(82,265)	(136,262)	(59,330)	(15,087)	(44,243)	(27,236)	(9,952)	(17,284)	(7,483)	(2,430)	(5,053)
Work Study +	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
	(4,520)	(685)	(3,835)	(1,944)	-	(1,944)	(985)	(153)	(832)	(1,484)	(532)	(952)	(107)	-	(107)
Ratio of Type of Aid to Total Aid															
Grants / Total Aid*** +++	46.8%	39.4%	50.4%	37.1%	30.0%	41.2%	63.8%	58.5%	65.4%	59.6%	59.9%	59.3%	43.3%	37.0%	46.0%
	(479,822)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(290,195)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(125,295)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Loans / Total Aid*** ++	43.7%	47.7%	41.7%	51.9%	56.0%	49.7%	28.9%	30.7%	28.4%	32.3%	29.1%	34.6%	50.1%	60.1%	45.9%
	(479,822)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(290,195)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(125,295)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Average Amount of Aid Received Among those who Received Any Aid															
Total Merit Grants +	$2,414	$3,022	$1,666	$2,281	-	-	$1,048	-	-	$647	-	-	-	-	-
	(10,037)	(5,533)	(4,504)	(7,250)	(4,141)	(3,109)	(1,078)	(347)	(731)	(706)	(444)	(262)	(1,003)	(601)	(402)
Total Grant Amount	$1,986	$2,082	$1,946	$1,982	$2,078	$1,939	$1,951	$2,049	$1,923	$1,996	$1,984	$2,003	$2,485	$3,466	$2,153
	(361,210)	(106,059)	(253,790)	(201,228)	(63,666)	(136,760)	(106,708)	(22,767)	(83,382)	(45,314)	(17,615)	(27,699)	(7,960)	(2,011)	(5,949)
Total Loans (not PLUS)*** +++ ~	$3,543	$4,032	$3,286	$3,692	$4,141	$3,427	$3,017	$3,410	$2,895	$3,496	$3,778	$3,333	$3,563	$5,218	$2,768
	(313,942)	(109,734)	(202,842)	(219,562)	(82,265)	(136,262)	(59,661)	(15,087)	(44,243)	(27,236)	(9,952)	(17,284)	(7,483)	(2,430)	(5,053)
Total Loans (with PLUS)*** +++ ~~~	$4,051	$4,778	$3,660	$4,231	$4,882	$3,841	$3,362	$4,141	$3,098	$4,176	$4,747	$3,844	$3,766	$5,461	$2,950
	(320,771)	(112,891)	(206,514)	(225,147)	(84,482)	(139,630)	(60,801)	(15,923)	(44,547)	(27,340)	(10,056)	(17,284)	(7,483)	(2,430)	(5,053)
Total Work Study	$2,662	$1,250	$2,914	-	-	-	$1,941	-	-	$1,438	-	-	-	-	-
	(4,520)	(685)	(3,835)	(1,944)	-	(1,944)	(985)	(153)	(832)	(1,484)	(532)	(952)	(107)	-	(107)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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- Only 39.2% of African Americans attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions received loans, compared with 54.1% of their white counterparts.

About 10.3% of all undergraduates attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992 received merit-based grants, compared with only 2.6% of those attending public, two-year institutions and 1.5% of those attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions.

- **Figure 14** shows that 10.8% of African American men, 8.7% of African American women, 10.7% of all men, and 10.0% of all women attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992 received merit grants.

RATIO OF TYPE OF AID TO TOTAL AID

Grants represented a higher proportion of the total aid received by recipients attending public, two-year institutions than for aid recipients at four-year colleges and universities and at for-profit, less than four-year institutions (73.1% versus 54.7% and 46.8%).

- **Figure 14** shows that, for undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities, the share of the aid package comprised of grants was comparable for African Americans and all students.
- **Table 16** shows that, among aid recipients at four-year institutions, the proportion of total aid comprised of loans was lower for African Americans than for whites (32.6% versus 35.0%).
- **Table 17** shows that grants comprised 82.6% of the total aid received by African Americans attending public, two-year institutions, but only 71.5% of the total aid received by their white counterparts.
- **Table 18** shows that, among aid recipients attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions, grants comprised 63.8% of total aid for African Americans but only 37.1% of total aid for whites.

AMOUNTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF AID

Average grant awards were higher for grant recipients attending four-year institutions ($3,364) than for recipients attending public, two-year institutions ($1,535) and for-profit, less than four-year institutions ($1,986). **Figure 15** shows that average grant awards were comparable for African American and all grant recipients regardless of type of institution attended.

- **Table 16** shows that, among grant recipients attending four-year institutions, African Americans received $3,284 and whites received $3,361 in grants.
- **Table 17** shows that average grant awards were $1,658 for African American and $1,518 for white grant recipients attending public, two-year institutions.
- **Table 18** shows that, among recipients attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions, grant awards averaged $1,951 for African Americans and $1,982 for whites.

Average loan awards were lower for African Americans than for all students attending four-year and for-profit, less than four-year institutions. At public, two-year institutions, average loan awards for African Americans and whites were comparable.

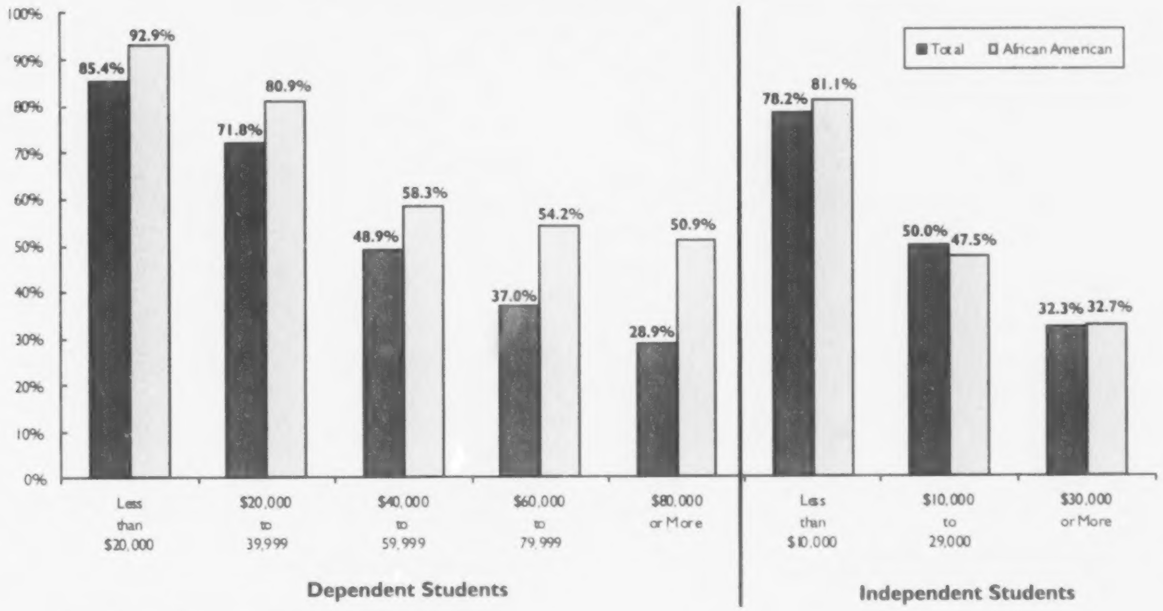
- **Table 16** shows that, among loan recipients at four-year institutions, the average loan (excluding Parental Loans for Undergraduate Students - PLUS) was $3,142 for African Americans but $3,482 for whites.
- **Table 17** shows that, among loan recipients at public, two-year institutions, average loan awards (excluding PLUS) were $2,178 for African Americans and $2,566 for whites.
- **Table 18** shows that loan awards (excluding PLUS) averaged $3,017 for African American but $3,692 for white loan recipients attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions.

PACKAGE OF AID

Figure 16 shows that more than one-half (60.7%) of undergraduate financial aid recipients at public, two-year institutions received aid packages comprised of only grants, compared with just 31.9% of aid recipients at four-year institutions.

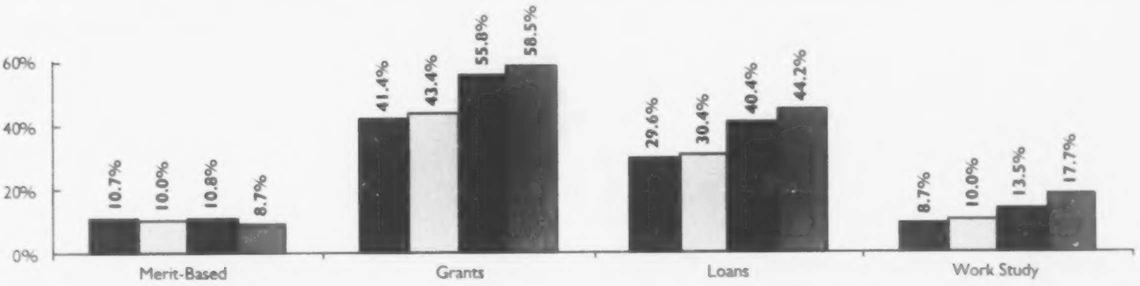
- **Table 19** shows that, among aid recipients attending four-year colleges and universities, the

Figure 13. Percentage of Undergraduate Students who Received Financial Aid by Family Income Level: Fall, 1992

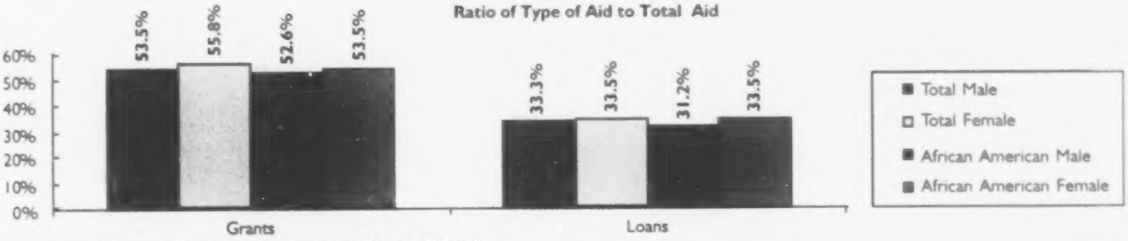


Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 14. Types of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Colleges & Universities: Fall, 1992

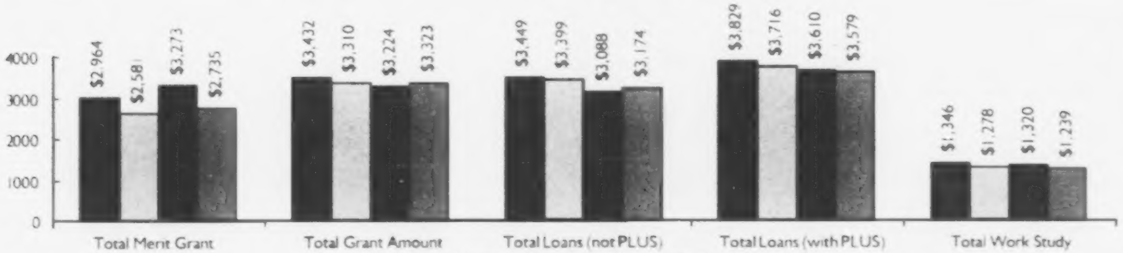


Ratio of Type of Aid to Total Aid

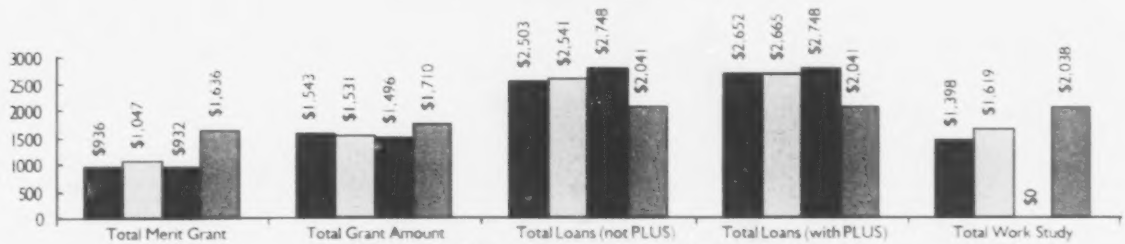


Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 15. Types of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates by Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



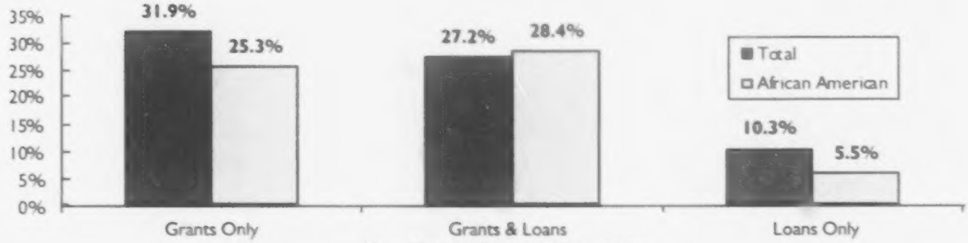
Four-Year Colleges and Universities



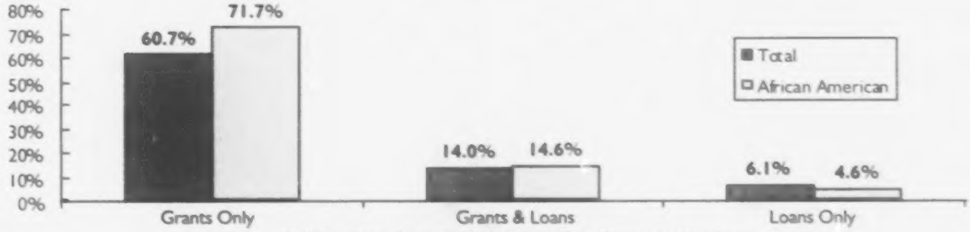
Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 16. Package of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates by Institution Type: Fall, 1992



Four-Year Colleges & Universities



Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 19. Package of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates who Attended Four-Year Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Aid Package	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
Received No Aid	48.3% (3,238,860)	48.9% (1,521,168)	47.8% (1,717,692)	50.7% (2,754,240)	50.9% (1,306,393)	50.6% (1,447,847)	33.7% (218,296)	35.2% (90,751)	32.7% (127,545)	34.7% (139,580)	37.0% (63,347)	33.0% (76,233)	56.2% (126,744)	53.6% (60,677)	58.8% (66,067)
Total Received Aid*** +++ ~~~	100.0% (3,468,360)	100.0% (1,588,953)	100.0% (1,879,407)	100.0% (2,676,739)	100.0% (1,261,294)	100.0% (1,415,445)	100.0% (430,182)	100.0% (167,249)	100.0% (262,933)	100.0% (262,493)	100.0% (107,824)	100.0% (154,669)	100.0% (98,946)	100.0% (52,586)	100.0% (46,360)
Grants Only	31.9% (1,106,507)	31.1% (493,454)	32.6% (613,053)	31.1% (833,205)	30.2% (380,548)	32.0% (452,657)	25.3% (108,838)	26.7% (44,628)	24.4% (64,210)	51.1% (134,021)	49.4% (53,253)	52.2% (80,768)	30.8% (30,443)	28.6% (15,025)	33.3% (15,418)
Grants & Work Study	3.1% (106,884)	2.7% (43,509)	3.4% (63,375)	2.8% (75,562)	2.8% (34,815)	2.9% (40,747)	3.9% (16,862)	2.3% (3,783)	5.0% (13,079)	4.3% (11,265)	2.5% (2,747)	5.5% (8,518)	3.2% (3,195)	4.1% (2,164)	2.2% (1,031)
Grants, Loans, & Work Study	10.8% (373,721)	10.0% (159,585)	11.4% (214,136)	10.6% (282,579)	10.0% (126,098)	11.1% (156,481)	14.0% (60,304)	12.9% (21,565)	14.7% (38,739)	6.2% (16,288)	5.6% (5,997)	6.7% (10,291)	14.7% (14,550)	11.3% (5,925)	18.6% (8,625)
Grants & Loans	27.2% (941,901)	26.7% (423,935)	27.6% (517,966)	27.5% (736,423)	26.9% (338,977)	28.1% (397,446)	28.4% (122,087)	27.9% (46,705)	28.7% (75,382)	21.5% (56,360)	22.6% (24,329)	20.7% (32,031)	27.3% (27,031)	26.5% (13,924)	28.3% (13,107)
Loans only	10.3% (357,028)	10.2% (162,785)	10.3% (194,243)	11.6% (310,141)	11.5% (145,054)	11.7% (165,087)	5.5% (23,607)	4.0% (6,773)	6.4% (16,834)	5.6% (14,765)	5.9% (6,384)	5.4% (8,381)	8.6% (8,515)	8.7% (4,574)	8.5% (3,941)
Loans & Work Study	0.7% (25,603)	0.8% (12,561)	0.7% (13,042)	0.7% (19,936)	0.8% (10,574)	0.7% (9,362)	1.1% (4,795)	1.0% (1,753)	1.2% (3,042)	0.2% (503)	0.1% (143)	0.2% (360)	0.4% (369)	0.2% (91)	0.6% (278)
Work Study only	0.8% (29,300)	0.8% (12,525)	0.9% (16,775)	1.0% (27,091)	0.9% (10,912)	1.1% (16,179)	0.2% (862)	0.2% (333)	0.2% (529)	0.4% (985)	0.9% (984)	0.0% -	0.4% (362)	0.6% (296)	0.1% (66)
Other only	3.3% (115,289)	4.2% (67,214)	2.6% (48,075)	3.6% (96,363)	4.5% (57,075)	2.8% (39,288)	2.8% (11,878)	3.9% (6,461)	2.1% (5,417)	1.5% (3,828)	1.2% (1,339)	1.6% (2,489)	3.3% (3,220)	4.4% (2,339)	1.9% (881)
Other combinations	11.9% (412,127)	13.4% (213,385)	10.6% (198,742)	11.0% (295,439)	12.5% (157,241)	9.8% (138,198)	18.8% (80,949)	21.1% (35,248)	17.4% (45,701)	9.3% (24,478)	11.7% (12,648)	7.6% (11,830)	11.4% (11,261)	15.7% (8,248)	6.5% (3,013)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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percentage of African Americans who received packages comprised of only grants was smaller than the percentage of whites (25.3% versus 31.1%).

- **Table 20** shows that at public, two-year institutions, similar percentages of African Americans and whites received aid packages comprised of only grants (71.7% versus 59.3%).

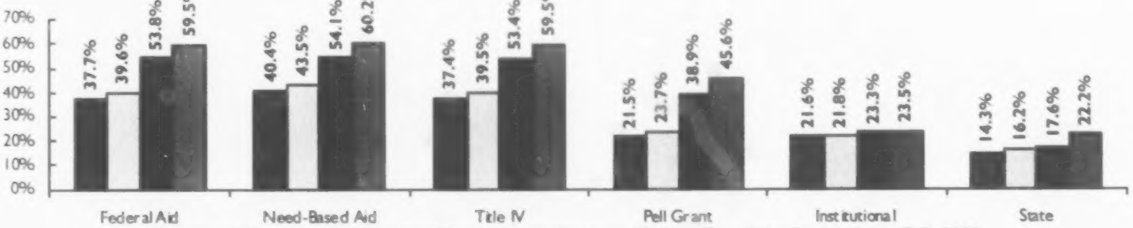
AWARDS BY SOURCE—FEDERAL, STATE, AND INSTITUTIONAL AID

More than two-thirds (68.7%) of undergraduates attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions received aid from federal government sources, compared with 38.8% of those attending four-year institutions and 18.6% of those attending public, two-year institutions. **Figure 17** shows that a higher proportion of African Americans than of all undergraduates received need-based aid, such as Pell Grants, at both four-year and two-year institutions.

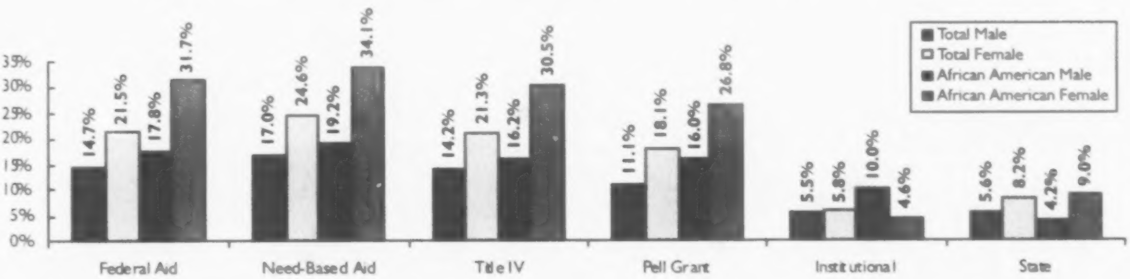
- **Table 21** shows that, among undergraduates attending four-year institutions, 57.3% of African Americans and 35.4% of whites received aid from federal student aid programs.
- About 42.9% of African Americans attending four-year colleges and universities received Pell Grants, compared with 18.6% of their white counterparts.
- **Table 22** shows that 23.0% of African Americans but only 14.3% of whites attending public, two-year institutions received Pell Grants.
- **Table 23** shows that, among those attending less than four-year, for-profit institutions, 67.1% of African Americans but only 42.7% of whites received Pell Grants.

The proportion of undergraduates who received aid from institutional sources was higher at four-year institutions (21.7%) than at public, two-year institutions (5.7%) and for-profit, less than four-year institutions (4.3%). The percentage of African Americans who received institutional financial aid was comparable to the percentage of whites regardless of institutional type.

Figure 17. Sources of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities: Fall, 1992



Sources of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year Institutions: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 20. Distribution of Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions by Type of Aid Received: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (5,600,837)	100.0% (2,367,653)	100.0% (3,233,184)	100.0% (4,530,986)	100.0% (1,932,598)	100.0% (2,598,388)	100.0% (441,129)	100.0% (154,802)	100.0% (286,327)	100.0% (416,424)	100.0% (191,901)	100.0% (224,523)	100.0% (212,298)	100.0% (88,352)	100.0% (123,946)
Received Aid	28.3% (1,585,705)	25.1% (594,959)	30.6% (990,746)	28.0% (1,268,360)	25.1% (485,422)	30.1% (782,938)	33.8% (149,192)	23.8% (36,805)	39.3% (112,387)	26.8% (111,466)	23.8% (45,670)	29.3% (65,796)	26.7% (56,687)	30.6% (27,062)	23.9% (29,625)
Total Received Aid + + +	100.0% (1,585,705)	100.0% (594,959)	100.0% (990,746)	100.0% (1,268,360)	100.0% (485,422)	100.0% (782,938)	100.0% (149,192)	100.0% (36,805)	100.0% (112,387)	100.0% (111,466)	100.0% (45,670)	100.0% (65,796)	100.0% (56,687)	100.0% (27,062)	100.0% (29,625)
Grants only	60.7% (962,939)	55.4% (329,401)	63.9% (633,538)	59.3% (752,572)	54.2% (263,188)	62.5% (489,384)	71.7% (106,984)	72.6% (26,714)	71.4% (80,270)	62.5% (69,634)	52.5% (23,978)	69.4% (45,656)	59.5% (33,749)	57.4% (15,521)	61.5% (18,228)
Grants & Loans	14.0% (222,327)	12.0% (71,138)	15.3% (151,189)	14.2% (180,621)	12.5% (60,492)	15.3% (120,129)	14.6% (21,753)	11.2% (4,117)	15.7% (17,636)	11.4% (12,749)	7.4% (3,362)	14.3% (9,387)	12.7% (7,204)	11.7% (3,167)	13.6% (4,037)
Grants, Loans, & Work Study	1.8% (28,287)	1.6% (9,351)	1.9% (18,936)	2.0% (25,451)	1.7% (8,492)	2.2% (16,959)	0.7% (981)	0.0% -	0.9% (981)	1.7% (1,855)	1.9% (859)	1.5% (996)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Grants & Work Study	3.2% (50,967)	3.0% (17,754)	3.4% (33,213)	3.0% (38,038)	2.5% (11,930)	3.3% (26,108)	2.3% (3,436)	2.4% (870)	2.3% (2,566)	5.4% (5,967)	8.9% (4,059)	2.9% (1,908)	6.2% (3,526)	3.3% (895)	8.9% (2,631)
Loans only	6.1% (96,454)	7.3% (43,356)	5.4% (53,098)	6.4% (81,322)	7.8% (38,052)	5.5% (43,270)	4.6% (6,893)	2.6% (975)	5.3% (5,918)	4.4% (4,900)	6.2% (2,816)	3.2% (2,084)	5.9% (3,339)	5.6% (1,513)	6.2% (1,826)
Loans & Work Study	0.1% (1,126)	0.2% (972)	0.0% (154)	0.1% (1,126)	0.2% (972)	0.0% (154)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Work Study only	0.3% (4,907)	0.2% (1,171)	0.4% (3,736)	0.4% (4,907)	0.2% (1,171)	0.5% (3,736)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Other only	5.0% (78,941)	8.1% (48,344)	3.1% (30,597)	5.4% (68,733)	8.4% (40,992)	3.5% (27,741)	1.2% (1,750)	4.8% (1,750)	0.0% -	3.6% (3,962)	5.4% (2,470)	2.3% (1,492)	7.9% (4,496)	11.6% (3,132)	4.6% (1,364)
Other combinations	8.8% (139,757)	12.3% (73,472)	6.7% (66,285)	9.1% (115,590)	12.4% (60,133)	7.1% (55,457)	5.0% (7,395)	6.5% (2,379)	4.5% (5,016)	11.1% (12,399)	17.8% (8,126)	6.5% (4,273)	7.7% (4,373)	10.5% (2,834)	5.2% (1,539)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – –Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 21. Sources of Aid Received by Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
Any Aid***	51.7% (3,468,360)	51.1% (1,588,953)	52.2% (1,879,407)	49.3% (2,676,739)	49.1% (1,261,294)	49.4% (1,415,445)	66.3% (430,182)	64.8% (167,249)	67.3% (262,933)	65.3% (262,493)	63.0% (107,824)	67.0% (154,669)	43.8% (98,946)	46.4% (52,586)	41.2% (46,360)
Federal Aid*** ~~	38.8% (2,599,804)	37.7% (1,173,846)	39.6% (1,425,958)	35.4% (1,920,100)	35.1% (901,330)	35.6% (1,018,770)	57.3% (371,266)	53.8% (138,908)	59.5% (232,358)	56.9% (228,909)	53.3% (91,283)	59.6% (137,626)	35.2% (79,529)	37.4% (42,325)	33.1% (37,204)
Need-Based Aid*** ++ ~~~	42.1% (2,821,283)	40.4% (1,257,067)	43.5% (1,564,216)	39.1% (2,124,589)	38.1% (979,213)	40.0% (1,145,376)	58.1% (376,564)	54.1% (139,492)	60.7% (237,072)	58.8% (236,436)	55.4% (94,794)	61.3% (141,642)	37.1% (83,694)	38.5% (43,568)	35.7% (40,126)
Title IV*** ~~	38.5% (2,583,794)	37.4% (1,164,304)	39.5% (1,419,490)	35.1% (1,906,213)	34.8% (892,989)	35.4% (1,013,224)	57.1% (370,144)	53.4% (137,707)	59.5% (232,437)	56.9% (228,774)	53.3% (91,283)	59.5% (137,491)	34.9% (78,663)	37.4% (42,325)	32.3% (36,338)
Pell Grant*** ~~~	22.7% (1,519,951)	21.5% (667,889)	23.7% (852,062)	18.6% (1,008,513)	18.3% (469,079)	18.8% (539,434)	42.9% (278,306)	38.9% (100,304)	45.6% (178,002)	46.6% (187,322)	43.4% (74,346)	48.9% (112,976)	20.3% (45,810)	21.3% (24,160)	19.3% (21,650)
Institutional*	21.7% (1,457,048)	21.6% (671,867)	21.8% (785,181)	21.5% (1,166,081)	21.4% (550,478)	21.5% (615,603)	23.4% (151,722)	23.3% (60,030)	23.5% (91,692)	22.2% (89,460)	21.1% (36,186)	23.1% (53,274)	22.1% (49,785)	22.2% (25,173)	21.9% (24,612)
State*** ++ ~~	15.3% (1,025,418)	14.3% (444,076)	16.2% (581,342)	14.3% (778,985)	13.6% (349,858)	15.0% (429,127)	20.4% (132,059)	17.6% (45,482)	22.2% (86,577)	21.2% (85,294)	19.1% (32,624)	22.8% (52,670)	12.9% (29,080)	14.2% (16,112)	11.5% (12,968)
Ratio of Source of Aid to Total Aid															
Federal Aid / Total Aid*** ~~	58.1% (3,475,712)	56.7% (1,588,953)	59.2% (1,879,407)	55.2% (2,683,321)	54.6% (1,261,294)	55.7% (1,415,445)	69.1% (430,392)	65.9% (167,249)	71.1% (262,933)	70.8% (263,053)	68.2% (107,824)	72.5% (154,669)	54.4% (98,946)	54.9% (52,586)	53.8% (46,360)
Institutional Aid / Total Aid*** ~~	22.3% (3,475,712)	23.4% (1,588,953)	21.4% (1,879,407)	24.2% (2,683,321)	25.0% (1,261,294)	23.6% (1,415,445)	15.1% (430,392)	17.4% (167,249)	13.7% (262,933)	13.7% (263,053)	13.9% (107,824)	13.6% (154,669)	24.8% (98,946)	24.4% (52,586)	25.2% (46,360)
State Aid / Total Aid	9.2% (3,475,712)	9.0% (1,588,953)	9.3% (1,879,407)	9.2% (2,683,321)	9.1% (1,261,294)	9.3% (1,415,445)	9.0% (430,392)	8.3% (167,249)	9.5% (262,933)	9.3% (263,053)	9.6% (107,824)	9.0% (154,669)	9.2% (98,946)	9.8% (52,586)	8.5% (46,360)
Average Amount of Aid Received Among those who Received Any Aid															
Total Federal Aid* ++ (with VA/DOD)	$4,247 (2,640,215)	$4,318 (1,205,893)	$4,186 (1,434,322)	$4,305 (1,957,243)	$4,385 (926,104)	$4,232 (1,026,006)	$4,472 (376,401)	$4,404 (143,220)	$4,514 (232,971)	$3,325 (230,998)	$3,415 (92,453)	$3,268 (137,985)	$4,404 (81,476)	$4,526 (44,116)	$4,260 (37,360)
Total Federal Aid** (without VA/DOD)	$4,224 (2,599,804)	$4,270 (1,173,846)	$4,186 (1,425,958)	$4,286 (1,925,233)	$4,337 (901,330)	$4,238 (1,018,770)	$4,465 (371,476)	$4,398 (138,908)	$4,505 (232,358)	$3,292 (229,469)	$3,361 (91,283)	$3,250 (137,626)	$4,301 (79,529)	$4,370 (42,325)	$4,224 (37,204)
Need-Based Aid +	$4,381 (2,821,283)	$4,437 (1,257,067)	$4,337 (1,564,216)	$4,414 (2,129,789)	$4,505 (979,213)	$4,338 (1,145,376)	$4,372 (367,774)	$4,225 (139,492)	$4,459 (237,072)	$3,681 (236,996)	$3,568 (94,794)	$3,762 (141,642)	$5,556 (83,694)	$5,480 (43,568)	$5,639 (40,126)
Title IV Aid** +	$4,188 (2,583,794)	$4,242 (1,164,304)	$4,142 (1,419,490)	$4,249 (1,911,346)	$4,309 (892,989)	$4,195 (1,013,224)	$4,430 (370,354)	$4,402 (137,707)	$4,447 (232,437)	$3,265 (229,334)	$3,325 (91,283)	$3,229 (137,491)	$4,251 (78,663)	$4,304 (42,325)	$4,190 (36,338)
Pell Grant***	$1,681 (1,519,951)	$1,692 (667,889)	$1,673 (852,062)	$1,630 (1,010,810)	$1,650 (469,079)	$1,612 (539,434)	$1,765 (278,306)	$1,763 (100,304)	$1,767 (178,002)	$1,806 (187,882)	$1,843 (74,346)	$1,778 (112,976)	$1,802 (45,810)	$1,755 (24,160)	$1,855 (21,650)
PLUS Loan Amount***	$3,370 (298,926)	$3,451 (145,664)	$3,293 (153,262)	$3,441 (228,225)	$3,488 (114,336)	$3,396 (113,264)	$3,091 (52,354)	$3,245 (21,450)	$2,984 (30,904)	$3,275 (12,377)	$3,412 (4,893)	$3,186 (7,484)	$3,270 (6,595)	$3,530 (4,985)	$2,465 (1,610)
Total State Aid	$1,599 (1,028,871)	$1,638 (444,076)	$1,572 (581,342)	$1,596 (781,668)	$1,620 (349,858)	$1,578 (429,127)	$1,654 (132,269)	$1,783 (45,482)	$1,589 (86,577)	$1,423 (85,854)	$1,472 (32,624)	$1,404 (52,670)	$1,962 (29,080)	$1,966 (16,112)	$1,957 (12,968)
Institutional** ++	$3,350 (1,458,562)	$3,530 (671,867)	$3,198 (785,181)	$3,404 (1,167,595)	$3,587 (550,478)	$3,244 (615,603)	$2,974 (151,722)	$3,132 (60,030)	$2,871 (91,692)	$2,690 (89,460)	$2,596 (36,186)	$2,754 (53,274)	$4,406 (49,785)	$4,584 (25,173)	$4,225 (24,612)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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Table 22. Sources of Aid Received by Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,600,837)	(2,367,653)	(3,233,184)	(4,530,986)	(1,932,598)	(2,598,388)	(441,129)	(154,802)	(286,327)	(416,424)	(191,901)	(224,523)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Any Aid* + + ~ ~	28.3%	25.1%	30.6%	28.0%	25.1%	30.1%	33.8%	23.8%	39.3%	26.8%	23.8%	29.3%	26.7%	30.6%	23.9%
	(1,585,705)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,268,360)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Federal Aid*** + + + ~ ~	18.6%	14.7%	21.5%	17.9%	14.1%	20.7%	26.9%	17.8%	31.7%	18.9%	16.1%	21.3%	17.3%	18.4%	16.5%
	(1,043,167)	(347,373)	(695,794)	(809,420)	(272,677)	(536,743)	(118,499)	(27,598)	(90,901)	(78,565)	(30,837)	(47,728)	(36,683)	(16,261)	(20,422)
Need-Based Aid*** + + + ~ ~ ~	21.4%	17.0%	24.6%	20.6%	16.5%	23.6%	28.9%	19.2%	34.1%	21.2%	16.4%	25.3%	22.2%	24.0%	20.9%
	(1,196,531)	(401,798)	(794,733)	(933,847)	(319,492)	(614,355)	(127,345)	(29,665)	(97,680)	(88,273)	(31,435)	(56,838)	(47,066)	(21,206)	(25,860)
Title IV*** + + + ~ ~	18.3%	14.2%	21.3%	17.6%	13.7%	20.5%	25.6%	16.7%	30.5%	18.7%	15.7%	21.3%	17.3%	18.4%	16.5%
	(1,025,484)	(336,992)	(688,492)	(797,915)	264903	(533,012)	(113,123)	(25,793)	(87,330)	(77,763)	(30,035)	(47,728)	(36,683)	(16,261)	(20,422)
Pell Grant*** + + + ~	15.2%	11.1%	18.1%	14.3%	10.2%	17.4%	23.0%	16.0%	26.8%	16.4%	14.4%	18.1%	14.6%	16.7%	13.2%
	(849,126)	(263,791)	(585,335)	(648,024)	(196,543)	(451,481)	(101,649)	(24,818)	(76,831)	(68,352)	(27,682)	(40,670)	(31,101)	(14,748)	(16,353)
Institutional ~	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%	5.1%	6.0%	6.5%	10.0%	4.6%	5.5%	4.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.9%	5.4%
	(318,905)	(129,904)	(189,001)	(254,561)	99076	(155,485)	(28,702)	(15,509)	(13,193)	(22,772)	(9,193)	(13,579)	(12,870)	(6,126)	(6,744)
State + +	7.1%	5.6%	8.2%	7.3%	5.7%	8.4%	7.3%	4.2%	9.0%	7.2%	6.2%	8.0%	3.3%	5.5%	1.8%
	(398,422)	(133,199)	(265,223)	(329,306)	110048	(219,258)	(32,215)	(6,465)	(25,750)	(29,835)	(11,853)	(17,982)	(7,066)	(4,833)	(2,233)
Ratio of Source of Aid to Total Aid															
Federal Aid / Total Aid** + + +	57.0%	49.0%	61.9%	55.6%	47.4%	60.7%	66.8%	58.2%	69.6%	61.3%	58.2%	63.4%	55.6%	49.4%	61.2%
	(1,586,749)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,269,404)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Institutional Aid /Total Aid ~ ~ ~	12.1%	13.9%	11.1%	12.5%	13.3%	12.0%	9.6%	24.5%	4.7%	11.1%	12.3%	10.3%	13.0%	12.7%	13.2%
	(1,586,749)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,269,404)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
State Aid / Total Aid	10.5%	9.7%	11.0%	10.9%	10.0%	11.5%	9.8%	6.7%	10.8%	10.0%	10.4%	9.8%	4.6%	7.8%	1.8%
	(1,586,749)	(594,959)	(990,746)	(1,269,404)	(485,422)	(782,938)	(149,192)	(36,805)	(112,387)	(111,466)	(45,670)	(65,796)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
Average Amount of Aid Received Among those who Received Any Aid															
Total Federal Aid***	$2,387	$2,418	$2,369	$2,500	$2,501	$2,500	$1,811	$1,908	$1,781	$2,156	$2,011	$2,262	$2,201	$2,592	$1,881
(with VA/DOD)	(1,115,069)	(401,528)	(712,497)	(866,605)	(318,332)	(547,229)	(123,610)	(29,348)	(94,262)	(85,264)	(36,044)	(49,220)	(39,590)	(17,804)	(21,786)
Total Federal Aid***	$2,429	$2,491	$2,398	$2,549	$2,606	$2,520	$1,823	$1,814	$1,825	$2,213	$2,059	$2,312	$2,200	$2,516	$1,949
(without VA/DOD)	(1,044,211)	(347,373)	(695,794)	(810,464)	(272,677)	(536,743)	(118,499)	(27,598)	(90,901)	(78,565)	(30,837)	(47,728)	(36,683)	(16,261)	(20,422)
Need-Based Aid	$2,031	$2,032	$2,031	$2,067	$2,049	$2,077	$1,843	$1,646	$1,903	$1,902	$1,988	$1,855	$2,063	$2,384	$1,801
	(1,197,575)	(401,798)	(794,733)	(934,891)	(319,492)	(614,355)	(127,345)	(29,665)	(97,680)	(88,273)	(31,435)	(56,838)	(47,066)	(21,206)	(25,860)
Title IV Aid**	$2,397	$2,464	$2,365	$2,502	$2,569	$2,470	$1,870	$1,863	$1,872	$2,206	$2,048	$2,306	$2,139	$2,479	$1,869
	(1,025,484)	(336,992)	(688,492)	(798,959)	(264,903)	(533,012)	(113,123)	(25,793)	(87,330)	(77,763)	(30,035)	(47,728)	(36,683)	(16,261)	(20,422)
Pell Grant	$1,431	$1,459	$1,419	$1,448	$1,486	$1,432	$1,336	$1,244	$1,365	$1,444	$1,459	$1,434	$1,370	$1,473	$1,277
	(849,126)	(263,791)	(585,335)	(648,024)	(196,543)	(451,481)	(101,649)	(24,818)	(76,831)	(68,352)	(27,682)	(40,670)	(31,101)	(14,748)	(16,353)
PLUS Loan Amount	$3,248	$3,190	$3,301	$3,239	$3,190	$3,285	-	-	-	$3,681	-	$3,681	-	-	-
	(30,651)	(14,645)	(16,006)	(29,991)	(14,645)	(15,346)	-	-	-	(660)	-	(660)	-	-	-
Total State Aid	$851	$886	$835	$861	$907	$840	$894	$849	$905	$697	$694	$699	$830	$916	$644
	(399,466)	(133,199)	(265,223)	(330,350)	(110,048)	(219,258)	(32,215)	(6,465)	(25,750)	(29,835)	(11,853)	(17,982)	(7,066)	(4,833)	(2,233)
Institutional	$947	$1,065	$870	$940	$1,013	$899	$810	$822	$795	$993	$1,493	$655	$1,305	$1,871	$791
	(319,949)	(129,904)	(189,001)	(255,605)	(99,076)	(155,485)	(28,702)	(15,509)	(13,193)	(22,772)	(9,193)	(13,579)	(12,870)	(6,126)	(6,744)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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Table 23. Sources of Aid Received by Undergraduates at Less than Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(653,437)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(404,039)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,236)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Any Aid*** ~	73.2%	70.4%	74.6%	71.5%	69.6%	72.7%	82.5%	77.3%	84.2%	73.4%	70.5%	75.6%	42.4%	49.3%	40.1%
	(478,114)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(289,046)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(124,736)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Federal Aid***	68.7%	65.1%	70.6%	66.6%	64.1%	68.1%	79.8%	76.9%	80.8%	68.6%	60.9%	74.4%	35.8%	39.8%	34.4%
	(449,019)	(146,663)	(302,356)	(269,132)	(96,399)	(172,733)	(120,749)	(28,390)	(92,359)	(50,235)	(19,346)	(30,889)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Need Based Aid*** ++ ~	67.9%	63.5%	70.2%	65.6%	62.1%	67.7%	78.3%	72.5%	80.2%	70.0%	64.2%	74.4%	35.8%	39.8%	34.4%
	(443,760)	(143,020)	(300,740)	(265,152)	(93,338)	(171,814)	(118,428)	(26,766)	(91,662)	(51,277)	(20,388)	(30,889)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Pell Grant*** +++ ~~~	49.3%	39.1%	54.7%	42.7%	34.2%	47.7%	67.1%	56.2%	70.6%	57.6%	46.4%	66.1%	25.5%	20.6%	27.2%
	(322,397)	(88,206)	(234,191)	(172,413)	(51,435)	(120,978)	(101,445)	(20,745)	(80,700)	(42,178)	(14,720)	(27,458)	(6,361)	(1,306)	(5,055)
Title IV Aid*** +	68.5%	64.7%	70.5%	66.3%	63.6%	67.9%	79.8%	76.9%	80.8%	68.6%	60.9%	74.4%	35.8%	39.8%	34.4%
	(447,826)	(145,865)	(301,961)	(267,939)	(95,601)	(172,338)	(120,749)	(28,390)	(92,359)	(50,235)	(19,346)	(30,889)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Institutional Aid ++ ~	4.3%	2.6%	5.1%	5.2%	3.3%	6.3%	3.5%	0.6%	4.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
	(27,915)	(5,879)	(22,036)	(20,834)	(4,916)	(15,918)	(5,271)	(238)	(5,033)	(1,709)	(725)	(984)	(101)	-	(101)
State Aid** +	6.1%	6.6%	5.8%	5.6%	7.1%	4.8%	9.0%	7.7%	9.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	1.6%	3.2%
	(39,606)	(14,770)	(24,836)	(22,827)	(10,717)	(12,110)	(13,613)	(2,846)	(10,767)	(2,475)	(1,103)	(1,372)	(691)	(104)	(587)
Ratio of Source of Aid to Total Aid															
Federal Aid / Total Aid* +	89.4%	87.5%	90.4%	88.6%	86.8%	89.7%	91.2%	93.4%	90.6%	91.6%	84.8%	96.4%	78.6%	77.7%	79.0%
	(479,822)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(290,195)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(125,295)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Institutional Aid / Total Aid*	2.0%	1.3%	2.3%	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%	1.3%	0.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%
	(479,822)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(290,195)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(125,295)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
State Aid / Total Aid**	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	4.7%	3.5%	6.5%	4.5%	7.0%	2.5%	3.5%	1.8%	3.9%	2.4%	4.6%
	(479,822)	(158,691)	(319,423)	(290,195)	(104,669)	(184,377)	(125,295)	(28,521)	(96,215)	(53,772)	(22,372)	(31,400)	(10,560)	(3,129)	(7,431)
Average Amount of Aid Received Among those who Received Any Aid															
Total Federal Aid*** +++ ~~~	$4,160	$4,801	$3,852	$4,613	$5,191	$4,292	$3,235	$3,934	$3,027	$3,887	$3,918	$3,867	$4,531	$6,514	$3,744
(with VA/DOD)	(450,094)	(146,887)	(303,207)	(270,862)	(96,399)	(173,314)	(121,308)	(28,390)	(92,359)	(50,729)	(19,570)	(31,159)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Total Federal Aid*** +++ ~~~	$4,132	$4,722	$3,848	$4,584	$5,120	$4,285	$3,191	$3,766	$3,020	$3,906	$3,919	$3,898	$4,509	$6,436	$3,744
(without VA/DOD)	(450,094)	(146,663)	(302,356)	(270,281)	(96,399)	(172,733)	(121,308)	(28,390)	(92,359)	(50,235)	(19,346)	(30,889)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Need-Based Aid***	$3,283	$3,361	$3,247	$3,492	$3,553	$3,458	$2,806	$2,877	$2,789	$3,288	$3,045	$3,448	$3,415	$3,970	$3,195
	(445,468)	(143,020)	(300,740)	(266,301)	(93,338)	(171,814)	(118,987)	(26,766)	(91,662)	(51,277)	(20,388)	(30,889)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Title IV Aid*** +++ ~~	$4,074	$4,662	$3,792	$4,513	$5,065	$4,206	$3,151	$3,677	$2,995	$3,886	$3,881	$3,889	$4,452	$6,436	$3,665
	(449,534)	(145,865)	(301,961)	(269,088)	(95,601)	(172,338)	(121,308)	(28,390)	(92,359)	(50,235)	(19,346)	(30,889)	(8,903)	(2,528)	(6,375)
Pell Grant* +	$1,677	$1,642	$1,691	$1,617	$1,528	$1,655	$1,700	$1,767	$1,686	$1,877	$1,842	$1,895	$1,598	$1,887	$1,523
	(323,758)	(88,206)	(234,191)	(173,215)	(51,435)	(120,978)	(102,004)	(20,745)	(80,700)	(42,178)	(14,720)	(27,458)	(6,361)	(1,306)	(5,055)
PLUS Loan Amount ~~~	$3,397	$3,598	$3,197	$3,407	$3,508	$3,302	$3,484	$3,962	$2,963	$3,275	$3,837	$2,803	$2,764	$2,922	$2,672
	(54,822)	(26,948)	(27,874)	(41,713)	(20,447)	(21,023)	(7,017)	(3,657)	(3,360)	(5,787)	(2,642)	(3,145)	(548)	(202)	(346)
Total State Aid	$2,196	$2,412	$2,084	$2,152	$2,436	$1,911	$2,313	$2,167	$2,381	$2,232	$2,858	$1,728	$1,186	-	$1,042
	(40,328)	(14,770)	(24,836)	(23,218)	(10,717)	(12,110)	(13,944)	(2,846)	(10,767)	(2,475)	(1,103)	(1,372)	(691)	(104)	(587)
Institutional	$1,421	$1,729	$1,339	$1,423	$1,895	$1,277	$1,547	$981	$1,574	$1,058	$850	$1,210	-	-	-
	(27,915)	(5,879)	(22,036)	(20,834)	(4,916)	(15,918)	(5,271)	(238)	(5,033)	(1,709)	(725)	(984)	(101)	-	(101)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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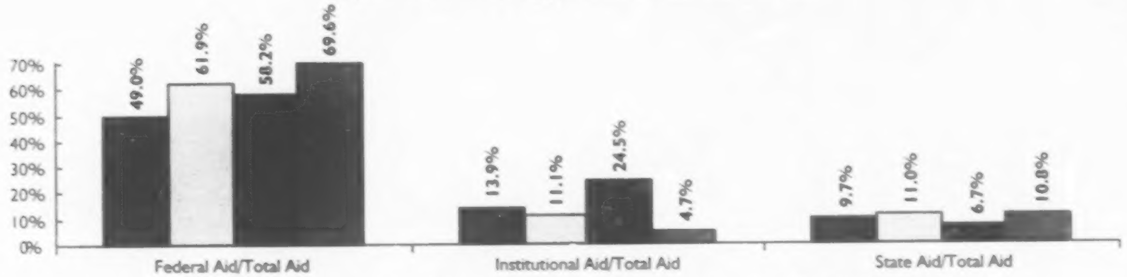
- **Table 21** shows that 23.4% of African Americans and 21.3% of whites attending four-year institutions received aid from institutional sources.
- At public, two-year institutions, 6.5% of African Americans and 5.6% of whites received institutional sources of aid.
- Among those attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions, 3.5% of African Americans and 5.2% of whites received institutional sources of aid.

RATIO OF SOURCE OF AID TO TOTAL AID

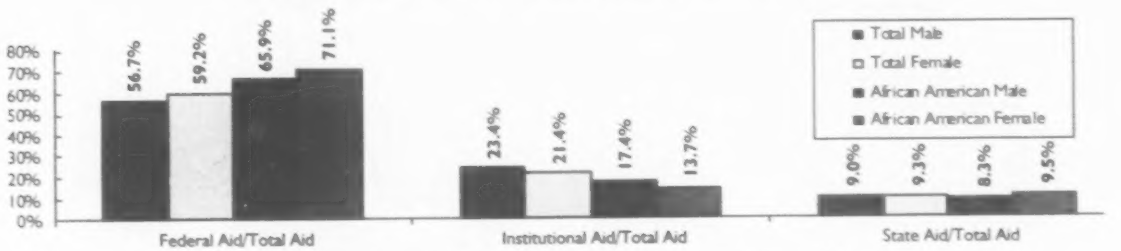
Federal aid comprised 89.4% of the total aid awarded to undergraduates attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions in fall, 1992, but only 58.1% of total aid for those at four-year institutions and 57.0% of total aid for those at public, two-year institutions. **Figure 18** shows that African Americans received a higher percentage of their aid from the federal government than all undergraduates of the same sex at both four-year and public, two-year institutions.

- **Table 21** shows that 69.1% of the total aid received by African Americans and 55.2% of the total aid received by whites at four-year institutions was from federal sources.
- **Table 22** shows that African Americans attending public, two-year institutions received 66.8% of their aid from federal sources, while their white counterparts received 55.6%.
- **Table 23** shows that the proportion of aid awarded from federal sources was comparable for African Americans and whites attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions (91.2% versus 88.6%).

Figure 18. Sources of Financial Aid to Ratio of Total Aid by Institutional Type Attended: Fall, 1992



Ratio of Source to Total Aid for Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions



Ratio of Source to Total Aid for Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF AID RECEIVED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

The average Pell Grant was higher for recipients who attended four-year institutions and less than four-year, for-profit institutions rather than public, two-year institutions ($1,681 and $1,677 versus $1,431).

- **Table 21** shows that average Pell Grant awards were slightly higher for African Americans than for whites among recipients at four-year institutions ($1,765 versus $1,630).
- **Table 22** shows that Pell awards were comparable for African Americans and whites who were attending public, two-year institutions ($1,336 versus $1,448).
- **Table 23** shows that, at less than four-year, for-profit institutions, average Pell Grants were comparable for African Americans and whites ($1,700 versus $1,617).

On average, recipients of institutional aid received higher awards at four-year institutions ($3,350) than at less than four-year, for-profit institutions ($1,421) and at public, two-year institutions ($947).

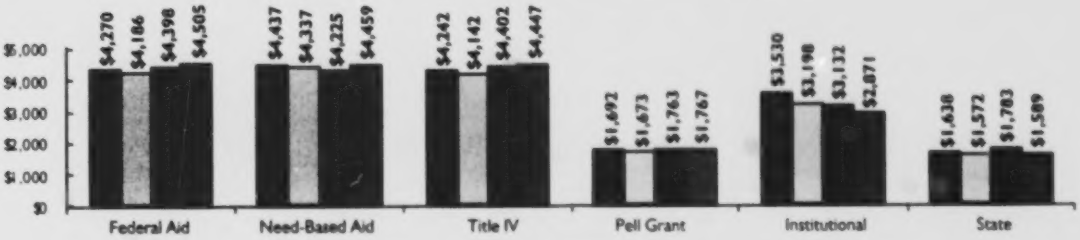
- **Figure 19** shows that, on average, institutional aid awards were lower for African American men and women than for all men and women attending four-year institutions ($3,132, $2,871, $3,530, and $3,198 respectively).
- Institutional aid awards were comparable for African American and white recipients at less than four-year, for-profit institutions ($1,547 versus $1,423) and public, two-year institutions ($810 versus $940).

COLLEGE EXPERIENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

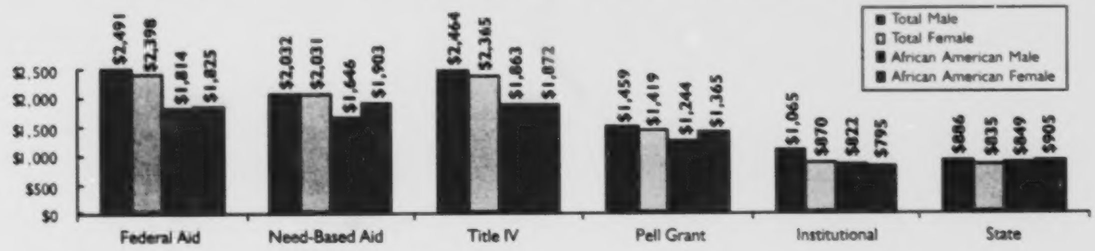
ATTENDANCE STATUS

Figure 20 shows that about three-quarters of undergraduates attending four-year institutions (74.6%) and less than four-year, for-profit institutions (82.2%)

Figure 19. Average Amount of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities: Fall, 1992

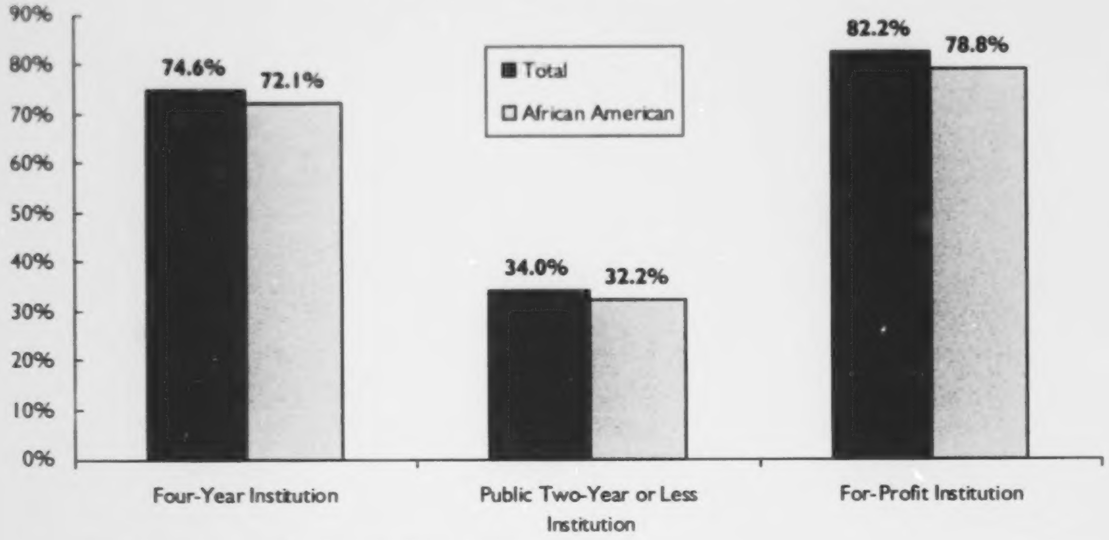


Average Amount of Financial Aid Received by Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year Institutions: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 20. Percentage of Undergraduates who were Attending Full-Time by Type of Institution: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

in fall, 1992 were enrolled full-time. In contrast, only 34.0% of undergraduates attending public, two- and less than two-year institutions were enrolled full-time.

A smaller percentage of African Americans than of whites were enrolled full-time among those at four-year institutions and less than four-year, for-profit institutions.

- **Table 24** shows that 78.8% of African Americans and 84.4% of whites attending less than four-year, for-profit institutions and 72.1% of African Americans and 75.0% of whites attending four-year institutions were enrolled full-time in fall, 1992.
- But, only 32.2% of African Americans and 34.8% of whites attending public, two-year institutions were enrolled full-time.

ATTENDANCE STATUS OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Figure 21 shows that, at both four-year and public, two-year institutions, a higher percentage of undergraduates who were enrolled full-time in fall, 1992 than of their counterparts who were enrolled part-time received financial aid regardless of race. A higher percentage of African Americans than of whites received financial aid among those who were enrolled at least half-time at both four-year and public, two-year institutions.

- **Table 25** shows that, among full-time undergraduates, 77.3% of African Americans and 55.0% of whites at four-year institutions and 50.4% of African Americans and 43.1% of whites at public, two-year institutions received financial aid.
- Among undergraduates attending less than full-time but more than half-time, 50.3% of African Americans and 38.6% of whites at four-year institutions and 41.8% of African Americans and 29.4% of whites at two-year institutions received financial aid.
- Among undergraduates attending less than half-time, 26.7% of African Americans and 25.5% of whites at four-year institutions and 13.9% of African Americans and 12.1% of whites at public, two-year institutions received financial aid.

Table 24. Attendance Status of Undergraduates by Level of Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Attendance Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,707,220)	(3,110,121)	(3,597,099)	(5,430,979)	(2,567,687)	(2,863,292)	(648,478)	(258,000)	(390,478)	(402,073)	(171,171)	(230,902)	(225,690)	(113,263)	(112,427)
Full-Time	74.6%	77.6%	71.9%	75.0%	78.0%	72.2%	72.1%	74.3%	70.7%	70.9%	75.1%	67.7%	78.3%	79.3%	77.4%
	(5,000,761)	(2,413,033)	(2,587,728)	(4,071,470)	(2,002,916)	(2,068,554)	(467,582)	(191,707)	(275,875)	(284,910)	(128,614)	(156,296)	(176,799)	(89,796)	(87,003)
Part-Time, More than Half-Time	13.9%	12.8%	14.7%	13.6%	12.5%	14.5%	14.8%	13.7%	15.5%	18.1%	17.2%	18.9%	10.6%	10.5%	10.7%
	(929,115)	(398,696)	(530,419)	(736,560)	(322,098)	(414,462)	(95,692)	(35,280)	(60,412)	(72,936)	(29,377)	(43,559)	(23,927)	(11,941)	(11,986)
Part-Time, Less than Half-Time	9.2%	7.7%	10.5%	9.2%	7.8%	10.6%	9.9%	8.4%	10.9%	7.1%	4.6%	9.0%	9.4%	9.3%	9.4%
	(615,639)	(239,342)	(376,297)	(501,589)	(199,166)	(302,423)	(64,138)	(21,694)	(42,444)	(28,724)	(7,893)	(20,831)	(21,188)	(10,589)	(10,599)
Part-Time, Unknown	2.4%	1.9%	2.9%	2.2%	1.7%	2.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.0%	3.9%	3.1%	4.4%	1.7%	0.8%	2.5%
	(161,705)	(59,050)	(102,655)	(121,360)	(43,507)	(77,853)	(21,066)	(9,319)	(11,747)	(15,503)	(5,287)	(10,216)	(3,776)	(937)	(2,839)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,600,837)	(2,367,653)	(3,233,184)	(4,530,986)	(1,932,598)	(2,598,388)	(441,129)	(154,802)	(286,327)	(416,424)	(191,901)	(224,523)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Full-time	34.0%	37.8%	31.3%	34.8%	38.4%	32.2%	32.2%	36.4%	29.8%	27.3%	33.1%	22.3%	34.1%	38.3%	31.1%
	(1,906,244)	(895,094)	(1,011,150)	(1,578,465)	(741,361)	(837,104)	(141,831)	(56,411)	(85,420)	(113,585)	(63,473)	(50,112)	(72,363)	(33,849)	(38,514)
Part-time, More than Half-Time	28.2%	25.8%	29.9%	27.0%	24.7%	28.8%	30.2%	27.5%	31.7%	34.5%	30.4%	37.9%	36.0%	36.5%	35.7%
	(1,578,005)	(609,762)	(968,243)	(1,224,829)	(476,616)	(748,213)	(133,152)	(42,510)	(90,642)	(143,567)	(58,379)	(85,188)	(76,457)	(32,257)	(44,200)
Part-time, Less than Half-Time	32.0%	31.9%	32.1%	32.6%	32.4%	32.7%	30.4%	32.9%	29.0%	31.9%	31.5%	32.3%	24.3%	20.8%	26.8%
	(1,794,737)	(755,908)	(1,038,829)	(1,476,274)	(626,287)	(849,987)	(134,030)	(50,876)	(83,154)	(132,884)	(60,399)	(72,485)	(51,549)	(18,346)	(33,203)
Part-time, unknown	5.7%	4.5%	6.6%	5.5%	4.6%	6.3%	7.3%	3.2%	9.5%	6.3%	5.0%	7.5%	5.6%	4.4%	6.5%
	(321,851)	(106,889)	(214,962)	(251,418)	(88,334)	(163,084)	(32,116)	(5,005)	(27,111)	(26,388)	(9,650)	(16,738)	(11,929)	(3,900)	(8,029)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** + + + –	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(653,437)	(225,332)	(428,105)	(404,039)	(150,338)	(253,701)	(151,236)	(36,900)	(114,336)	(73,261)	(31,746)	(41,515)	(24,901)	(6,348)	(18,553)
Full-time	82.2%	83.6%	81.5%	84.4%	87.1%	82.8%	78.8%	76.4%	79.5%	80.7%	76.0%	84.4%	71.6%	79.6%	68.9%
	(537,149)	(188,276)	(348,873)	(341,039)	(130,903)	(210,136)	(119,122)	(28,190)	(90,932)	(59,152)	(24,128)	(35,024)	(17,836)	(5,055)	(12,781)
Part-time, More than Half-Time	11.2%	10.9%	11.4%	11.4%	10.7%	11.8%	12.7%	12.0%	12.9%	7.1%	10.5%	4.5%	11.7%	10.9%	12.0%
	(73,406)	(24,597)	(48,809)	(46,071)	(16,153)	(29,918)	(19,209)	(4,413)	(14,796)	(5,205)	(3,339)	(1,866)	(2,921)	(692)	(2,229)
Part-time, Less than Half-Time	2.4%	1.5%	2.9%	1.7%	0.3%	2.5%	1.5%	4.0%	0.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	12.6%	0.0%	16.9%
	(15,836)	(3,467)	(12,369)	(6,726)	(381)	(6,345)	(2,293)	(1,466)	(827)	(3,682)	(1,620)	(2,062)	(3,135)	-	(3,135)
Part-time, unknown	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	2.5%	1.9%	2.9%	7.0%	7.7%	6.8%	7.1%	8.4%	6.2%	4.1%	9.5%	2.2%
	(27,046)	(8,992)	(18,054)	(10,203)	(2,901)	(7,302)	(10,612)	(2,831)	(7,781)	(5,222)	(2,659)	(2,563)	(1,009)	(601)	(408)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U.S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 25. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four- and Two-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Attendance Status, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Attendance Status	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Attendance Status +++ ~															
Full-Time	100.0% (5,000,761)	100.0% (2,413,033)	100.0% (2,587,728)	100.0% (4,071,470)	100.0% (2,002,916)	100.0% (2,068,554)	100.0% (467,582)	100.0% (191,707)	100.0% (275,875)	100.0% (284,910)	100.0% (128,614)	100.0% (156,296)	100.0% (176,799)	100.0% (89,796)	100.0% (87,003)
Received Aid	57.9% (2,897,512)	56.3% (1,358,532)	59.5% (1,538,980)	55.0% (2,238,232)	54.0% (1,082,267)	55.9% (1,155,965)	77.3% (361,228)	73.5% (140,834)	79.9% (220,394)	73.4% (209,183)	68.9% (88,603)	77.1% (120,580)	50.3% (88,869)	52.1% (46,828)	48.3% (42,041)
Part-Time, More than Half-Time	100.0% (929,115)	100.0% (398,696)	100.0% (530,419)	100.0% (736,560)	100.0% (322,098)	100.0% (414,462)	100.0% (95,692)	100.0% (35,280)	100.0% (60,412)	100.0% (72,936)	100.0% (29,377)	100.0% (43,559)	100.0% (23,927)	100.0% (11,941)	100.0% (11,986)
Received Aid	40.8% (379,175)	38.4% (153,266)	42.6% (225,909)	38.6% (284,145)	36.8% (118,406)	40.0% (165,739)	50.3% (48,128)	45.3% (15,980)	53.2% (32,148)	56.4% (41,144)	54.3% (15,944)	57.9% (25,200)	24.1% (5,758)	24.6% (2,936)	23.5% (2,822)
Part-Time, Less than Half-Time	100.0% (615,639)	100.0% (239,342)	100.0% (376,297)	100.0% (501,589)	100.0% (199,166)	100.0% (302,423)	100.0% (64,138)	100.0% (21,694)	100.0% (42,444)	100.0% (28,724)	100.0% (7,893)	100.0% (20,831)	100.0% (21,188)	100.0% (10,589)	100.0% (10,599)
Received Aid	25.8% (158,592)	27.3% (65,281)	24.8% (93,311)	25.5% (127,816)	26.0% (51,743)	25.2% (76,073)	26.7% (17,148)	40.6% (8,815)	19.6% (8,333)	34.3% (9,856)	29.1% (2,296)	36.3% (7,560)	17.8% (3,772)	22.9% (2,427)	12.7% (1,345)
Part-Time, Unknown	100.0% (161,705)	100.0% (59,050)	100.0% (102,655)	100.0% (121,360)	100.0% (43,507)	100.0% (77,853)	100.0% (21,066)	100.0% (9,319)	100.0% (11,747)	100.0% (15,503)	100.0% (5,287)	100.0% (10,216)	100.0% (3,776)	100.0% (937)	100.0% (2,839)
Received Aid	20.5% (33,081)	20.1% (11,874)	20.7% (21,207)	21.9% (26,546)	20.4% (8,878)	22.7% (17,668)	17.5% (3,678)	17.4% (1,620)	17.5% (2,058)	14.9% (2,310)	18.6% (981)	13.0% (1,329)	14.5% (547)	42.2% (395)	5.4% (152)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Attendance Status + ~~~															
Full-time	100.0% (1,906,244)	100.0% (895,094)	100.0% (1,011,150)	100.0% (1,578,465)	100.0% (741,361)	100.0% (837,104)	100.0% (141,831)	100.0% (56,411)	100.0% (85,420)	100.0% (113,585)	100.0% (63,473)	100.0% (50,112)	100.0% (72,363)	100.0% (33,849)	100.0% (38,514)
Received Aid	43.6% (830,920)	36.7% (328,784)	49.7% (502,136)	43.1% (680,441)	36.0% (267,176)	49.4% (413,265)	50.4% (71,543)	40.7% (22,973)	56.9% (48,570)	40.0% (45,420)	34.8% (22,067)	46.6% (23,353)	46.3% (33,516)	48.9% (16,568)	44.0% (16,948)
Part-time, More than Half-Time	100.0% (1,578,005)	100.0% (609,762)	100.0% (968,243)	100.0% (1,224,829)	100.0% (476,616)	100.0% (748,213)	100.0% (133,152)	100.0% (42,510)	100.0% (90,642)	100.0% (143,567)	100.0% (58,379)	100.0% (85,188)	100.0% (76,457)	100.0% (32,257)	100.0% (44,200)
Received Aid	30.1% (475,156)	25.4% (155,030)	33.1% (320,126)	29.4% (360,461)	25.3% (120,755)	32.0% (239,706)	41.8% (55,597)	17.3% (7,375)	53.2% (48,222)	28.5% (40,975)	28.8% (16,815)	28.4% (24,160)	23.7% (18,123)	31.3% (10,085)	18.2% (8,038)
Part-time, Less than Half-Time	100.0% (1,794,737)	100.0% (755,908)	100.0% (1,038,829)	100.0% (1,476,274)	100.0% (626,287)	100.0% (849,987)	100.0% (134,030)	100.0% (50,876)	100.0% (83,154)	100.0% (132,884)	100.0% (60,399)	100.0% (72,485)	100.0% (51,549)	100.0% (18,346)	100.0% (33,203)
Received Aid	12.5% (224,097)	12.3% (92,804)	12.6% (131,293)	12.1% (178,843)	13.4% (84,085)	11.1% (94,758)	13.9% (18,612)	6.7% (3,399)	18.3% (15,213)	16.8% (22,275)	8.1% (4,911)	24.0% (17,364)	8.5% (4,367)	2.2% (409)	11.9% (3,958)
Part-time, unknown	100.0% (321,851)	100.0% (106,889)	100.0% (214,962)	100.0% (251,418)	100.0% (88,334)	100.0% (163,084)	100.0% (32,116)	100.0% (5,005)	100.0% (27,111)	100.0% (26,388)	100.0% (9,650)	100.0% (16,738)	100.0% (11,929)	100.0% (3,900)	100.0% (8,029)
Received Aid	17.3% (55,532)	17.2% (18,341)	17.3% (37,191)	19.3% (48,615)	15.2% (13,406)	21.6% (35,209)	10.7% (3,440)	61.1% (3,058)	1.4% (382)	10.6% (2,796)	19.5% (1,877)	5.5% (919)	5.7% (681)	0.0% -	8.5% (681)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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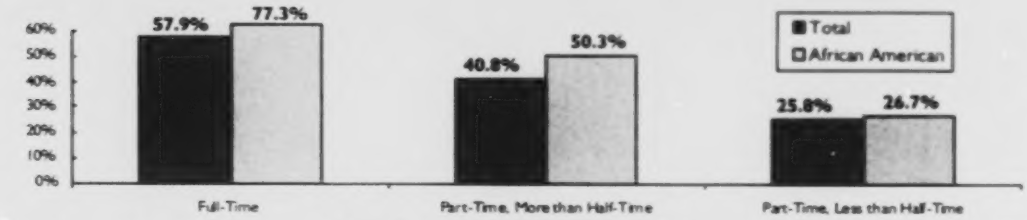
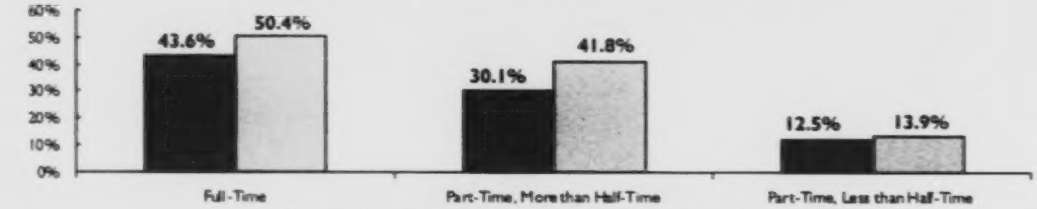
Figure 21. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four- and Two- Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Attendance Status: Fall, 1992



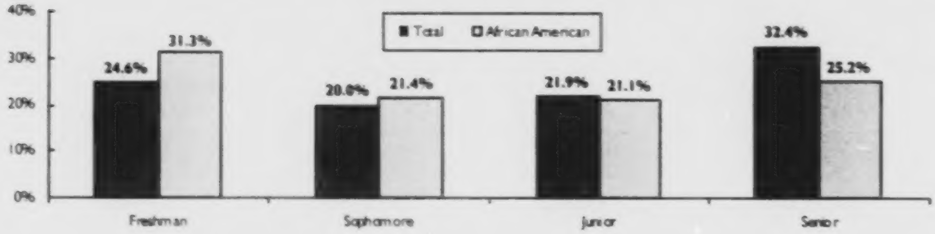
Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Institutions



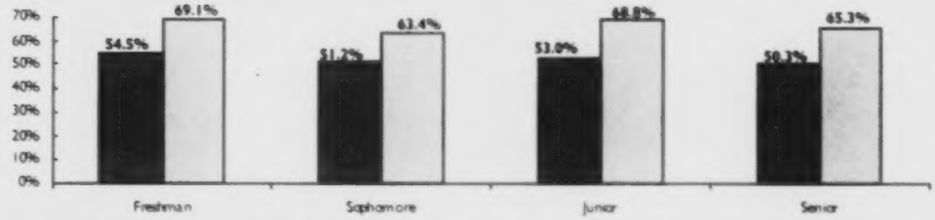
Undergraduates Attending Two-Year or Less, Public Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 22. Distribution of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Institutions by Class Year: Fall, 1992



Percentage of Undergraduates attending Four-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Class Year: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

CLASS YEAR

Figure 22 shows that, overall, about one-third (32.4%) of undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992 were in their fourth or fifth year of attendance and one-quarter (24.6%) were in their first year.

- **Table 26** shows that among those undergraduates attending four-year institutions, a higher proportion of African Americans than whites were in their first year (31.3% versus 23.3%).
- A smaller share of African Americans than whites were in their fourth or fifth year (25.2% versus 33.5%).

Figure 22 shows that the proportion of undergraduates who received financial aid did not vary by class year since 54.5% of first-year and 50.3% of fourth and fifth year students received financial aid. Regardless of class year, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites at four-year institutions received financial aid.

- **Table 26** shows that, among first-year students attending four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992, 69.1% of African Americans but only 51.3% of whites received financial aid.
- Among fourth and fifth year undergraduates, 65.3% of African Americans but only 48.7% of whites received aid.

REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION

Only 14.3% of all first-year undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992 received any remedial instruction. About 8.4% received remedial instruction in mathematics, 5.1% in reading, 3.7% in study skills, and 4.8% in writing.

Among first-year undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities, a larger share of African Americans than of whites received all types of remedial instruction.

- **Table 27** shows that 27.7% of African American first-year undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992 received some type of remedial instruction, compared with only 11.6% of their white counterparts.
- About 17.1% of African Americans, but only 6.7% of whites, received remedial mathematics instruction.

Overall, the percentage of undergraduates attending four-year institutions who received financial aid was not related to participation in remedial instruction, since 51.9% of participants and 50.3% of non-participants received financial aid.

- **Table 27** shows that a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites received financial aid among both those who participated in remedial instruction (74.3% versus 40.8%) and those who did not (62.9% versus 48.4%).

CAMPUS RESIDENCE

Figure 23 shows that only one-quarter (26.3%) of undergraduates attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992 lived in campus housing. About one-half (52.8%) lived off-campus and 20.8% lived with their parents or relatives.

- Among undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites lived on-campus (34.6% versus 26.0%).
- A smaller percentage of African Americans than whites lived off-campus (42.2% versus 55.0%).
- Comparable percentages of African Americans and whites lived with their parents or other relatives (23.2% versus 19.0%).

Figure 23 shows that a higher percentage of students who lived on-campus rather than off-campus or with their parents or relatives received financial aid (64.4%, 48.4%, and 44.1%, respectively). Regardless of campus residence, the proportion of African Americans who received financial aid was higher than the percentage of whites.

- **Table 28** shows that, among undergraduates at four-year institutions who lived on-campus, 82.6% of the African Americans but only 61.3% of whites received financial aid.
- About 58.4% of African Americans and 46.9% of whites who lived off-campus while attending a four-year institution received financial aid.

Table 26. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Class Year, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** +++	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
First Year	24.6% (1,647,807)	24.5% (760,538)	24.7% (887,269)	23.3% (1,264,250)	23.1% (591,865)	23.5% (672,385)	31.3% (203,125)	31.7% (81,680)	31.1% (121,445)	31.4% (126,138)	32.8% (56,084)	30.3% (70,054)	24.1% (54,294)	27.3% (30,909)	20.8% (23,385)
Second Year	20.0% (1,338,313)	20.2% (627,887)	19.7% (710,426)	19.8% (1,077,961)	20.3% (520,905)	19.5% (557,056)	21.4% (138,775)	22.8% (58,801)	20.5% (79,974)	19.9% (80,210)	16.2% (27,770)	22.7% (52,440)	18.3% (41,367)	18.0% (20,411)	18.6% (20,956)
Third Year	21.9% (1,471,143)	21.2% (659,328)	22.6% (811,815)	22.2% (1,204,455)	21.3% (547,834)	22.9% (656,621)	21.1% (136,604)	19.6% (50,672)	22.0% (85,932)	20.2% (81,120)	20.5% (35,041)	20.0% (46,079)	21.7% (48,964)	22.8% (25,781)	20.6% (23,183)
Fourth or Fifth Year	32.4% (2,174,246)	33.3% (1,034,829)	31.7% (1,139,417)	33.5% (1,820,113)	34.4% (884,512)	32.7% (935,601)	25.2% (163,311)	25.2% (64,985)	25.2% (98,326)	27.7% (111,461)	28.9% (49,389)	26.9% (62,072)	35.2% (79,361)	31.7% (35,943)	38.6% (43,418)
Year Unknown	1.1% (75,711)	0.9% (27,539)	1.3% (48,172)	1.2% (64,200)	0.9% (22,571)	1.5% (41,629)	1.0% (6,663)	0.7% (1,862)	1.2% (4,801)	0.8% (3,144)	1.7% (2,887)	0.1% (257)	0.8% (1,704)	0.2% (219)	1.3% (1,485)
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Class Year* +**															
Total	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
Received Aid	51.7% (3,468,360)	51.1% (1,588,953)	52.2% (1,879,407)	49.3% (2,676,739)	49.1% (1,261,294)	49.4% (1,415,445)	66.3% (430,182)	64.8% (167,249)	67.3% (262,933)	65.3% (262,493)	63.0% (107,824)	67.0% (154,669)	43.8% (98,946)	46.4% (52,586)	41.2% (46,360)
First Year	100.0% (1,647,807)	100.0% (760,538)	100.0% (887,269)	100.0% (1,264,250)	100.0% (591,865)	100.0% (672,385)	100.0% (203,125)	100.0% (81,680)	100.0% (121,445)	100.0% (126,138)	100.0% (56,084)	100.0% (70,054)	100.0% (54,294)	100.0% (30,909)	100.0% (23,385)
Received Aid	54.5% (897,600)	53.6% (407,727)	55.2% (489,873)	51.3% (648,995)	51.4% (304,509)	51.2% (344,486)	69.1% (140,361)	65.7% (53,663)	71.4% (86,698)	66.2% (83,468)	65.3% (36,628)	66.9% (46,840)	45.6% (24,776)	41.8% (12,927)	50.7% (11,849)
Second Year	100.0% (1,338,313)	100.0% (627,887)	100.0% (710,426)	100.0% (1,077,961)	100.0% (520,905)	100.0% (557,056)	100.0% (138,775)	100.0% (58,801)	100.0% (79,974)	100.0% (80,210)	100.0% (27,770)	100.0% (52,440)	100.0% (41,367)	100.0% (20,411)	100.0% (20,956)
Received Aid	51.2% (685,090)	50.7% (318,337)	51.6% (366,753)	48.7% (524,687)	48.3% (251,845)	49.0% (272,842)	63.4% (87,986)	63.3% (37,204)	63.5% (50,782)	66.9% (53,648)	71.4% (19,829)	64.5% (33,819)	45.4% (18,769)	46.3% (9,459)	44.4% (9,310)
Third Year	100.0% (1,471,143)	100.0% (659,328)	100.0% (811,815)	100.0% (1,204,455)	100.0% (547,834)	100.0% (656,621)	100.0% (136,604)	100.0% (50,672)	100.0% (85,932)	100.0% (81,120)	100.0% (35,041)	100.0% (46,079)	100.0% (48,964)	100.0% (25,781)	100.0% (23,183)
Received Aid	53.0% (779,182)	52.5% (345,954)	53.4% (433,228)	50.4% (606,506)	50.1% (274,564)	50.6% (331,942)	68.8% (93,998)	66.4% (33,626)	70.3% (60,372)	67.2% (54,510)	67.3% (23,579)	67.1% (30,931)	49.4% (24,168)	55.0% (14,185)	43.1% (9,983)
Fourth or Fifth Year	100.0% (2,174,246)	100.0% (1,034,829)	100.0% (1,139,417)	100.0% (1,820,113)	100.0% (884,512)	100.0% (935,601)	100.0% (163,311)	100.0% (64,985)	100.0% (98,326)	100.0% (111,461)	100.0% (49,389)	100.0% (62,072)	100.0% (79,361)	100.0% (35,943)	100.0% (43,418)
Received Aid	50.3% (1,094,271)	49.6% (513,088)	51.0% (581,183)	48.7% (885,598)	48.2% (426,771)	49.0% (458,827)	65.3% (106,573)	65.4% (42,514)	65.1% (64,059)	63.6% (70,867)	56.3% (27,788)	69.4% (43,079)	39.4% (31,233)	44.6% (16,015)	35.0% (15,218)
Year Unknown	100.0% (75,711)	100.0% (27,539)	100.0% (48,172)	100.0% (64,200)	100.0% (22,571)	100.0% (41,629)	100.0% (6,663)	100.0% (1,862)	100.0% (4,801)	100.0% (3,144)	100.0% (2,887)	100.0% (257)	100.0% (1,704)	100.0% (219)	100.0% (1,485)
Received Aid	16.1% (12,217)	14.0% (3,847)	17.4% (8,370)	17.1% (10,953)	16.0% (3,605)	17.7% (7,348)	19.0% (1,264)	13.0% (242)	21.3% (1,022)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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Table 27. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Remedial Instruction by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Remedial Instruction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Any Remedial Course															
Total***	100.0% (5,564,886)	100.0% (2,586,152)	100.0% (2,978,734)	100.0% (4,485,860)	100.0% (2,123,312)	100.0% (2,362,548)	100.0% (522,169)	100.0% (207,665)	100.0% (314,504)	100.0% (337,505)	100.0% (144,611)	100.0% (192,894)	100.0% (219,352)	100.0% (110,564)	100.0% (108,788)
Yes	9.5% (530,407)	8.9% (230,338)	10.1% (300,069)	8.0% (358,799)	7.9% (167,195)	8.1% (191,604)	19.8% (103,367)	18.7% (38,785)	20.5% (64,582)	14.6% (49,242)	11.5% (16,665)	16.9% (32,577)	8.7% (18,999)	7.0% (7,693)	10.4% (11,306)
Remedial Math															
Total*** +++	100.0% (5,557,220)	100.0% (2,580,747)	100.0% (2,976,473)	100.0% (4,480,127)	100.0% (2,119,643)	100.0% (2,360,484)	100.0% (521,220)	100.0% (207,147)	100.0% (314,073)	100.0% (336,374)	100.0% (143,393)	100.0% (192,981)	100.0% (219,499)	100.0% (110,564)	100.0% (108,935)
Yes	5.3% (292,737)	4.4% (112,358)	6.1% (180,379)	4.4% (196,827)	3.8% (80,653)	4.9% (116,174)	11.4% (59,369)	10.6% (21,925)	11.9% (37,444)	8.3% (27,821)	5.3% (7,665)	10.4% (20,156)	4.0% (8,720)	1.9% (2,115)	6.1% (6,605)
Remedial Reading															
Total***	100.0% (5,573,225)	100.0% (2,589,351)	100.0% (2,983,874)	100.0% (4,493,079)	100.0% (2,125,977)	100.0% (2,367,102)	100.0% (522,760)	100.0% (208,199)	100.0% (314,561)	100.0% (337,887)	100.0% (144,611)	100.0% (193,276)	100.0% (219,499)	100.0% (110,564)	100.0% (108,935)
Yes	3.2% (180,381)	3.3% (84,237)	3.2% (96,144)	2.4% (109,778)	2.5% (54,088)	2.4% (55,690)	8.8% (45,925)	9.6% (20,067)	8.2% (25,858)	4.7% (15,935)	4.2% (6,066)	5.1% (9,869)	4.0% (8,743)	3.6% (4,016)	4.3% (4,727)
Remedial Study Skills															
Total***	100.0% (5,529,294)	100.0% (2,568,928)	100.0% (2,960,366)	100.0% (4,461,153)	100.0% (2,111,186)	100.0% (2,349,967)	100.0% (515,593)	100.0% (204,772)	100.0% (310,821)	100.0% (333,851)	100.0% (142,485)	100.0% (191,366)	100.0% (218,697)	100.0% (110,485)	100.0% (108,212)
Yes	2.2% (119,484)	2.1% (55,089)	2.2% (64,395)	2.0% (88,541)	2.1% (43,995)	1.9% (44,546)	4.0% (20,823)	3.9% (8,024)	4.1% (12,799)	2.3% (7,555)	1.5% (2,116)	2.8% (5,439)	1.2% (2,565)	0.9% (954)	1.5% (1,611)
Remedial Writing															
Total***	100.0% (5,565,324)	100.0% (2,585,142)	100.0% (2,980,182)	100.0% (4,486,394)	100.0% (2,122,739)	100.0% (2,363,655)	100.0% (521,544)	100.0% (207,228)	100.0% (314,316)	100.0% (337,887)	100.0% (144,611)	100.0% (193,276)	100.0% (219,499)	100.0% (110,564)	100.0% (108,935)
Yes	3.0% (168,517)	3.1% (78,973)	3.0% (89,544)	2.2% (98,223)	2.3% (49,159)	2.1% (49,064)	7.4% (38,531)	7.8% (16,143)	7.1% (22,388)	6.4% (21,531)	5.7% (8,271)	6.9% (13,260)	4.7% (10,232)	4.9% (5,400)	4.4% (4,832)
Received Financial Aid															
Any Remedial***	100.0% (530,407)	100.0% (230,338)	100.0% (300,069)	100.0% (358,799)	100.0% (167,195)	100.0% (191,604)	100.0% (103,367)	100.0% (38,785)	100.0% (64,582)	100.0% (49,242)	100.0% (16,665)	100.0% (32,577)	100.0% (18,999)	100.0% (7,693)	100.0% (11,306)
Received Aid	52.0% (275,855)	50.5% (116,390)	53.1% (159,465)	44.9% (161,279)	44.5% (74,423)	45.3% (86,856)	70.8% (73,231)	68.5% (26,566)	72.3% (46,665)	64.4% (31,697)	65.1% (10,847)	64.0% (20,850)	50.8% (9,648)	59.2% (4,554)	45.1% (5,094)
No Remedial***	100.0% (5,034,479)	100.0% (2,355,814)	100.0% (2,678,665)	100.0% (4,127,061)	100.0% (1,956,117)	100.0% (2,170,944)	100.0% (418,802)	100.0% (168,880)	100.0% (249,922)	100.0% (288,263)	100.0% (127,946)	100.0% (160,317)	100.0% (200,353)	100.0% (102,871)	100.0% (97,482)
Received Aid	48.5% (2,443,757)	47.8% (1,127,088)	49.2% (1,316,669)	46.6% (1,925,053)	46.3% (904,917)	47.0% (1,020,136)	62.4% (261,453)	60.5% (102,207)	63.7% (159,246)	58.9% (169,660)	56.7% (72,545)	60.6% (97,115)	43.7% (87,591)	46.1% (47,419)	41.2% (40,172)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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Table 28. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Campus Residence, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Campus Residence	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total***	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
On Campus	26.3% (1,764,740)	26.9% (838,164)	25.8% (926,576)	26.0% (1,413,214)	26.6% (682,930)	25.5% (730,284)	34.6% (224,179)	34.9% (90,076)	34.3% (134,103)	15.3% (61,521)	17.0% (29,073)	14.1% (32,448)	29.2% (65,826)	31.9% (36,085)	26.5% (29,741)
Off Campus	52.8% (3,544,425)	52.4% (1,629,495)	53.2% (1,914,930)	55.0% (2,986,023)	54.4% (1,397,105)	55.5% (1,588,918)	42.2% (273,694)	42.7% (110,217)	41.9% (163,477)	46.4% (186,619)	44.9% (76,876)	47.5% (109,743)	43.5% (98,089)	40.0% (45,297)	47.0% (52,792)
With Parents, Relative, or Other	20.8% (1,398,055)	20.7% (642,462)	21.0% (755,593)	19.0% (1,031,742)	19.0% (487,652)	19.0% (544,090)	23.2% (150,605)	22.4% (57,707)	23.8% (92,898)	38.3% (153,933)	38.1% (65,222)	38.4% (88,711)	27.4% (61,775)	28.1% (31,881)	26.6% (29,894)
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Campus Residence***															
Total	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
Received Aid	51.7% (3,468,360)	51.1% (1,588,953)	52.2% (1,879,407)	49.3% (2,676,739)	49.1% (1,261,294)	49.4% (1,415,445)	66.3% (430,182)	64.8% (167,249)	67.3% (262,933)	65.3% (262,493)	63.0% (107,824)	67.0% (154,669)	43.8% (98,946)	46.4% (52,586)	41.2% (46,360)
On Campus	100.0% (1,764,740)	100.0% (838,164)	100.0% (926,576)	100.0% (1,413,214)	100.0% (682,930)	100.0% (730,284)	100.0% (224,179)	100.0% (90,076)	100.0% (134,103)	100.0% (61,521)	100.0% (29,073)	100.0% (32,448)	100.0% (65,826)	100.0% (36,085)	100.0% (29,741)
Received Aid	64.4% (1,135,971)	63.5% (532,364)	65.1% (603,607)	61.3% (865,708)	61.5% (420,252)	61.0% (445,456)	82.6% (185,188)	77.2% (69,570)	86.2% (115,618)	78.0% (48,001)	75.4% (21,934)	80.3% (26,067)	56.3% (37,074)	57.1% (20,608)	55.4% (16,466)
Off Campus	100.0% (3,544,425)	100.0% (1,629,495)	100.0% (1,914,930)	100.0% (2,986,023)	100.0% (1,397,105)	100.0% (1,588,918)	100.0% (273,694)	100.0% (110,217)	100.0% (163,477)	100.0% (186,619)	100.0% (76,876)	100.0% (109,743)	100.0% (98,089)	100.0% (45,297)	100.0% (52,792)
Received Aid	48.4% (1,716,341)	48.3% (786,949)	48.5% (929,392)	46.9% (1,399,891)	46.7% (652,912)	47.0% (746,979)	58.4% (159,730)	60.1% (66,236)	57.2% (93,494)	61.6% (115,021)	61.0% (46,863)	62.1% (68,158)	42.5% (41,699)	46.2% (20,938)	39.3% (20,761)
With Parents, Relative, or Other	100.0% (1,398,055)	100.0% (642,462)	100.0% (755,593)	100.0% (1,031,742)	100.0% (487,652)	100.0% (544,090)	100.0% (150,605)	100.0% (57,707)	100.0% (92,898)	100.0% (153,933)	100.0% (65,222)	100.0% (88,711)	100.0% (61,775)	100.0% (31,881)	100.0% (29,894)
Received Aid	44.1% (616,048)	42.0% (269,640)	45.8% (346,408)	39.8% (411,140)	38.6% (188,130)	41.0% (223,010)	56.6% (85,264)	54.5% (31,443)	57.9% (53,821)	64.6% (99,471)	59.8% (39,027)	68.1% (60,444)	32.7% (20,173)	34.6% (11,040)	30.6% (9,133)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U.S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93.
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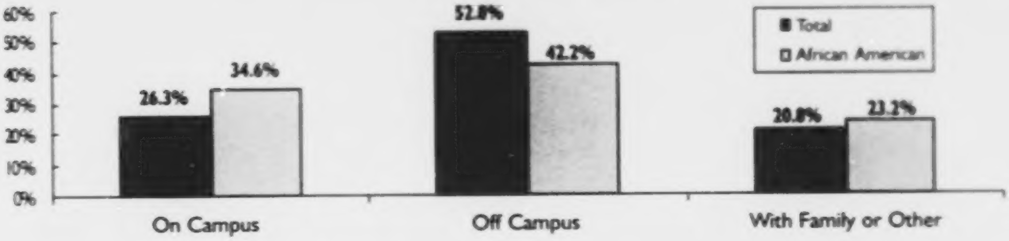
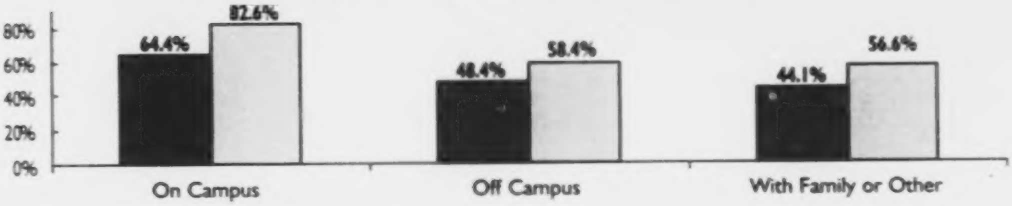
Figure 23. Distribution of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Institutions by Campus Residency: Fall, 1992



Percentage of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Campus Residency Status: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

- Among those who lived with their parents or relatives, 56.6% of African Americans, but only 39.8% of whites, received financial aid.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Figure 24 shows that about two-thirds (68.0%) of undergraduates attending public, two-year institutions in fall, 1992 worked while enrolled, compared with 57.0% of those attending four-year institutions and 40.6% of those attending for-profit, less than four-year institutions.

At four-year institutions, the percentage of women who did not work while enrolled was comparable to the percentage of men regardless of race (42.3% versus 43.9%). But, a higher share of women than men worked no hours while enrolled at public, two-year (35.5% versus 27.3%) and for-profit less than four-year institutions (64.0% versus 50.8%). Among undergraduates attending public, two-year institutions, the percentage of African Americans who worked while enrolled was comparable to the percentage of whites.

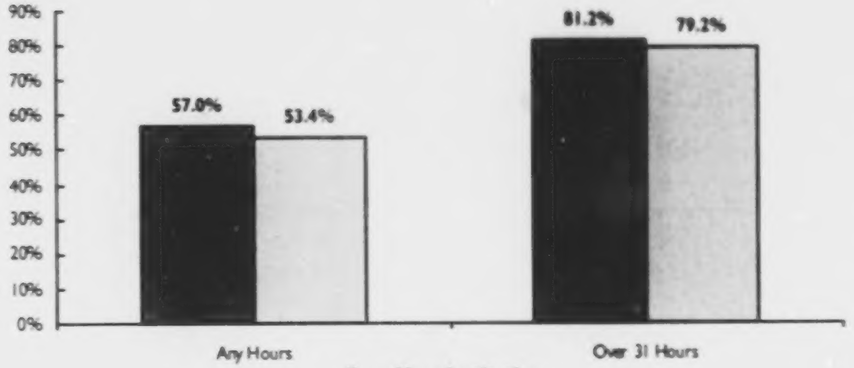
- **Table 29** shows that, at four-year institutions, 46.6% of African Americans but 42.7% of whites worked no hours while enrolled.
- Among those at for-profit, less than four-year institutions, only 29.3% of African American women and 38.5% of white women worked while enrolled, compared with 45.7% of African American men and 51.7% of white men.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

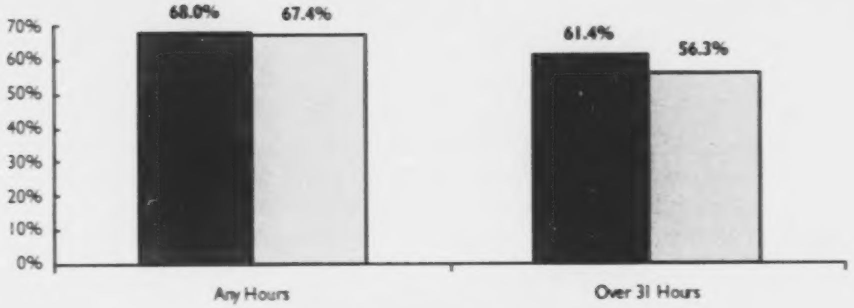
Regardless of race, a higher percentage of undergraduates attending four-year institutions who worked between one and ten hours per week while enrolled received financial aid than of those who worked more than thirty hours per week (62.1% versus 36.5%). Regardless of the number of hours worked, the proportion of African Americans who received financial aid was higher than the proportion of whites.

- **Table 30** shows that, among undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in

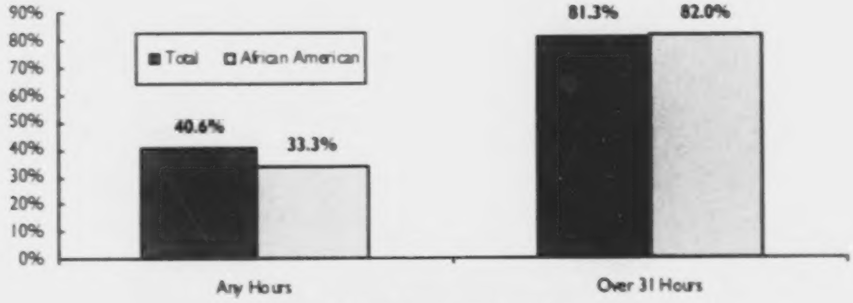
Figure 24. Number of Hours Worked Per Week by Undergraduates While Enrolled by Level of Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



Four-Year Institution



Public, Two-Year or Less Institution



For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institution

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 29. Number of Hours Worked Per Week While Enrolled by Level of Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Hours Worked	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** +++	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
0 Hours	43.0% (2,887,310)	43.9% (1,364,518)	42.3% (1,522,792)	42.7% (2,317,137)	43.6% (1,118,633)	41.9% (1,198,504)	46.6% (302,337)	47.6% (122,859)	46.0% (179,478)	43.5% (174,739)	42.1% (72,139)	44.4% (102,600)	41.2% (93,097)	44.9% (50,887)	37.5% (42,210)
1 to 10 Hours	8.8% (591,085)	8.6% (266,429)	9.0% (324,656)	9.2% (499,029)	8.7% (223,056)	9.6% (275,973)	6.9% (44,562)	6.2% (16,014)	7.3% (28,548)	5.5% (22,081)	6.9% (11,877)	4.4% (10,204)	11.3% (25,413)	13.7% (15,482)	8.8% (9,931)
11 to 20 Hours	18.3% (1,224,808)	17.0% (529,411)	19.3% (695,397)	18.3% (993,108)	17.2% (441,776)	19.3% (551,332)	15.1% (97,736)	13.4% (34,471)	16.2% (63,265)	20.0% (80,428)	18.2% (31,135)	21.3% (49,293)	23.7% (53,536)	19.4% (22,029)	28.0% (31,507)
21 to 30 Hours	11.1% (743,641)	11.5% (358,184)	10.7% (385,457)	11.3% (612,849)	11.7% (299,637)	10.9% (313,212)	10.6% (68,700)	11.7% (30,096)	9.9% (38,604)	10.5% (42,057)	11.2% (19,111)	9.9% (22,946)	8.9% (20,035)	8.2% (9,340)	9.5% (10,695)
31 or More Hours	18.8% (1,260,376)	19.0% (591,579)	18.6% (668,797)	18.6% (1,008,856)	18.9% (484,585)	18.3% (524,271)	20.8% (135,143)	21.1% (54,560)	20.6% (80,583)	20.6% (82,768)	21.6% (36,909)	19.9% (45,859)	14.9% (33,609)	13.7% (15,525)	16.1% (18,084)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total* +++	100.0% (5,600,837)	100.0% (2,367,653)	100.0% (3,233,184)	100.0% (4,530,986)	100.0% (1,932,598)	100.0% (2,598,388)	100.0% (441,129)	100.0% (154,802)	100.0% (286,327)	100.0% (416,424)	100.0% (191,901)	100.0% (224,523)	100.0% (212,298)	100.0% (88,352)	100.0% (123,946)
0 Hours	32.0% (1,794,984)	27.3% (647,092)	35.5% (1,147,892)	33.5% (1,516,346)	28.6% (551,979)	37.1% (964,367)	32.6% (143,939)	30.8% (47,727)	33.6% (96,212)	20.3% (84,347)	15.5% (29,660)	24.4% (54,687)	23.7% (50,352)	20.1% (17,726)	26.3% (32,626)
1 to 10 Hours	4.3% (240,172)	3.8% (89,730)	4.7% (150,442)	4.1% (185,939)	3.7% (72,057)	4.4% (113,882)	3.6% (15,889)	1.7% (2,704)	4.6% (13,185)	5.0% (20,900)	4.3% (8,250)	5.6% (12,650)	8.2% (17,444)	7.6% (6,719)	8.7% (10,725)
11 to 20 Hours	12.1% (675,302)	12.5% (296,495)	11.7% (378,807)	11.7% (528,158)	11.5% (222,956)	11.7% (305,202)	12.3% (54,307)	17.1% (26,531)	9.7% (27,776)	14.8% (61,601)	14.6% (27,929)	15.0% (33,672)	14.7% (31,236)	21.6% (19,079)	9.8% (12,157)
21 to 30 Hours	13.0% (728,492)	14.3% (338,229)	12.1% (390,263)	13.1% (592,816)	13.9% (269,077)	12.5% (323,739)	7.8% (34,337)	9.9% (15,337)	6.6% (19,000)	17.6% (73,198)	22.0% (42,259)	13.8% (30,939)	13.3% (28,141)	13.1% (11,556)	13.4% (16,585)
31 or More Hours	38.6% (2,161,887)	42.1% (996,107)	36.1% (1,165,780)	37.7% (1,707,727)	42.3% (816,529)	34.3% (891,198)	43.7% (192,657)	40.4% (62,503)	45.5% (130,154)	42.4% (176,378)	43.7% (83,803)	41.2% (92,575)	40.1% (85,125)	37.7% (33,272)	41.8% (51,853)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** +++ ---	100.0% (653,437)	100.0% (225,332)	100.0% (428,105)	100.0% (404,039)	100.0% (150,338)	100.0% (253,701)	100.0% (151,236)	100.0% (36,900)	100.0% (114,336)	100.0% (73,261)	100.0% (31,746)	100.0% (41,515)	100.0% (24,901)	100.0% (6,348)	100.0% (18,553)
Did Not Work	59.4% (388,252)	50.8% (114,382)	64.0% (273,870)	56.6% (228,494)	48.3% (72,546)	61.5% (155,948)	66.7% (100,871)	54.3% (20,045)	70.7% (80,826)	59.3% (43,454)	56.7% (18,013)	61.3% (25,441)	62.0% (15,433)	59.5% (3,778)	62.8% (11,655)
1 to 10 Hours	2.3% (15,325)	3.3% (7,510)	1.8% (7,815)	2.2% (9,052)	3.1% (4,698)	1.7% (4,354)	1.2% (1,883)	1.9% (699)	1.0% (1,184)	3.2% (2,345)	4.8% (1,512)	2.0% (833)	8.2% (2,045)	9.5% (601)	7.8% (1,444)
11 to 20 Hours	9.9% (64,510)	8.8% (19,840)	10.4% (44,670)	10.0% (40,403)	9.0% (13,494)	10.6% (26,909)	7.5% (11,406)	8.5% (3,152)	7.2% (8,254)	11.7% (8,604)	7.6% (2,407)	14.9% (6,197)	16.5% (4,097)	12.4% (787)	17.8% (3,310)
21 to 30 Hours	9.7% (63,385)	9.3% (20,874)	9.9% (42,511)	11.2% (45,084)	9.5% (14,241)	12.2% (30,843)	6.5% (9,865)	10.5% (3,868)	5.2% (5,997)	10.3% (7,566)	8.7% (2,753)	11.6% (4,813)	3.5% (870)	0.2% (12)	4.6% (858)
31 or More Hours	18.7% (121,965)	27.8% (62,726)	13.8% (59,239)	20.0% (81,006)	30.2% (45,359)	14.1% (35,647)	18.0% (27,211)	24.8% (9,136)	15.8% (18,075)	15.4% (11,292)	22.2% (7,061)	10.2% (4,231)	9.9% (2,456)	18.4% (1,170)	6.9% (1,286)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

--- Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. --- $p < .001$, -- $p < .01$, - $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 30. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Hours Worked Per Week, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Hours Worked	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Number of Hours Worked* + +**															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,707,220)	(3,110,121)	(3,597,099)	(5,430,979)	(2,567,687)	(2,863,292)	(648,478)	(258,000)	(390,478)	(402,073)	(171,171)	(230,902)	(225,690)	(113,263)	(112,427)
Received Aid	51.7%	51.1%	52.2%	49.3%	49.1%	49.4%	66.3%	64.8%	67.3%	65.3%	63.0%	67.0%	43.8%	46.4%	41.2%
	(3,468,360)	(1,588,953)	(1,879,407)	(2,676,739)	(1,261,294)	(1,415,445)	(430,182)	(167,249)	(262,933)	(262,493)	(107,824)	(154,669)	(98,946)	(52,586)	(46,360)
0 Hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,887,310)	(1,364,518)	(1,522,792)	(2,317,137)	(1,118,633)	(1,198,504)	(302,337)	(122,859)	(179,478)	(174,739)	(72,139)	(102,600)	(93,097)	(50,887)	(42,210)
Received Aid	56.3%	55.7%	56.8%	52.7%	53.0%	52.4%	74.6%	73.9%	75.1%	79.5%	75.5%	82.3%	42.4%	44.1%	40.3%
	(1,624,695)	(760,440)	(864,255)	(1,220,781)	(592,757)	(628,024)	(225,545)	(90,743)	(134,802)	(138,888)	(54,475)	(84,413)	(39,481)	(22,465)	(17,016)
1 to 10 Hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(591,085)	(266,429)	(324,656)	(499,029)	(223,056)	(275,973)	(44,562)	(16,014)	(28,548)	(22,081)	(11,877)	(10,204)	(25,413)	(15,482)	(9,931)
Received Aid	62.1%	61.5%	62.5%	60.4%	60.0%	60.8%	76.7%	80.0%	74.8%	71.7%	70.9%	72.7%	60.5%	57.3%	65.6%
	(366,870)	(163,901)	(202,969)	(301,491)	(133,812)	(167,679)	(34,161)	(12,810)	(21,351)	(15,837)	(8,415)	(7,422)	(15,381)	(8,864)	(6,517)
11 to 20 Hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,224,808)	(529,411)	(695,397)	(993,108)	(441,776)	(551,332)	(97,736)	(34,471)	(63,265)	(80,428)	(31,135)	(49,293)	(53,536)	(22,029)	(31,507)
Received Aid	54.0%	52.8%	55.0%	52.0%	51.6%	52.3%	72.9%	66.6%	76.4%	60.4%	57.1%	62.5%	47.3%	49.3%	45.9%
	(661,497)	(279,350)	(382,147)	(516,336)	(227,769)	(288,567)	(71,273)	(22,944)	(48,329)	(48,584)	(17,780)	(30,804)	(25,304)	(10,857)	(14,447)
21 to 30 Hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(743,641)	(358,184)	(385,457)	(612,849)	(299,637)	(313,212)	(68,700)	(30,096)	(38,604)	(42,057)	(19,111)	(22,946)	(20,035)	(9,340)	(10,695)
Received Aid	47.8%	47.7%	47.9%	45.4%	44.9%	45.8%	61.8%	62.3%	61.5%	61.1%	66.2%	56.9%	44.6%	49.5%	40.3%
	(355,277)	(170,680)	(184,597)	(278,155)	(134,661)	(143,494)	(42,483)	(18,739)	(23,744)	(25,712)	(12,661)	(13,051)	(8,927)	(4,619)	(4,308)
31 or More Hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,260,376)	(591,579)	(668,797)	(1,008,856)	(484,585)	(524,271)	(135,143)	(54,560)	(80,583)	(82,768)	(36,909)	(45,859)	(33,609)	(15,525)	(18,084)
Received Aid	36.5%	36.3%	36.7%	35.7%	35.6%	35.8%	42.0%	40.3%	43.1%	40.4%	39.3%	41.4%	29.3%	37.2%	22.5%
	(460,021)	(214,582)	(245,439)	(359,976)	(172,295)	(187,681)	(56,720)	(22,013)	(34,707)	(33,472)	(14,493)	(18,979)	(9,853)	(5,781)	(4,072)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

fall, 1992 who worked one to ten hours per week, 76.7% of African Americans but only 60.4% of whites received financial aid.

- **Figure 25** shows that 42.0% of African Americans and 36.5% of all undergraduates who worked more than thirty hours per week received financial aid.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

AGE

More than two-thirds (70.1%) of undergraduates who attended four-year institutions in fall, 1992 were between the ages of 18 and 23, compared with about one-half of undergraduates who attended less than four-year, for-profit institutions (54.1%) and public, two-year or less than two-year institutions (45.5%).

Table 31 shows that the distribution of African American undergraduates by age was comparable to the distribution of whites attending public, two-year and for-profit, less than four-year institutions.

- At four-year institutions, a smaller percentage of African Americans than of whites were between the ages of 20 and 23 (42.7% versus 47.1%).

AGE OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Figure 26 shows that, at four-year colleges and universities, the percentage of undergraduates who received financial aid declined as students' age rose.

- **Table 32** shows that the percentage of undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities who received financial aid ranged from 59.8% of those age 18 and 19 to 42.5% of those age 35 and older.
- The percentage of African Americans who received financial aid was higher than the percentage of whites for those age 18 and 19 (81.9% versus 56.1%), 20 to 23 (68.8% versus 47.6%), and 24 to 28 (61.9% versus 50.8%).
- But, the percentage of African Americans who received financial aid was comparable to the percentage of whites for those age 29 to 34 (45.8% versus 47.7%) and 35 and older (42.8% versus 41.9%).

At public, two-year and less than two-year institutions, the percentage of students who received financial aid was not related to students' age.

- **Table 33** shows that, among those enrolled at public, two-year institutions in fall, 1992, 43.6% of African Americans and 32.1% of whites age 18 and 19 received financial aid.
- Only 20.7% of African Americans and 23.2% of whites age 35 and older received financial aid.

PARENTS' EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

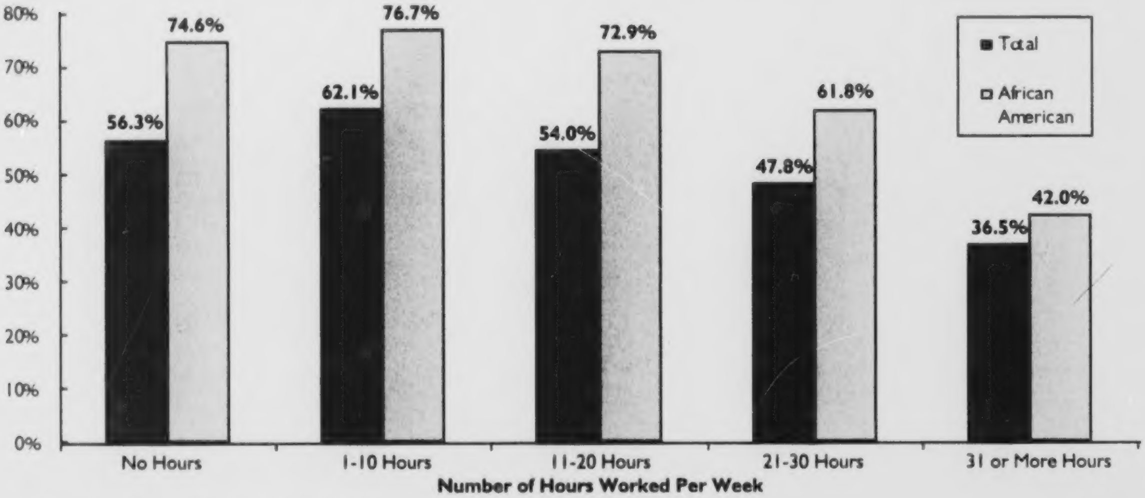
Figure 27 shows that the percentage of undergraduates who were first-generation college students was higher at less than four-year, for-profit institutions and public, two-year institutions than at four-year institutions. The percentage of undergraduates whose parents had no education beyond high school ranged from 62.8% of those at less than four-year, for-profit institutions to 50.0% of those at public, two-year institutions to 34.1% of those at four-year institutions.

At public, two-year institutions, comparable proportions of African Americans and whites were first-generation college students. At four-year and less than four-year, for-profit institutions, a higher share of African Americans than of whites were first-generation college students.

- **Table 34** shows that, among undergraduates attending four-year institutions, 43.5% of African Americans but only 31.8% of whites had parents with no education beyond high school.
- Among those at public, two-year institutions, 55.6% of African Americans and 48.1% of whites had parents with no postsecondary education.
- Of those at less than four-year, for-profit institutions, 67.6% of African Americans' and 58.6% of whites' parents had no postsecondary education.

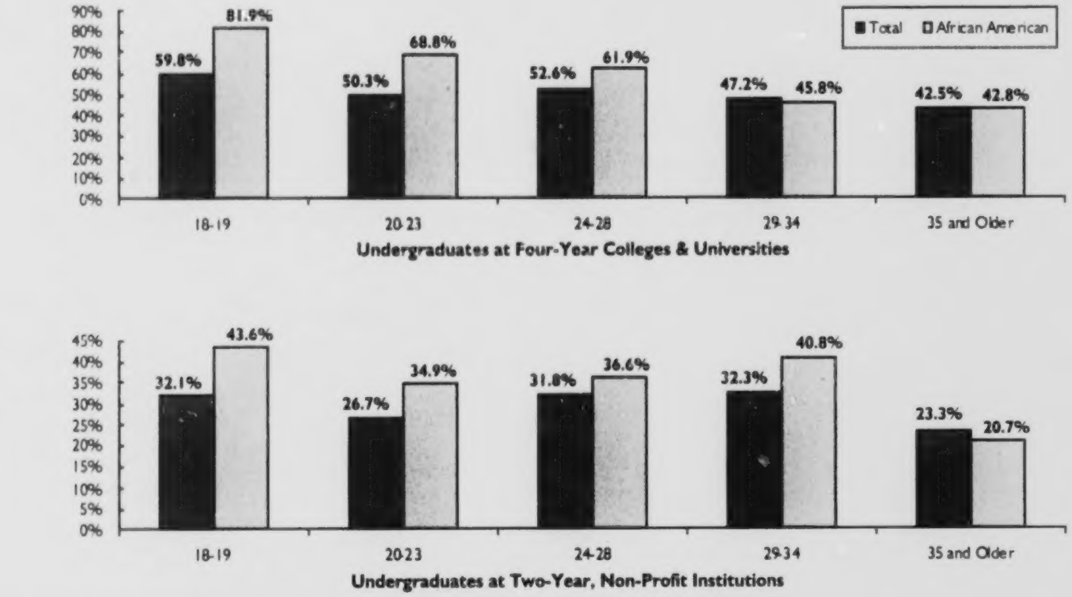
Figure 28 shows that, among undergraduates enrolled in four-year colleges and universities, a higher percentage of those whose parents had no more than high school education (54.5%) or some postsecondary

Figure 25. Percentage of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Number of Hours Worked Per Week: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Figure 26. Percentage of Undergraduates who Received Financial Aid by Age: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 31. Age of Undergraduates by Level of Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** + + + ~ ~	100.0% (6.663,968)	100.0% (3,094,854)	100.0% (3,569,114)	100.0% (5,403,344)	100.0% (2,557,447)	100.0% (2,845,897)	100.0% (639,125)	100.0% (255,189)	100.0% (383,936)	100.0% (398,437)	100.0% (169,993)	100.0% (228,444)	100.0% (223,062)	100.0% (112,225)	100.0% (110,837)
18 and 19	23.8% (1,584,904)	23.2% (718,122)	24.3% (866,782)	23.3% (1,256,780)	22.7% (580,906)	23.7% (675,874)	25.3% (161,551)	24.3% (62,062)	25.9% (99,489)	26.2% (104,469)	25.8% (43,852)	26.5% (60,617)	27.8% (62,104)	27.9% (31,302)	27.8% (30,802)
20 to 23	46.3% (3,087,667)	49.2% (1,523,936)	43.8% (1,563,731)	47.1% (2,546,618)	49.9% (1,276,181)	44.6% (1,270,437)	42.7% (272,670)	46.7% (119,120)	40.0% (153,550)	40.0% (159,292)	41.9% (71,217)	38.6% (88,075)	48.9% (109,087)	51.2% (57,418)	46.6% (51,669)
24 to 28	11.7% (779,208)	13.2% (408,373)	10.4% (370,835)	11.3% (610,666)	13.2% (338,000)	9.6% (272,666)	12.7% (81,342)	11.6% (29,573)	13.5% (51,769)	15.8% (63,151)	17.2% (29,244)	14.8% (33,907)	10.8% (24,049)	10.3% (11,556)	11.3% (12,493)
29 to 34	7.3% (487,664)	6.4% (197,026)	8.1% (290,638)	7.2% (389,189)	6.3% (160,245)	8.0% (228,944)	8.1% (51,525)	8.2% (20,884)	8.0% (30,641)	7.9% (31,372)	5.9% (10,073)	9.3% (21,299)	7.0% (15,578)	5.2% (5,824)	8.8% (9,754)
35 and older	10.9% (724,525)	8.0% (247,397)	13.4% (477,128)	11.1% (600,091)	7.9% (202,115)	14.0% (397,976)	11.3% (72,037)	9.2% (23,550)	12.6% (48,487)	10.1% (40,153)	9.2% (15,607)	10.7% (24,546)	5.5% (12,244)	5.5% (6,125)	5.5% (6,119)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total* + + +	100.0% (5,550,837)	100.0% (2,357,257)	100.0% (3,193,580)	100.0% (4,487,565)	100.0% (1,923,534)	100.0% (2,564,031)	100.0% (438,882)	100.0% (154,802)	100.0% (284,080)	100.0% (412,092)	100.0% (190,569)	100.0% (221,523)	100.0% (212,298)	100.0% (88,352)	100.0% (123,946)
18 and 19	19.2% (1,066,293)	21.0% (494,828)	17.9% (571,465)	19.4% (868,580)	20.8% (399,881)	18.3% (468,699)	14.0% (61,495)	14.3% (22,202)	13.8% (39,293)	27.4% (112,987)	31.1% (59,345)	24.2% (53,642)	10.9% (23,231)	15.2% (13,400)	7.9% (9,831)
20 to 23	26.3% (1,460,468)	30.9% (728,833)	22.9% (731,635)	25.6% (1,150,512)	30.2% (580,180)	22.2% (570,332)	24.8% (108,911)	32.1% (49,758)	20.8% (59,153)	30.3% (124,808)	30.9% (58,881)	29.8% (65,927)	35.9% (76,237)	45.3% (40,014)	29.2% (36,223)
24 to 28	16.4% (909,782)	17.0% (401,180)	15.9% (508,602)	15.9% (713,364)	16.9% (325,019)	15.1% (388,345)	21.0% (92,254)	19.4% (30,039)	21.9% (62,215)	12.4% (51,051)	14.4% (27,529)	10.6% (23,522)	25.0% (53,113)	21.0% (18,593)	27.9% (34,520)
29 to 34	13.4% (741,054)	11.1% (261,679)	15.0% (479,375)	13.4% (600,377)	11.2% (215,643)	15.0% (384,734)	15.5% (68,113)	11.6% (17,882)	17.7% (50,231)	13.5% (55,777)	14.2% (26,985)	13.0% (28,792)	7.9% (16,787)	1.3% (1,169)	12.6% (15,618)
35 and older	24.7% (1,373,240)	20.0% (470,737)	28.3% (902,503)	25.7% (1,154,732)	20.9% (402,811)	29.3% (751,921)	24.6% (108,109)	22.6% (34,921)	25.8% (73,188)	16.4% (67,469)	9.4% (17,829)	22.4% (49,640)	20.2% (42,930)	17.2% (15,176)	22.4% (27,754)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total + +	100.0% (646,599)	100.0% (223,319)	100.0% (423,280)	100.0% (399,251)	100.0% (148,918)	100.0% (250,333)	100.0% (150,074)	100.0% (36,416)	100.0% (113,658)	100.0% (72,969)	100.0% (31,637)	100.0% (41,332)	100.0% (24,305)	100.0% (6,348)	100.0% (17,957)
18 and 19	23.2% (150,207)	19.5% (43,647)	25.2% (106,560)	21.1% (84,395)	18.1% (26,907)	23.0% (57,488)	20.4% (30,623)	16.6% (6,045)	21.6% (24,578)	41.1% (29,989)	33.3% (10,527)	47.1% (19,462)	21.4% (5,200)	2.6% (168)	28.0% (5,032)
20 to 23	30.9% (199,699)	30.4% (67,922)	31.1% (131,777)	31.0% (123,834)	30.3% (45,081)	31.5% (78,753)	33.9% (50,883)	33.5% (12,202)	34.0% (38,681)	28.1% (20,497)	31.3% (9,917)	25.6% (10,580)	18.5% (4,485)	11.4% (722)	21.0% (3,763)
24 to 28	17.4% (112,692)	16.9% (37,731)	17.7% (74,961)	18.0% (71,954)	17.7% (26,369)	18.2% (45,585)	17.4% (26,187)	15.6% (5,696)	18.0% (20,491)	12.8% (9,371)	10.0% (3,157)	15.0% (6,214)	21.3% (5,180)	39.5% (2,509)	14.9% (2,671)
29 to 34	12.8% (82,504)	14.5% (32,492)	11.8% (50,012)	13.5% (53,773)	15.1% (22,503)	12.5% (31,270)	12.8% (19,270)	14.6% (5,308)	12.3% (13,962)	7.7% (5,605)	10.4% (3,285)	5.6% (2,320)	15.9% (3,856)	22.0% (1,396)	13.7% (2,460)
35 and older	15.7% (101,497)	18.6% (41,527)	14.2% (59,970)	16.4% (65,295)	18.8% (28,058)	14.9% (37,237)	15.4% (23,111)	19.7% (7,165)	14.0% (15,946)	10.3% (7,507)	15.0% (4,751)	6.7% (2,756)	23.0% (5,584)	24.5% (1,553)	22.4% (4,031)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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Table 32. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Age, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Age* + + + ~**															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,663,968)	(3,094,854)	(3,569,114)	(5,403,344)	(2,557,447)	(2,845,897)	(639,125)	(255,189)	(383,936)	(398,437)	(169,993)	(228,444)	(223,062)	(112,225)	(110,837)
Received Aid	51.8%	51.1%	52.3%	49.3%	49.2%	49.5%	66.5%	65.0%	67.5%	65.2%	63.0%	66.8%	44.2%	46.6%	41.7%
	(3,448,823)	(1,582,645)	(1,866,178)	(2,665,707)	(1,257,446)	(1,408,261)	(424,774)	(165,765)	(259,009)	(259,822)	(107,131)	(152,691)	(98,520)	(52,303)	(46,217)
18 and 19	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,584,904)	(718,122)	(866,782)	(1,256,780)	(580,906)	(675,874)	(161,551)	(62,062)	(99,489)	(104,469)	(43,852)	(60,617)	(62,104)	(31,302)	(30,802)
Received Aid	59.8%	58.3%	61.0%	56.1%	56.0%	56.2%	81.9%	75.8%	85.8%	76.5%	72.5%	79.4%	48.2%	47.3%	49.2%
	(947,266)	(418,929)	(528,337)	(705,034)	(325,316)	(379,718)	(132,342)	(47,015)	(85,327)	(79,926)	(31,786)	(48,140)	(29,964)	(14,812)	(15,152)
20 to 23	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(3,087,667)	(1,523,936)	(1,563,731)	(2,546,618)	(1,276,181)	(1,270,437)	(272,670)	(119,120)	(153,550)	(159,292)	(71,217)	(88,075)	(109,087)	(57,418)	(51,669)
Received Aid	50.3%	49.3%	51.4%	47.6%	46.8%	48.5%	68.8%	67.5%	69.8%	64.5%	62.7%	66.0%	46.3%	48.8%	43.5%
	(1,554,001)	(750,593)	(803,408)	(1,213,071)	(597,507)	(615,564)	(187,638)	(80,415)	(107,223)	(102,790)	(44,660)	(58,130)	(50,502)	(28,011)	(22,491)
24 to 28	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(779,208)	(408,373)	(370,835)	(610,666)	(338,000)	(272,666)	(81,342)	(29,573)	(51,769)	(63,151)	(29,244)	(33,907)	(24,049)	(11,556)	(12,493)
Received Aid	52.6%	52.6%	52.6%	50.8%	50.6%	51.1%	61.9%	66.8%	59.1%	63.0%	63.2%	62.9%	39.3%	48.0%	31.2%
	(409,876)	(214,812)	(195,064)	(310,265)	(171,028)	(139,237)	(50,351)	(19,756)	(30,595)	(39,809)	(18,477)	(21,332)	(9,451)	(5,551)	(3,900)
29 to 34	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(487,664)	(197,026)	(290,638)	(389,189)	(160,245)	(228,944)	(51,525)	(20,884)	(30,641)	(31,372)	(10,073)	(21,299)	(15,578)	(5,824)	(9,754)
Received Aid	47.2%	45.9%	48.0%	47.7%	46.1%	48.9%	45.8%	41.9%	48.5%	48.4%	56.1%	44.7%	34.7%	35.6%	34.3%
	(229,981)	(90,360)	(139,621)	(185,777)	(73,891)	(111,886)	(23,614)	(8,748)	(14,866)	(15,177)	(5,650)	(9,527)	(5,413)	(2,071)	(3,342)
35 and older	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(724,525)	(247,397)	(477,128)	(600,091)	(202,115)	(397,976)	(72,037)	(23,550)	(48,487)	(40,153)	(15,607)	(24,546)	(12,244)	(6,125)	(6,119)
Received Aid	42.5%	43.6%	41.9%	41.9%	44.4%	40.7%	42.8%	41.7%	43.3%	55.1%	42.0%	63.4%	26.1%	30.3%	21.8%
	(307,699)	(107,951)	(199,748)	(251,560)	(89,704)	(161,856)	(30,829)	(9,831)	(20,998)	(22,120)	(6,558)	(15,562)	(3,190)	(1,858)	(1,332)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 33. Distribution of Undergraduates at Public, Two-Year and Less than Two-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Age: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Age + + +															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,550,837)	(2,357,257)	(3,193,580)	(4,487,565)	(1,923,534)	(2,564,031)	(438,882)	(154,802)	(284,080)	(412,092)	(190,569)	(221,523)	(212,298)	(88,352)	(123,946)
Received Aid	28.5%	25.2%	30.9%	28.2%	25.2%	30.4%	33.9%	23.8%	39.4%	27.0%	24.0%	29.6%	26.7%	30.6%	23.9%
	(1,580,572)	(594,959)	(985,613)	(1,264,054)	(485,422)	(778,632)	(148,699)	(36,805)	(111,894)	(111,132)	(45,670)	(65,462)	(56,687)	(27,062)	(29,625)
18 and 19	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,066,293)	(494,828)	(571,465)	(868,580)	(399,881)	(468,699)	(61,495)	(22,202)	(39,293)	(112,987)	(59,345)	(53,642)	(23,231)	(13,400)	(9,831)
Received Aid	32.1%	28.3%	35.4%	32.1%	28.8%	34.9%	43.6%	38.9%	46.3%	29.1%	23.2%	35.8%	17.5%	18.3%	16.3%
	(342,390)	(140,063)	(202,327)	(278,590)	(115,228)	(163,362)	(26,821)	(8,638)	(18,183)	(32,922)	(13,739)	(19,183)	(4,057)	(2,458)	(1,599)
20 to 23	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,460,468)	(728,833)	(731,635)	(1,150,512)	(580,180)	(570,332)	(108,911)	(49,758)	(59,153)	(124,808)	(58,881)	(65,927)	(76,237)	(40,014)	(36,223)
Received Aid	26.7%	22.1%	31.2%	26.0%	22.0%	30.1%	34.9%	15.2%	51.4%	26.0%	28.4%	23.8%	26.9%	24.0%	30.1%
	(389,766)	(161,304)	(228,462)	(298,869)	(127,423)	(171,446)	(37,975)	(7,550)	(30,425)	(32,432)	(16,740)	(15,692)	(20,490)	(9,591)	(10,899)
24 to 28	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(909,782)	(401,180)	(508,602)	(713,364)	(325,019)	(388,345)	(92,254)	(30,039)	(62,215)	(51,051)	(27,529)	(23,522)	(53,113)	(18,593)	(34,520)
Received Aid	31.8%	32.0%	31.7%	31.7%	32.2%	31.2%	36.6%	24.7%	42.3%	25.8%	21.8%	30.5%	31.5%	55.2%	18.7%
	(289,576)	(128,423)	(161,153)	(225,933)	(104,749)	(121,184)	(33,742)	(7,410)	(26,332)	(13,188)	(6,009)	(7,179)	(16,713)	(10,255)	(6,458)
29 to 34	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(741,054)	(261,679)	(479,375)	(600,377)	(215,643)	(384,734)	(68,113)	(17,882)	(50,231)	(55,777)	(26,985)	(28,792)	(16,787)	(1,169)	(15,618)
Received Aid	32.3%	25.8%	35.8%	32.1%	24.6%	36.3%	40.8%	44.5%	39.5%	27.7%	22.4%	32.6%	18.7%	40.2%	17.1%
	(239,159)	(67,505)	(171,654)	(192,786)	(53,024)	(139,762)	(27,779)	(7,954)	(19,825)	(15,449)	(6,057)	(9,392)	(3,145)	(470)	(2,675)
35 and older	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,373,240)	(470,737)	(902,503)	(1,154,732)	(402,811)	(751,921)	(108,109)	(34,921)	(73,188)	(67,469)	(17,829)	(49,640)	(42,930)	(15,176)	(27,754)
Received Aid	23.3%	20.7%	24.6%	23.2%	21.1%	24.3%	20.7%	15.0%	23.4%	25.4%	17.5%	28.2%	28.6%	28.3%	28.8%
	(319,681)	(97,664)	(222,017)	(267,876)	(84,998)	(182,878)	(22,382)	(5,253)	(17,129)	(17,141)	(3,125)	(14,016)	(12,282)	(4,288)	(7,994)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

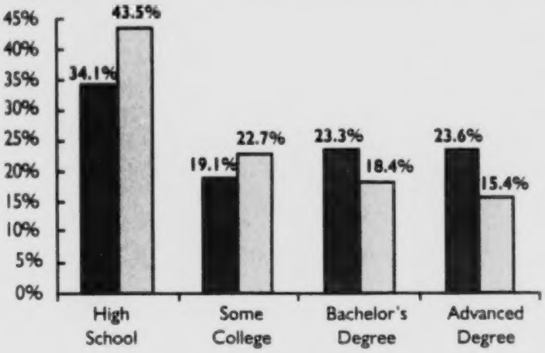
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

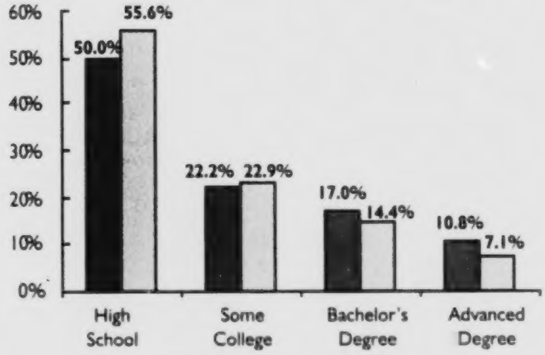
Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

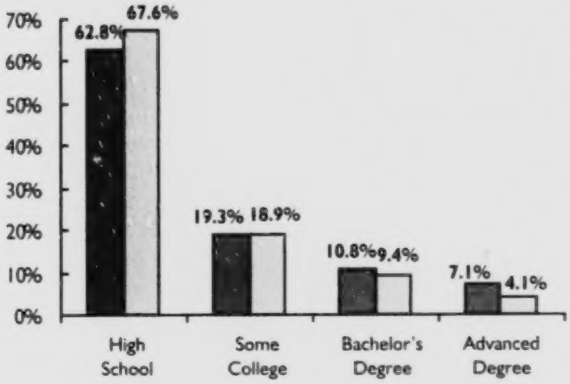
Figure 27. Distribution of Undergraduates by Highest Level of Education Attained by their Parents and Type of Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



Four-Year Institutions



Public, Two-Year Institutions



For Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 34. Distribution of Undergraduates by Highest Level of Education Attained by their Parents, and Student Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Parents' Education	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total *** + + + ~~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,442,823)	(2,527,697)	(2,915,126)	(4,408,423)	(2,085,566)	(2,322,857)	(502,314)	(200,462)	(301,852)	(320,856)	(135,998)	(184,858)	(211,230)	(105,671)	(105,559)
No More than H. S.	34.1%	32.2%	35.7%	31.8%	30.5%	33.1%	43.5%	41.4%	44.9%	51.8%	50.4%	52.8%	31.4%	26.5%	36.3%
	(1,853,984)	(814,721)	(1,039,263)	(1,403,032)	(635,122)	(767,910)	(218,381)	(82,999)	(135,382)	(166,225)	(68,596)	(97,629)	(66,346)	(28,004)	(38,342)
Some College	19.1%	17.6%	20.4%	19.0%	17.9%	20.1%	22.7%	19.6%	24.8%	17.2%	13.9%	19.6%	14.0%	12.8%	15.3%
	(1,037,614)	(444,328)	(593,286)	(838,896)	(372,607)	(466,289)	(113,983)	(39,240)	(74,743)	(55,087)	(18,947)	(36,140)	(29,648)	(13,534)	(16,114)
Bachelor's Degree	23.3%	25.1%	21.8%	24.4%	25.9%	23.0%	18.4%	20.9%	16.7%	15.8%	16.6%	15.2%	24.3%	28.5%	20.1%
	(1,269,327)	(634,312)	(635,015)	(1,074,960)	(539,704)	(535,256)	(92,386)	(41,932)	(50,454)	(50,696)	(22,558)	(28,138)	(51,285)	(30,118)	(21,167)
Advanced Degree	23.6%	25.1%	22.2%	24.8%	25.8%	23.8%	15.4%	18.1%	13.7%	15.2%	19.0%	12.4%	30.3%	32.2%	28.4%
	(1,281,898)	(634,336)	(647,562)	(1,091,535)	(538,133)	(553,402)	(77,564)	(36,291)	(41,273)	(48,848)	(25,897)	(22,951)	(63,951)	(34,015)	(29,936)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total* + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(4,512,161)	(1,932,825)	(2,579,336)	(3,581,644)	(1,554,092)	(2,027,552)	(364,856)	(126,211)	(238,645)	(381,852)	(178,631)	(203,221)	(183,809)	(73,891)	(109,918)
No More than H. S.	50.0%	45.8%	53.1%	48.1%	43.5%	51.5%	55.6%	52.8%	57.1%	62.8%	62.0%	63.5%	49.5%	42.6%	54.2%
	(2,254,676)	(884,926)	(1,369,750)	(1,721,073)	(676,123)	(1,044,950)	(202,789)	(66,637)	(136,152)	(239,783)	(110,683)	(129,100)	(91,031)	(31,483)	(59,548)
Some College	22.2%	21.8%	22.6%	22.5%	22.4%	22.6%	22.9%	22.1%	23.4%	19.8%	16.6%	22.7%	20.4%	22.1%	19.2%
	(1,003,268)	(421,430)	(581,838)	(806,518)	(347,637)	(458,881)	(83,671)	(27,873)	(55,798)	(75,630)	(29,579)	(46,051)	(37,449)	(16,341)	(21,108)
Bachelor's Degree	17.0%	20.5%	14.3%	17.5%	21.1%	14.6%	14.4%	14.3%	14.5%	12.6%	16.3%	9.3%	21.6%	27.6%	17.5%
	(765,311)	(395,651)	(369,660)	(625,002)	(328,064)	(296,938)	(52,631)	(18,056)	(34,575)	(48,022)	(29,109)	(18,913)	(39,656)	(20,422)	(19,234)
Advanced Degree	10.8%	11.9%	10.0%	12.0%	13.0%	11.2%	7.1%	10.8%	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.5%	8.5%	7.6%	9.1%
	(488,906)	(230,818)	(258,088)	(429,051)	(202,268)	(226,783)	(25,765)	(13,645)	(12,120)	(18,417)	(9,260)	(9,157)	(15,673)	(5,645)	(10,028)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(450,347)	(159,189)	(291,158)	(277,072)	(108,057)	(169,015)	(98,697)	(23,623)	(75,074)	(56,715)	(22,560)	(34,155)	(17,863)	(4,949)	(12,914)
No More than H. S.	62.8%	58.8%	65.1%	58.6%	56.4%	60.1%	67.6%	61.6%	69.5%	72.2%	68.5%	74.6%	72.1%	52.5%	79.7%
	(282,981)	(93,577)	(189,404)	(162,485)	(60,990)	(101,495)	(66,691)	(14,543)	(52,148)	(40,920)	(15,448)	(25,472)	(12,885)	(2,596)	(10,289)
Some College	19.3%	19.2%	19.4%	21.1%	19.4%	22.2%	18.9%	22.1%	17.9%	14.4%	13.0%	15.4%	8.6%	27.0%	1.5%
	(86,986)	(30,508)	(56,478)	(58,585)	(21,017)	(37,569)	(18,695)	(5,232)	(13,463)	(8,175)	(2,925)	(5,250)	(1,530)	(1,334)	(196)
Bachelor's Degree	10.8%	12.4%	9.9%	11.5%	12.8%	10.7%	9.4%	11.6%	8.7%	9.7%	13.0%	7.5%	11.1%	4.2%	13.7%
	(48,586)	(19,732)	(28,854)	(31,875)	(13,839)	(18,036)	(9,239)	(2,743)	(6,496)	(5,494)	(2,940)	(2,554)	(1,978)	(210)	(1,768)
Advanced Degree	7.1%	9.7%	5.6%	8.7%	11.3%	7.0%	4.1%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	5.5%	2.6%	8.2%	16.3%	5.1%
	(31,794)	(15,372)	(16,422)	(24,126)	(12,211)	(11,915)	(4,072)	(1,105)	(2,967)	(2,126)	(1,247)	(879)	(1,470)	(809)	(661)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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education (54.0%) than of those whose parents had completed a bachelor's degree (44.7%) or an advanced degree (40.8%) received financial aid.

- In contrast to the overall trend for undergraduates at four-year institutions, the percentage of African Americans who received financial aid was comparable for those whose parents had no postsecondary education (65.3%) and those whose parents' highest level of education was a bachelor's degree (63.1%).

Regardless of their parents' level of education, a higher percentage of African American than of white undergraduates attending four-year institutions received financial aid.

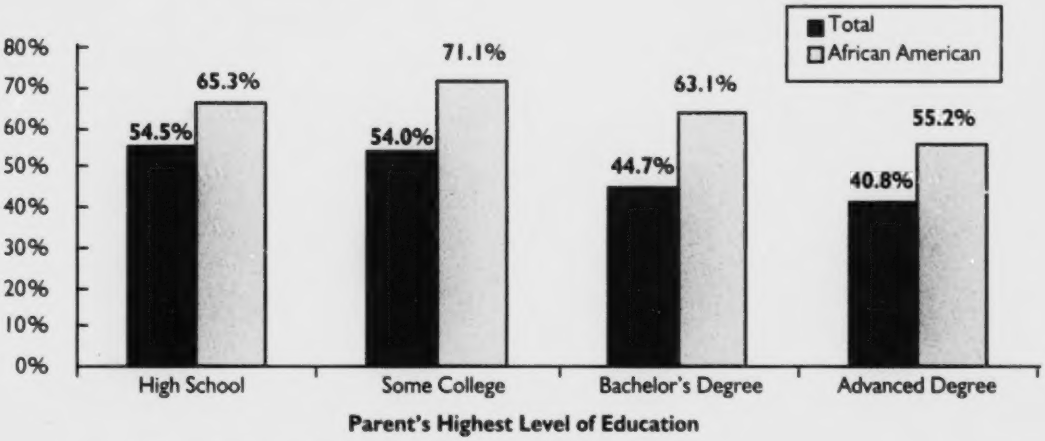
- **Table 35** shows that two-thirds (65.3%) of African Americans whose parents had no education beyond high school received financial aid, compared with one-half (51.9%) of their white counterparts.
- Among undergraduates whose parents earned advanced degrees, 55.2% of African Americans and 40.0% of whites received financial aid.

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

Regardless of race, educational aspirations were higher for undergraduates enrolled at four-year institutions than for undergraduates enrolled at public, two-year and for-profit, less than four-year institutions. **Table 36** shows that 78.2% of undergraduates enrolled at four-year institutions expected to complete at least a bachelor's degree, compared with 64.3% of those enrolled in public, two-year or less than two-year institutions, and 34.0% of those enrolled in for-profit, less than four-year institutions.

On average, African Americans' educational expectations were higher than whites' regardless of type of institution attended.

Figure 28. Distribution of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Institutions who Received Financial Aid by Highest Level of Education Attained by their Parents: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 35. Distribution of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Highest Level of Education Attained by their Parents, and Student Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Parents' Education	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Highest Level of Education* + + + ~**															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(5,442,823)	(2,527,697)	(2,915,126)	(4,408,423)	(2,085,566)	(2,322,857)	(502,314)	(200,462)	(301,852)	(320,856)	(135,998)	(184,858)	(211,230)	(105,671)	(105,559)
Received Aid	48.9%	48.0%	49.7%	46.6%	46.1%	47.0%	64.7%	62.5%	66.1%	59.1%	56.2%	61.2%	44.7%	47.3%	42.1%
	(2,661,668)	(1,212,623)	(1,449,045)	(2,052,843)	(960,881)	(1,091,962)	(324,853)	(125,277)	(199,576)	(189,520)	(76,465)	(113,055)	(94,452)	(50,000)	(44,452)
No More than H. S.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,853,984)	(814,721)	(1,039,263)	(1,403,032)	(635,122)	(767,910)	(218,381)	(82,999)	(135,382)	(166,225)	(68,596)	(97,629)	(66,346)	(28,004)	(38,342)
Received Aid	54.5%	53.0%	55.7%	51.9%	50.8%	52.8%	65.3%	62.0%	67.4%	66.0%	64.0%	67.4%	45.8%	50.1%	42.6%
	(1,010,523)	(432,015)	(578,508)	(727,780)	(322,644)	(405,136)	(142,687)	(51,431)	(91,256)	(109,677)	(43,912)	(65,765)	(30,379)	(14,028)	(16,351)
Some College	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,037,614)	(444,328)	(593,286)	(838,896)	(372,607)	(466,289)	(113,983)	(39,240)	(74,743)	(55,087)	(18,947)	(36,140)	(29,648)	(13,534)	(16,114)
Received Aid	54.0%	53.5%	54.4%	51.2%	50.8%	51.6%	71.1%	73.2%	70.0%	59.0%	59.5%	58.7%	58.1%	63.6%	53.4%
	(560,547)	(237,726)	(322,821)	(429,769)	(189,118)	(240,651)	(81,085)	(28,743)	(52,342)	(32,480)	(11,264)	(21,216)	(17,213)	(8,601)	(8,612)
Bachelor's Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,269,327)	(634,312)	(635,015)	(1,074,960)	(539,704)	(535,256)	(92,386)	(41,932)	(50,454)	(50,696)	(22,558)	(28,138)	(51,285)	(30,118)	(21,167)
Received Aid	44.7%	44.7%	44.7%	42.6%	43.4%	41.9%	63.1%	59.1%	66.4%	54.7%	47.4%	60.6%	45.9%	46.6%	45.0%
	(567,988)	(283,852)	(284,136)	(458,415)	(234,360)	(224,055)	(58,285)	(24,770)	(33,515)	(27,748)	(10,702)	(17,046)	(23,540)	(14,020)	(9,520)
Advanced Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,281,898)	(634,336)	(647,562)	(1,091,535)	(538,133)	(553,402)	(77,564)	(36,291)	(41,273)	(48,848)	(25,897)	(22,951)	(63,951)	(34,015)	(29,936)
Received Aid	40.8%	40.8%	40.7%	40.0%	39.9%	40.1%	55.2%	56.0%	54.4%	40.2%	40.9%	39.3%	36.5%	39.3%	33.3%
	(522,610)	(259,030)	(263,580)	(436,879)	(214,759)	(222,120)	(42,796)	(20,333)	(22,463)	(19,615)	(10,587)	(9,028)	(23,320)	(13,351)	(9,969)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 36. Highest Degree Expected Among Undergraduates by Institutional Level, and Student Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Highest Degree	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** +++ ~~~	100.0% (6,707,220)	100.0% (3,110,121)	100.0% (3,597,099)	100.0% (5,430,979)	100.0% (2,567,687)	100.0% (2,863,292)	100.0% (648,478)	100.0% (258,000)	100.0% (390,478)	100.0% (402,073)	100.0% (171,171)	100.0% (230,902)	100.0% (225,690)	100.0% (113,263)	100.0% (112,427)
Missing or Don't Know	20.8% (1,394,760)	20.9% (649,067)	20.7% (745,693)	21.3% (1,157,307)	21.5% (551,119)	21.2% (606,188)	22.1% (143,548)	22.3% (57,488)	22.0% (86,060)	19.9% (80,061)	19.6% (33,483)	20.2% (46,578)	6.1% (13,844)	6.2% (6,977)	6.1% (6,867)
Certificate or Other Formal Award	0.4% (24,695)	0.4% (11,272)	0.4% (13,423)	0.4% (21,100)	0.4% (9,669)	0.4% (11,431)	0.1% (535)	0.2% (535)	0.0% -	0.6% (2,264)	0.6% (1,068)	0.5% (1,196)	0.4% (796)	0.0% -	0.7% (796)
Associate's Degree	0.6% (43,087)	0.5% (16,659)	0.7% (26,428)	0.6% (32,990)	0.4% (10,718)	0.8% (22,272)	0.8% (5,123)	1.6% (4,054)	0.3% (1,069)	1.2% (4,682)	1.0% (1,689)	1.3% (2,993)	0.1% (292)	0.2% (198)	0.1% (94)
Bachelor's Degree	16.9% (1,134,428)	18.0% (561,180)	15.9% (573,248)	17.7% (959,268)	18.7% (479,226)	16.8% (480,042)	12.2% (78,797)	13.0% (33,606)	11.6% (45,191)	15.9% (64,113)	17.6% (30,041)	14.8% (34,072)	14.3% (32,250)	16.2% (18,307)	12.4% (13,943)
Master's Degree	41.2% (2,762,568)	39.2% (1,218,625)	42.9% (1,543,943)	41.2% (2,237,598)	39.1% (1,003,652)	43.1% (1,233,946)	39.4% (255,769)	38.1% (98,419)	40.3% (157,350)	39.6% (159,398)	36.8% (63,072)	41.7% (96,326)	48.7% (109,803)	47.2% (53,482)	50.1% (56,321)
Doctorate	15.4% (1,033,612)	16.2% (503,574)	14.7% (530,038)	14.6% (794,385)	15.5% (397,749)	13.9% (396,636)	19.2% (124,590)	20.1% (51,817)	18.6% (72,773)	16.6% (66,562)	17.3% (29,550)	16.0% (37,012)	21.3% (48,075)	21.6% (24,458)	21.0% (23,617)
First Professional	4.7% (314,070)	4.8% (149,744)	4.6% (164,326)	4.2% (228,331)	4.5% (115,554)	3.9% (112,777)	6.2% (40,116)	4.7% (12,081)	7.2% (28,035)	6.2% (24,993)	7.2% (12,268)	5.5% (12,725)	9.1% (20,630)	8.7% (9,841)	9.6% (10,789)
Attended Two-Year or Less than Two-Year Public Institutions															
Total*** +	100.0% (5,600,837)	100.0% (2,367,653)	100.0% (3,233,184)	100.0% (4,530,986)	100.0% (1,932,598)	100.0% (2,598,388)	100.0% (441,129)	100.0% (154,802)	100.0% (286,327)	100.0% (416,424)	100.0% (191,901)	100.0% (224,523)	100.0% (212,298)	100.0% (88,352)	100.0% (123,946)
Missing or Don't Know	21.9% (1,228,634)	20.0% (474,065)	23.3% (754,569)	24.2% (1,094,242)	22.1% (426,758)	25.7% (667,484)	15.6% (68,948)	15.8% (24,429)	15.5% (44,519)	11.3% (46,903)	8.0% (15,364)	14.0% (31,539)	8.7% (18,541)	8.5% (7,514)	8.9% (11,027)
Certificate or Other Formal Award	3.1% (173,170)	2.9% (69,435)	3.2% (103,735)	3.1% (140,821)	3.1% (59,001)	3.1% (81,820)	2.2% (9,706)	0.0% -	3.4% (9,706)	4.5% (18,864)	4.6% (8,815)	4.5% (10,049)	1.8% (3,779)	1.8% (1,619)	1.7% (2,160)
Associate's Degree	10.6% (594,645)	10.0% (237,911)	11.0% (356,734)	11.0% (500,278)	10.7% (206,966)	11.3% (293,312)	9.1% (40,346)	9.9% (15,317)	8.7% (25,029)	8.2% (34,150)	5.1% (9,706)	10.9% (24,444)	9.4% (19,871)	6.7% (5,922)	11.3% (13,949)
Bachelor's Degree	31.8% (1,781,389)	32.4% (766,569)	31.4% (1,014,820)	31.4% (1,424,660)	31.7% (612,780)	31.2% (811,880)	28.7% (126,671)	25.3% (39,123)	30.6% (87,548)	35.3% (147,012)	37.5% (72,029)	33.4% (74,983)	39.1% (83,046)	48.3% (42,637)	32.6% (40,409)
Master's Degree	24.8% (1,390,791)	25.9% (614,184)	24.0% (776,607)	23.7% (1,073,720)	24.6% (475,381)	23.0% (598,339)	29.2% (128,721)	34.7% (53,706)	26.2% (75,015)	29.8% (124,184)	32.2% (61,744)	27.8% (62,440)	30.2% (64,166)	26.4% (23,353)	32.9% (40,813)
Doctorate	5.7% (320,817)	6.7% (158,876)	5.0% (161,941)	4.7% (214,812)	6.1% (118,530)	3.7% (96,282)	12.3% (54,133)	12.3% (19,024)	12.3% (35,109)	7.4% (30,638)	7.5% (14,397)	7.2% (16,241)	10.0% (21,234)	7.8% (6,925)	11.5% (14,309)
First Professional	2.0% (111,391)	2.0% (46,613)	2.0% (64,778)	1.8% (82,453)	1.7% (33,182)	1.9% (49,271)	2.9% (12,604)	2.1% (3,203)	3.3% (9,401)	3.5% (14,673)	5.1% (9,846)	2.1% (4,827)	0.8% (1,661)	0.4% (382)	1.0% (1,279)
Attended For-Profit, Less than Four-Year Institutions															
Total*** +++ ~~~	100.0% (653,437)	100.0% (225,332)	100.0% (428,105)	100.0% (404,039)	100.0% (150,338)	100.0% (253,701)	100.0% (151,236)	100.0% (36,900)	100.0% (114,336)	100.0% (73,261)	100.0% (31,746)	100.0% (41,515)	100.0% (24,901)	100.0% (6,348)	100.0% (18,553)
Missing or Don't Know	37.8% (247,017)	35.4% (79,872)	39.0% (167,145)	41.3% (166,886)	37.6% (56,453)	43.5% (110,433)	36.3% (54,917)	36.1% (13,328)	36.4% (41,589)	26.2% (19,200)	25.2% (8,001)	27.0% (11,199)	24.2% (6,014)	32.9% (2,090)	21.2% (3,924)
Certificate or Other Formal Award	19.1% (124,963)	14.9% (33,545)	21.4% (91,418)	19.8% (80,141)	14.6% (22,009)	22.9% (58,132)	17.2% (26,043)	16.7% (6,168)	17.4% (19,875)	15.8% (11,550)	15.0% (4,770)	16.3% (6,780)	29.0% (7,229)	9.4% (598)	35.7% (6,631)
Associate's Degree	9.0% (58,838)	9.7% (21,924)	8.6% (36,914)	8.1% (32,818)	10.1% (15,215)	6.9% (17,603)	7.2% (10,844)	4.3% (1,578)	8.1% (9,266)	15.5% (11,366)	12.7% (4,041)	17.6% (7,325)	15.3% (3,810)	17.2% (1,090)	14.7% (2,720)
Bachelor's Degree	20.9% (136,839)	21.4% (48,185)	20.7% (88,654)	19.7% (79,668)	21.3% (32,045)	18.8% (47,623)	21.1% (31,849)	17.9% (6,602)	22.1% (25,247)	28.6% (20,920)	27.7% (8,797)	29.2% (12,123)	17.7% (4,402)	11.7% (741)	19.7% (3,661)
Master's Degree	8.9% (58,311)	13.6% (30,536)	6.5% (27,775)	7.8% (31,339)	12.7% (19,051)	4.8% (12,288)	11.9% (17,989)	17.0% (6,266)	10.3% (11,723)	9.6% (7,056)	13.9% (4,397)	6.4% (2,659)	7.7% (1,927)	12.9% (822)	6.0% (1,105)
Doctorate	2.5% (16,387)	4.1% (9,261)	1.7% (7,126)	1.8% (7,281)	2.7% (4,121)	1.2% (3,160)	3.8% (5,754)	7.5% (2,752)	2.6% (3,002)	3.2% (2,345)	4.4% (1,381)	2.3% (964)	4.0% (1,007)	15.9% (1,007)	0.0% -
First Professional	1.7% (11,082)	0.9% (2,009)	2.1% (9,073)	1.5% (5,906)	1.0% (1,444)	1.8% (4,462)	2.5% (3,840)	0.6% (206)	3.2% (3,634)	1.1% (824)	1.1% (359)	1.1% (465)	2.1% (512)	0.0% -	2.8% (512)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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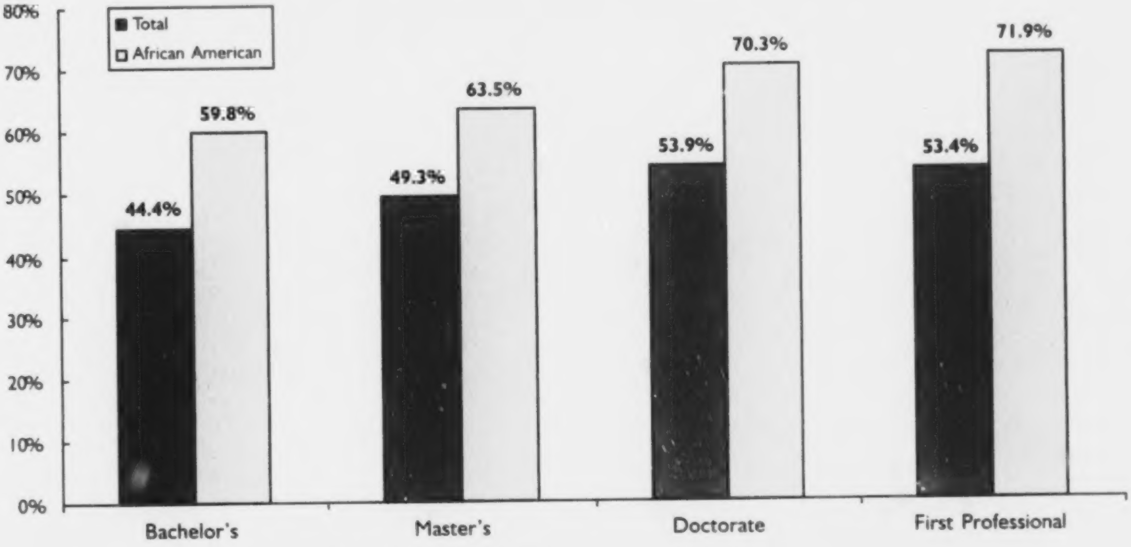
- **Table 36** shows that 64.8% of African Americans and 60.0% of whites who were attending four-year institutions in fall, 1992 expected to obtain more than a bachelor's degree.
- Among those attending public, two-year institutions, 73.1% of African Americans and 61.6% of whites expected to earn at least a bachelor's degree.

Figure 29 shows that, regardless of the highest degree expected, a higher percentage of African Americans than of all undergraduates enrolled in four-year colleges and universities in fall, 1992 received financial aid.

- **Table 37** shows that, among those at four-year institutions in fall, 1992 who expected to earn only a bachelor's degree, 59.8% of African Americans and 42.7% of whites received financial aid.
- Among those who expected to earn doctorates, 70.3% of African Americans but only 50.8% of whites received financial aid.

Figure 29. Percentage of Undergraduates Attending Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Highest Degree Expected to Earn: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 37. Percentage of Undergraduates at Four-Year Colleges and Universities who Received Financial Aid by Highest Degree Expect to Earn, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Highest Degree	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage who Received Financial Aid by Highest Degree Expect to Earn* +++ ~~**															
Bachelor's Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,134,428)	(561,180)	(573,248)	(959,268)	(479,226)	(480,042)	(78,797)	(33,606)	(45,191)	(64,113)	(30,041)	(34,072)	(32,250)	(18,307)	(13,943)
Received Aid	44.4%	44.2%	44.5%	42.7%	42.6%	42.9%	59.8%	60.8%	59.1%	51.8%	50.8%	52.7%	41.5%	46.6%	34.7%
	(503,467)	(248,181)	(255,286)	(409,732)	(203,948)	(205,784)	(47,141)	(20,447)	(26,694)	(33,218)	(15,247)	(17,971)	(13,376)	(8,539)	(4,837)
Master's Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,762,568)	(1,218,625)	(1,543,943)	(2,237,598)	(1,003,652)	(1,233,946)	(255,769)	(98,419)	(157,350)	(159,398)	(63,072)	(96,326)	(109,803)	(53,482)	(56,321)
Received Aid	49.3%	49.0%	49.5%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	63.5%	64.5%	62.9%	61.1%	60.8%	61.3%	43.3%	41.6%	45.0%
	(1,360,972)	(596,713)	(764,259)	(1,053,550)	(472,635)	(580,915)	(162,476)	(63,471)	(99,005)	(97,355)	(38,352)	(59,003)	(47,591)	(22,255)	(25,336)
Doctorate	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,033,612)	(503,574)	(530,038)	(794,385)	(397,749)	(396,636)	(124,590)	(51,817)	(72,773)	(66,562)	(29,550)	(37,012)	(48,075)	(24,458)	(23,617)
Received Aid	53.9%	52.1%	55.5%	50.8%	50.0%	51.7%	70.3%	65.5%	73.8%	62.7%	57.4%	66.9%	48.8%	52.8%	44.7%
	(556,746)	(262,504)	(294,195)	(403,857)	(198,678)	(205,179)	(87,649)	(33,966)	(53,683)	(41,729)	(16,953)	(24,776)	(23,464)	(12,907)	(10,557)
First Professional	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(314,070)	(149,744)	(164,326)	(228,331)	(115,554)	(112,777)	(40,116)	(12,081)	(28,035)	(24,993)	(12,268)	(12,725)	(20,630)	(9,841)	(10,789)
Received Aid	53.4%	50.4%	56.1%	50.1%	48.5%	51.8%	71.9%	56.9%	78.3%	59.9%	56.0%	63.6%	45.9%	57.4%	35.4%
	(167,694)	(75,441)	(92,253)	(114,429)	(56,041)	(58,388)	(28,830)	(6,880)	(21,950)	(14,963)	(6,871)	(8,092)	(9,472)	(5,649)	(3,823)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93
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CHAPTER IV.
Access, Choice, And Persistence Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students

Chapter II of this publication reveals that college entrance and completion rates for African Americans continue to lag behind college entrance and completion rates for whites. An understanding of the characteristics of African American students and the conditions under which they pursue postsecondary studies may help to isolate the underlying factors influencing their college outcomes. Specifically, this section addresses such questions as: What types of colleges and universities do African Americans attend? How do they finance the costs of their education? What are their persistence and completion rates? How does their academic performance and pattern of persistence compare to their white counterparts?

Only a longitudinal study that tracks one group of students over time can address these questions. Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, the Beginning Postsecondary Student survey (BPS) is intended to provide information regarding postsecondary students' persistence, progress, and attainment from initial enrollment in postsecondary education through departure. The BPS includes data describing a nationally representative sample of 7,932 undergraduates who first entered postsecondary educational institutions in 1989/90 and who responded to the 1990 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), the first BPS follow-up in the spring of 1992, and the second BPS follow-up in the spring of 1994. When sample weights are applied, the BPS data are representative of all students nationwide who began their postsecondary education in 1989/90, regardless of the type of institution attended and the student's age.

For an examination of academic performance and persistence of postsecondary students, the BPS database has at least five advantages over other databases. First, the overall response rate for the first BPS follow-up was 91%, thereby ensuring that the data are representative of 1989/90 freshmen nationwide. Second, because all beginning postsecondary students were sampled, the data describe students of all ages, not just recent high school graduates. Third, NPSAS and BPS data were collected from students, their parents, and postsecondary educational institutions, increasing the reliability of the data. Fourth, because the BPS uses a subsample of students who participated in the NPSAS:90, the BPS includes the best available data on the amounts, types, and sources of financial aid received by students, students' family income and financial need, and tuition and fees at the institution attended. Finally, since the BPS is a longitudinal study, it is an excellent source for examining the relationships between student characteristics (e.g., race, socioeconomic status, and financial aid) and educational outcomes (e.g., academic performance and persistence).

In the descriptive analyses that follow, two groups are compared: those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90 and those who were working toward bachelor's degrees in 1989/90. These two groups overlap since 21.4% of students who were working toward bachelor's degrees began their postsecondary education in community colleges. Nonetheless, as described below, these two groups differ in important respects, including their background characteristics, the characteristics of the institutions they attend, their sources of financial support, their academic characteristics, and their enrollment and persistence patterns.

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CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

This chapter includes a presentation of:

1. Characteristics of the institutions attended by 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students, including institutional affiliation, location, preference for the institution, local residence, enrollment intensity, and tuition and fees;
2. Background characteristics of students who first enrolled in higher education in 1989/90, including their age, socioeconomic status, family income, parents' education, educational aspirations, marital status, and parental status;
3. Costs of attendance and sources of financial support received by 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students, including grants, loans, parental support, and employment;
4. Academic characteristics of 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students, such as their degree goal, participation in remedial instruction, major field, first-year grades, participation in community service, and interest in graduate school;
5. Patterns of persistence and degree attainment by 1994 for 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students; and
6. Factors related to persistence and degree attainment for 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students, such as socioeconomic status, parents' education, financial aid, and enrollment at historically black colleges and universities.

PART I — OVERVIEW

The experiences of African Americans in higher education can be summarized as: too few, too disadvantaged, and too little success. First, African Americans are underrepresented among students entering America's colleges and universities relative to their representation in the college-age population. Moreover, African Americans who did enroll in higher education tended to gravitate away from private, four-year and more expensive colleges and universities.

A smaller share of African Americans than of other students attended their first-choice institution, providing further evidence of the barriers facing African American college students. A smaller proportion of African American beginning postsecondary students than of their white counterparts were working toward bachelor's degrees. Compared with white students, African American women tended to seek vocational credentials while African American men were inclined to seek associate's degrees.

Second, as a group, African Americans who do enter postsecondary education are disadvantaged relative to their white counterparts both economically and academically. African Americans have lower socioeconomic status, lower levels of parental education, lower family incomes, and lower expected family contributions. Furthermore, a higher share of African Americans than whites received remedial instruction during their first year of college and African American students had lower first-year grade point averages than white students.

Third, degree attainment rates for those seeking bachelor's degrees increased with both socioeconomic status and parents' education. A higher percentage of African Americans than of whites had earned no degree and were not enrolled five years after entering postsecondary education. Bachelor's degree attainment rates for African Americans who attended HBCUs were comparable to the rates for African Americans who attended non-HBCU four-year institutions.

Financial aid does not appear to have completely compensated for the factors that restrict persistence and degree attainment for African Americans. While a higher percentage of financial aid recipients than of non-recipients completed bachelor's degrees within five years of entering postsecondary education, completion rates for African Americans lagged behind those of their white counterparts among those who received grants.

PART II — DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS AND TABLES

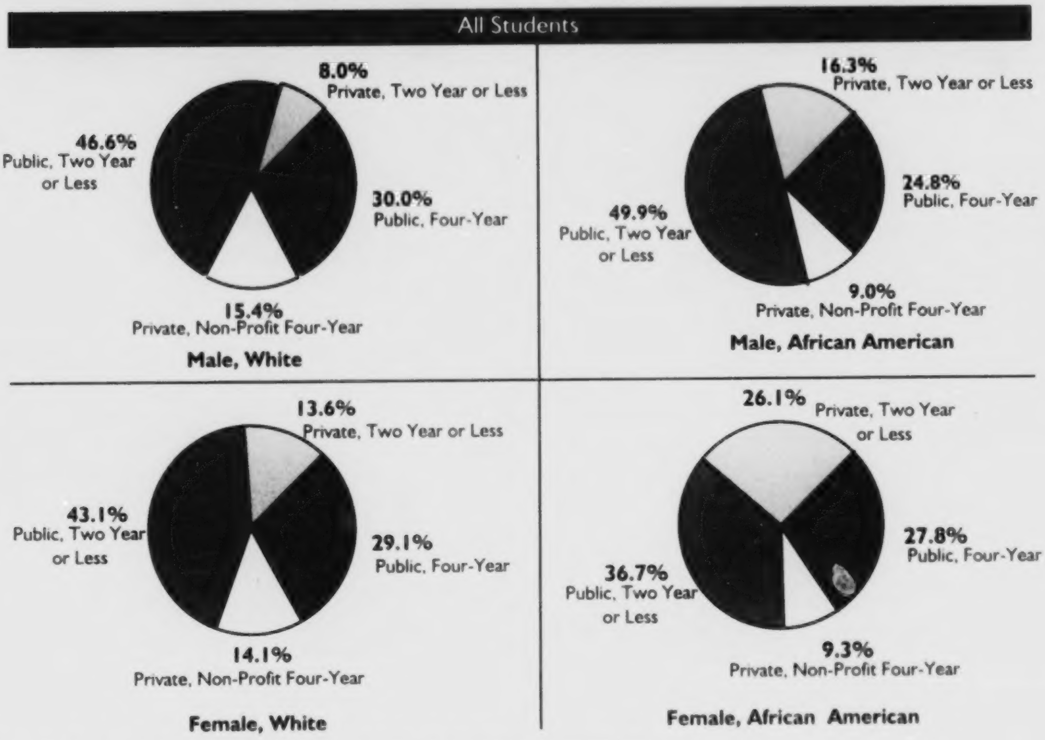
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION ATTENDED

LEVEL AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED

About 42.5% of 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students attended four-year institutions, 43.6% attended community colleges, and 13.9% attended private, two-year or less than two-year institutions.

- **Table 1** shows that, among all students a smaller share of African Americans than of whites attended private, four-year institutions.
- **Figure 1** shows that, among all students, 9.0% of African American men, 9.3% of African American women, 15.4% of white men, and 14.1% of white women attended private, four-year institutions.
- **Figure 2** shows that about 20.0% of African American men and 20.7% of African American women, but 26.4% of white men and 26.7% of white women who were seeking bachelor's degrees attended private, four-year institutions.
- Among those seeking bachelor's degrees, 61.5% of African American women attended public, four-year institutions compared with 51.7% of all students.

Figure 1. Level and Control of Institution Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Race and Sex



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 1. Level & control of Institution Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + +	100.0% (2,217,692)	100.0% (1,026,044)	100.0% (1,191,648)	100.0% (1,776,654)	100.0% (840,471)	100.0% (936,184)	100.0% (202,509)	100.0% (76,098)	100.0% (126,410)	100.0% (160,902)	100.0% (75,060)	100.0% (85,842)	100.0% (77,627)	100.0% (34,415)	100.0% (43,213)
Public, Four-Year	28.7% (635,492)	28.7% (294,509)	28.6% (340,983)	29.5% (524,599)	30.0% (252,008)	29.1% (272,591)	26.7% (54,081)	24.8% (18,882)	27.8% (35,199)	16.4% (26,370)	13.7% (10,259)	18.8% (16,111)	39.2% (30,442)	38.8% (13,361)	39.5% (17,082)
Private, Non-Profit Four-Year	13.8% (305,829)	14.5% (148,343)	13.2% (157,486)	14.7% (261,845)	15.4% (129,629)	14.1% (132,215)	9.2% (18,533)	9.0% (6,822)	9.3% (11,711)	8.5% (13,715)	8.0% (5,999)	9.0% (7,717)	15.1% (11,736)	17.1% (5,894)	13.5% (5,843)
Public, Two-Year	43.6% (966,436)	45.9% (471,074)	41.6% (495,362)	42.5% (755,929)	44.2% (371,163)	41.1% (384,766)	40.8% (82,566)	49.4% (37,590)	35.6% (44,976)	60.9% (98,013)	67.5% (50,670)	55.2% (47,343)	38.6% (29,928)	33.9% (11,651)	42.3% (18,277)
Private, Two-Year	1.7% (38,022)	1.5% (15,632)	1.9% (22,390)	1.9% (33,128)	1.7% (14,089)	2.0% (19,039)	1.8% (3,667)	1.3% (1,001)	2.1% (2,666)	0.6% (995)	0.7% (542)	0.5% (452)	0.3% (233)	0.0% -	0.5% (233)
Private, For-Profit Two-Year	3.8% (83,178)	2.7% (28,097)	4.6% (55,081)	3.3% (59,304)	2.5% (21,289)	4.1% (38,015)	7.2% (14,650)	5.2% (3,978)	8.4% (10,672)	5.2% (8,394)	3.1% (2,297)	7.1% (6,097)	1.1% (830)	1.5% (532)	0.7% (298)
Public, Less than Two Year	1.9% (41,138)	2.0% (20,869)	1.7% (20,269)	2.2% (38,993)	2.4% (20,274)	2.0% (18,719)	0.9% (1,844)	0.5% (409)	1.1% (1,434)	0.2% (258)	0.2% (186)	0.1% (72)	0.1% (43)	- -	0.1% (43)
Private, Non-Profit Less than Two Year	0.3% (6,859)	0.4% (3,703)	0.3% (3,156)	0.3% (4,750)	0.4% (3,364)	0.1% (1,386)	0.3% (542)	0.2% (146)	0.3% (396)	0.9% (1,398)	- (25)	1.6% (1,374)	0.2% (168)	0.5% (168)	- -
Private, For-Profit Less than Two-Year	6.3% (140,737)	4.3% (43,815)	8.1% (96,922)	5.5% (98,106)	3.4% (28,654)	7.4% (69,452)	13.1% (26,626)	9.6% (7,270)	15.3% (19,356)	7.3% (11,759)	6.8% (5,082)	7.8% (6,676)	5.5% (4,246)	8.2% (2,809)	3.3% (1,437)
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total + + +	100.0% (1,097,709)	100.0% (541,532)	100.0% (556,176)	100.0% (891,310)	100.0% (453,806)	100.0% (437,504)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (69,708)	100.0% (33,076)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (53,909)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (29,996)
Public, Four-Year	51.7% (566,970)	48.4% (262,355)	54.8% (304,614)	52.6% (468,722)	49.5% (224,605)	55.8% (244,117)	57.4% (47,540)	50.6% (15,539)	61.5% (32,001)	32.9% (22,914)	27.9% (9,214)	37.4% (13,700)	51.6% (27,793)	54.4% (12,998)	49.3% (14,796)
Private, Non-Profit Four-Year	25.3% (277,180)	25.3% (136,952)	25.2% (140,228)	26.6% (236,662)	26.4% (119,862)	26.7% (116,799)	20.4% (16,918)	20.0% (6,160)	20.7% (10,759)	19.3% (13,433)	18.1% (5,999)	20.3% (7,434)	18.9% (10,167)	20.6% (4,932)	17.5% (5,236)
Public, Two-Year	21.4% (235,191)	24.9% (135,059)	18.% (100,131)	19.3% (171,894)	22.8% (103,566)	15.6% (68,327)	19.0% (15,749)	25.7% (7,894)	15.1% (7,855)	45.5% (31,722)	53.3% (17,615)	38.5% (14,107)	29.4% (15,826)	25.% (5,984)	32.8% (9,842)
Private, Two-Year	0.6% (6,403)	0.5% (2,869)	0.6% (3,535)	0.6% (5,599)	0.5% (2,402)	0.7% (3,196)	0.5% (435)	0.7% (219)	0.4% (216)	0.4% (247)	0.7% (247)	- -	0.2% (122)	- -	0.4% (122)
Private, For-Profit Two-Year	0.8% (8,819)	0.8% (4,297)	0.8% (4,522)	0.7% (5,845)	0.7% (3,370)	0.6% (2,475)	2.4% (1,978)	3.0% (927)	2.0% (1,051)	1.4% (995)	- -	2.7% (995)	- -	- -	- -
Public, Less than Two Year	0.1% (1,603)	- -	0.3% (1,603)	0.2% (1,603)	- -	0.4% (1,603)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Private, For-Profit Less than Two-Year	0.1% (1,544)	- -	0.3% (1,544)	0.1% (986)	- -	0.2% (986)	0.2% (162)	- -	0.3% (162)	0.6% (396)	- -	1.1% (396)	- -	- -	- -

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$
Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.
Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.
Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

- About 42.5% of whites and 40.8% of African Americans attended public, two-year institutions.

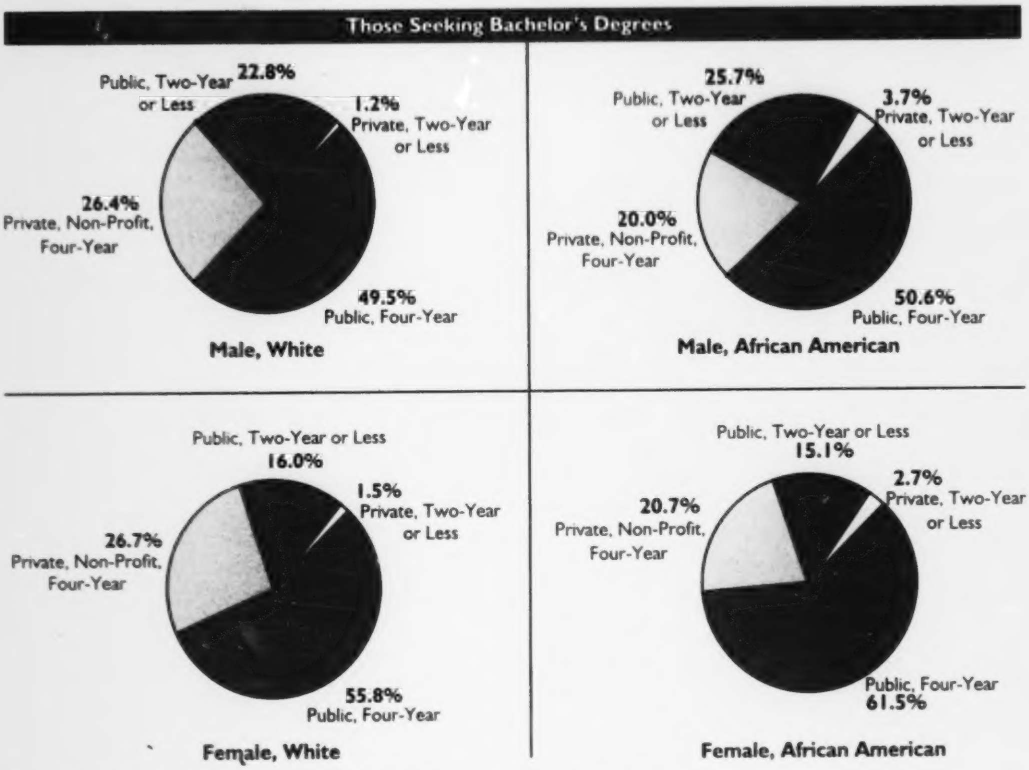
Table 1 shows that among all beginning postsecondary students, a higher share of African Americans than of white women attended private, two-year and less than two-year institutions.

- About 27.3% of African American women attended private, two-year and less than two-year institutions, compared with 16.8% of African American men, 15.7% of white women, and 10.4% of white men.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- **Table 2** shows that only 1.2% of all beginning postsecondary students, but 11.2% of African American beginning postsecondary students, attended historically black colleges and universities in 1989/90.
- **Figure 3** shows that, of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, one-quarter (25.0%) of African Americans but only 2.0% of all beginning postsecondary students attended historically black colleges and universities in 1989/90.

Figure 2. Level and Control of Institution Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Race and Sex



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 2. Attendance at Historically Black Colleges and Universities by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Attended HBCU	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Students															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,494,088)	(1,144,637)	(1,349,451)	(2,004,982)	(943,664)	(1,061,318)	(220,332)	(81,943)	(138,389)	(169,991)	(79,585)	(90,406)	(98,783)	(39,444)	(59,338)
Yes	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	11.2%	11.0%	11.2%	1.3%	2.3%	0.4%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%
	(28,860)	(12,577)	(16,282)	(1,091)	(712)	(378)	(24,616)	(9,048)	(15,568)	(2,203)	(1,867)	(336)	(950)	(950)	-
No	98.8%	98.9%	98.8%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	88.8%	89.0%	88.8%	98.7%	97.7%	99.6%	99.0%	97.6%	100.0%
	(2,465,228)	(1,132,060)	(1,333,168)	(2,003,891)	(942,952)	(1,060,940)	(195,716)	(72,896)	(122,820)	(167,788)	(77,718)	(90,070)	(97,833)	(38,495)	(59,338)
Those who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Yes	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	25.0%	24.7%	25.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(22,121)	(8,311)	(13,810)	(1,091)	(712)	(378)	(20,695)	(7,599)	(13,096)	(336)	-	(336)	-	-	-
No	98.0%	98.5%	97.5%	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	75.0%	75.3%	74.8%	99.5%	100.0%	99.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,079,743)	(536,937)	(542,806)	(892,693)	(455,238)	(437,455)	(62,087)	(23,139)	(38,948)	(70,943)	(34,647)	(36,296)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

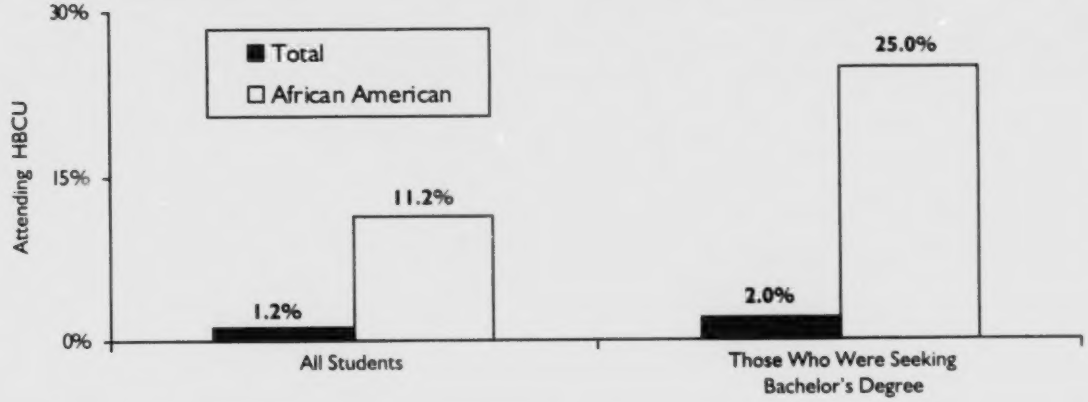
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Figure 3. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Attending Historically Black Colleges and Universities in 1989



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION

The majority of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 attended institutions in their home state (81.4%) and region (89.1%). The distribution of students by institution location did not vary by race or sex.

- **Table 3** shows that 82.1% of African American and 80.3% of white beginning postsecondary students who were seeking bachelor's degrees attended in-state institutions.

PREFERENCE FOR INSTITUTION

Regardless of race or sex, **Table 4** shows that a smaller percentage of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees than of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges indicated that they were attending their first-choice institution (74.8% versus 89.8%).

- **Figure 4** shows that, among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, a smaller percentage of African Americans than of all students were attending their first-choice institution (65.1% versus 74.8%).
- Among those who began their postsecondary education at a community college, 84.9% of African Americans and 90.3% of whites were attending their first-choice institution.

DELAYED ENTRANCE INTO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Regardless of race, **Figure 5** shows that a higher percentage of those seeking bachelor's degrees than of those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges entered higher education immediately after high school (87.2% versus 56.5%).

- **Table 5** shows that, although only 75.9% of Hispanic students who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 entered higher education directly from high school, the proportions of African Americans and whites who did not delay their enrollment were comparable (88.7% versus 88.2%).
- Among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90, a higher share of African Americans than whites seemed to enter postsecondary education immediately after high school (63.7% versus 55.6%).

Table 3. Location of Institution Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Location	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended Institution in Same State															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,092,843)	(539,754)	(553,089)	(887,825)	(452,145)	(435,680)	(81,331)	(30,201)	(51,130)	(70,914)	(34,647)	(36,267)	(52,773)	(22,761)	(30,012)
Same State	81.4%	81.0%	81.8%	80.3%	80.0%	80.7%	82.1%	79.9%	83.5%	94.0%	92.8%	95.1%	81.1%	83.6%	79.2%
	(889,597)	(437,103)	(452,494)	(713,353)	(361,808)	(351,545)	(66,805)	(24,120)	(42,686)	(66,631)	(32,140)	(34,491)	(42,808)	(19,036)	(23,771)
Different State	18.6%	19.0%	18.2%	19.7%	20.0%	19.3%	17.9%	20.1%	16.5%	6.0%	7.2%	4.9%	18.9%	16.4%	20.8%
	(203,246)	(102,650)	(100,595)	(174,472)	(90,337)	(84,134)	(14,526)	(6,081)	(8,445)	(4,283)	(2,507)	(1,776)	(9,966)	(3,725)	(6,241)
Attended Institution in Same Region															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,092,843)	(539,754)	(553,089)	(887,825)	(452,145)	(435,680)	(81,331)	(30,201)	(51,130)	(70,914)	(34,647)	(36,267)	(52,773)	(22,761)	(30,012)
Same Region	89.1%	87.9%	90.2%	88.7%	87.7%	89.7%	87.4%	85.7%	88.4%	94.9%	93.3%	96.4%	90.8%	88.1%	92.9%
	(973,446)	(474,699)	(498,747)	(787,141)	(396,429)	(390,712)	(71,087)	(25,890)	(45,197)	(67,292)	(32,325)	(34,967)	(47,926)	(20,055)	(27,871)
Different Region	10.9%	12.1%	9.8%	11.3%	12.3%	10.3%	12.6%	14.3%	11.6%	5.1%	6.7%	3.6%	9.2%	11.9%	7.1%
	(119,397)	(65,055)	(54,342)	(100,684)	(55,717)	(44,967)	(10,244)	(4,310)	(5,934)	(3,621)	(2,322)	(1,300)	(4,848)	(2,707)	(2,141)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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Table 4. Preference for Institution Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Attending First Choice	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,087,581)	(539,278)	(548,303)	(881,926)	(450,257)	(431,669)	(81,161)	(30,643)	(50,517)	(71,097)	(34,464)	(36,632)	(53,398)	(23,913)	(29,485)
Yes	74.8%	72.6%	77.1%	75.8%	72.8%	78.9%	65.1%	68.5%	63.0%	82.3%	85.0%	79.8%	63.9%	55.8%	70.5%
	(813,967)	(391,415)	(422,552)	(668,467)	(327,772)	(340,695)	(52,807)	(20,989)	(31,818)	(58,547)	(29,302)	(29,245)	(34,145)	(13,352)	(20,793)
No	25.2%	27.4%	22.9%	24.2%	27.2%	21.1%	34.9%	31.5%	37.0%	17.7%	15.0%	20.2%	36.1%	44.2%	29.5%
	(273,614)	(147,863)	(125,751)	(213,459)	(122,486)	(90,974)	(28,353)	(9,654)	(18,699)	(12,549)	(5,162)	(7,387)	(19,253)	(10,561)	(8,691)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total* + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(957,216)	(469,502)	(487,714)	(746,708)	(369,590)	(377,119)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Yes	89.8%	87.9%	91.7%	90.3%	87.9%	92.6%	84.9%	82.4%	87.1%	94.2%	97.8%	90.3%	77.6%	62.1%	87.5%
	(859,740)	(412,592)	(447,147)	(674,056)	(324,839)	(349,217)	(70,125)	(30,956)	(39,169)	(92,333)	(49,561)	(42,772)	(23,225)	(7,236)	(15,989)
No	10.2%	12.1%	8.3%	9.7%	12.1%	7.4%	15.1%	17.6%	12.9%	5.8%	2.2%	9.7%	22.4%	37.9%	12.5%
	(97,476)	(56,909)	(40,567)	(72,652)	(44,751)	(27,901)	(12,441)	(6,634)	(5,807)	(5,680)	(1,109)	(4,571)	(6,703)	(4,415)	(2,288)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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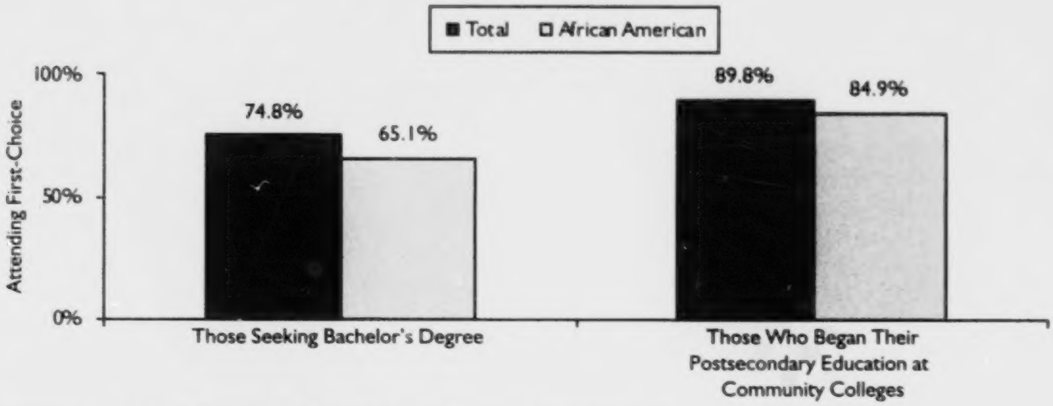
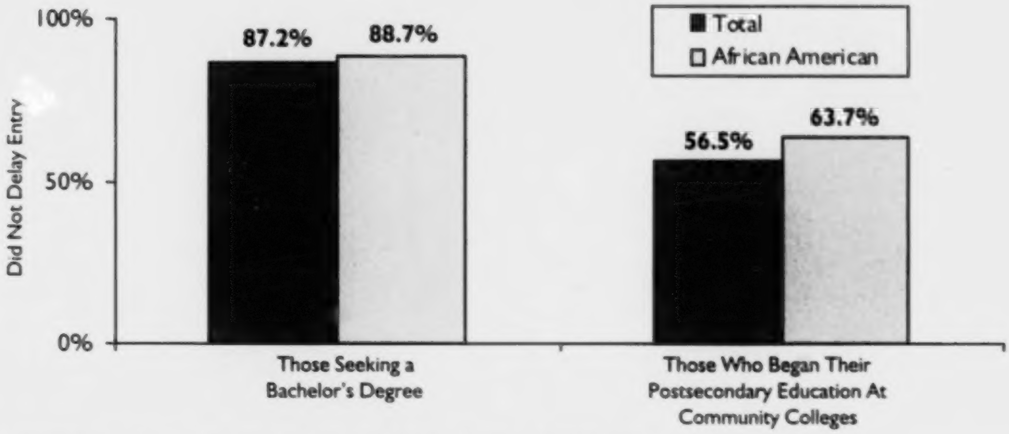
Figure 4. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students who were Attending their First Choice Institution



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Figure 5. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students Who Did Not Delay Entry Into Postsecondary Education



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 5. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students who Delayed Entry into Postsecondary Education by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Delayed Enrollment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
No, Did Not Delay	87.2%	87.8%	86.6%	88.2%	88.0%	88.3%	88.7%	89.1%	88.4%	75.9%	79.7%	72.3%	82.9%	92.7%	75.1%
	(960,341)	(478,494)	(481,847)	(788,044)	(401,310)	(386,733)	(73,413)	(27,400)	(46,013)	(54,092)	(27,610)	(26,483)	(44,792)	(22,174)	(22,618)
Delayed Enrollment	12.8%	12.2%	13.4%	11.8%	12.0%	11.7%	11.3%	10.9%	11.6%	24.1%	20.3%	27.7%	17.1%	7.3%	24.9%
	(141,524)	(66,754)	(74,769)	(105,740)	(54,640)	(51,100)	(9,369)	(3,338)	(6,031)	(17,187)	(7,037)	(10,150)	(9,228)	(1,739)	(7,488)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No, Did Not Delay	56.5%	58.3%	54.9%	55.6%	57.5%	53.8%	63.7%	65.1%	62.5%	58.9%	60.6%	57.1%	52.3%	51.4%	52.9%
	(546,177)	(274,410)	(271,767)	(420,206)	(213,260)	(206,946)	(52,574)	(24,471)	(28,103)	(57,744)	(30,695)	(27,049)	(15,653)	(5,984)	(9,669)
Delayed Enrollment	43.5%	41.7%	45.1%	44.4%	42.5%	46.2%	36.3%	34.9%	37.5%	41.1%	39.4%	42.9%	47.7%	48.6%	47.1%
	(420,260)	(196,665)	(223,595)	(335,723)	(157,903)	(177,820)	(29,991)	(13,119)	(16,873)	(40,270)	(19,976)	(20,294)	(14,275)	(5,667)	(8,608)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

---Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. --- p < .001, -- p < .01, - p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

ENROLLMENT INTENSITY

Table 6 shows that, regardless of race, the proportion of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees and who were enrolled full-time in 1989/90 was nearly twice the proportion of students who began their postsecondary education at community colleges (85.8% versus 49.0%).

- Although only two-thirds (67.0%) of Hispanic students who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 were enrolled full-time in 1989/90, the percentage of African Americans who were enrolled full-time was comparable to the percentage of whites (86.1% versus 86.7%).
- The percentage of African Americans who began their postsecondary education at a community college in 1989/90 on a full-time basis was comparable to the percentage of whites (48.0% versus 49.8%).

LOCAL RESIDENCE

Table 7 indicates that more than one-half (58.1%) of those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90 lived with their parents in 1989/90, compared with only one-third (32.5%) of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees.

Table 6. Enrollment Intensity in 1989/90 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Attendance Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,060,778)	(517,388)	(543,390)	(865,848)	(436,374)	(429,474)	(77,868)	(27,780)	(50,088)	(64,956)	(30,199)	(34,758)	(52,106)	(23,035)	(29,070)
Full-Time	85.8%	85.4%	86.1%	86.7%	86.5%	86.9%	86.1%	88.6%	84.7%	67.0%	61.3%	71.9%	93.1%	92.6%	93.5%
	(909,809)	(441,821)	(467,988)	(750,776)	(377,370)	(373,406)	(67,025)	(24,625)	(42,400)	(43,497)	(18,502)	(24,995)	(48,511)	(21,325)	(27,186)
At Least Half-Time, but Less than Full-Time	10.4%	11.6%	9.2%	9.9%	10.7%	9.1%	10.2%	11.4%	9.6%	20.1%	28.4%	12.8%	6.1%	7.4%	5.1%
	(109,807)	(59,980)	(49,826)	(85,620)	(46,543)	(39,077)	(7,976)	(3,155)	(4,821)	(13,030)	(8,572)	(4,458)	(3,181)	(1,710)	(1,470)
Less than Half-Time	3.9%	3.0%	4.7%	3.4%	2.9%	4.0%	3.7%	0.0%	5.7%	13.0%	10.3%	15.3%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%
	(41,162)	(15,586)	(25,576)	(29,452)	(12,462)	(16,991)	(2,867)	-	(2,867)	(8,429)	(3,124)	(5,305)	(414)	-	(414)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(924,002)	(441,190)	(482,813)	(728,122)	(351,375)	(376,747)	(78,800)	(34,990)	(43,810)	(89,240)	(44,123)	(45,117)	(27,840)	(10,701)	(17,138)
Full-Time	49.0%	50.9%	47.3%	49.8%	50.9%	48.7%	48.0%	50.6%	45.9%	38.3%	50.7%	26.1%	66.8%	55.3%	73.9%
	(452,888)	(224,701)	(228,187)	(362,349)	(178,696)	(183,653)	(37,814)	(17,722)	(20,092)	(34,140)	(22,363)	(11,777)	(18,586)	(5,921)	(12,664)
At Least Half-Time, but Less than Full-Time	26.3%	24.1%	28.2%	26.2%	26.2%	26.3%	23.4%	18.2%	27.5%	32.4%	14.7%	49.7%	15.5%	14.7%	16.0%
	(242,750)	(106,375)	(136,375)	(191,122)	(91,937)	(99,185)	(18,406)	(6,372)	(12,034)	(28,903)	(6,497)	(22,406)	(4,319)	(1,569)	(2,750)
Less than Half-Time	24.7%	25.0%	24.5%	24.0%	23.0%	24.9%	28.7%	31.1%	26.7%	29.4%	34.6%	24.2%	17.7%	30.0%	10.1%
	(228,364)	(110,114)	(118,251)	(174,651)	(80,742)	(93,909)	(22,580)	(10,896)	(11,684)	(26,198)	(15,263)	(10,934)	(4,935)	(3,212)	(1,723)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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Table 7. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Local Residence, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Local Residence	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Campus Housing	53.2%	50.8%	55.5%	56.1%	53.0%	59.3%	54.7%	56.1%	53.9%	25.7%	24.9%	26.4%	38.9%	39.9%	38.1%
	(585,864)	(276,836)	(309,028)	(501,249)	(241,427)	(259,822)	(45,293)	(17,248)	(28,045)	(18,300)	(8,616)	(9,684)	(21,021)	(9,545)	(11,476)
Off-Campus	14.3%	13.5%	15.1%	13.3%	13.2%	13.5%	8.8%	7.6%	9.5%	22.2%	15.8%	28.2%	28.2%	23.4%	32.0%
	(157,587)	(73,376)	(84,212)	(119,297)	(59,971)	(59,326)	(7,255)	(2,331)	(4,924)	(15,807)	(5,483)	(10,324)	(15,228)	(5,590)	(9,638)
With Parents	32.5%	35.8%	29.4%	30.6%	33.9%	27.1%	36.5%	36.3%	36.7%	52.1%	59.3%	45.4%	32.9%	36.7%	29.9%
	(358,413)	(195,036)	(163,377)	(273,237)	(154,552)	(118,686)	(30,234)	(11,159)	(19,075)	(37,172)	(20,548)	(16,624)	(17,770)	(8,778)	(8,992)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Campus Housing	3.3%	2.6%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	3.9%	4.0%	0.0%	7.4%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(31,425)	(12,050)	(19,375)	(26,970)	(12,050)	(14,920)	(3,311)	-	(3,311)	(1,144)	-	(1,144)	-	-	-
Off-Campus	38.7%	33.3%	43.8%	39.1%	34.3%	43.8%	39.3%	33.7%	44.0%	32.7%	27.6%	38.2%	46.0%	26.3%	58.6%
	(373,891)	(156,951)	(216,940)	(295,576)	(127,233)	(168,343)	(32,468)	(12,670)	(19,798)	(32,067)	(13,984)	(18,083)	(13,779)	(3,064)	(10,716)
With Parents	58.1%	64.1%	52.3%	57.3%	62.5%	52.4%	56.7%	66.3%	48.6%	66.1%	72.4%	59.4%	54.0%	73.7%	41.4%
	(561,121)	(302,074)	(259,047)	(433,382)	(231,879)	(201,503)	(46,787)	(24,920)	(21,867)	(64,803)	(36,687)	(28,116)	(16,149)	(8,587)	(7,561)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

- Although only 25.7% of Hispanic students who were seeking bachelor's degrees lived in campus housing during their first year of postsecondary enrollment (1989/90), the percentages of African Americans and whites who lived in campus housing were comparable (54.7% versus 56.1%).
- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, the percentage of African Americans who lived with their parents was comparable to the percentage of whites (36.5% versus 30.6%).
- Among those who first enrolled in community colleges, the percentage of African Americans who lived with their parents was comparable to the percentage of whites (56.7% versus 57.3%).

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

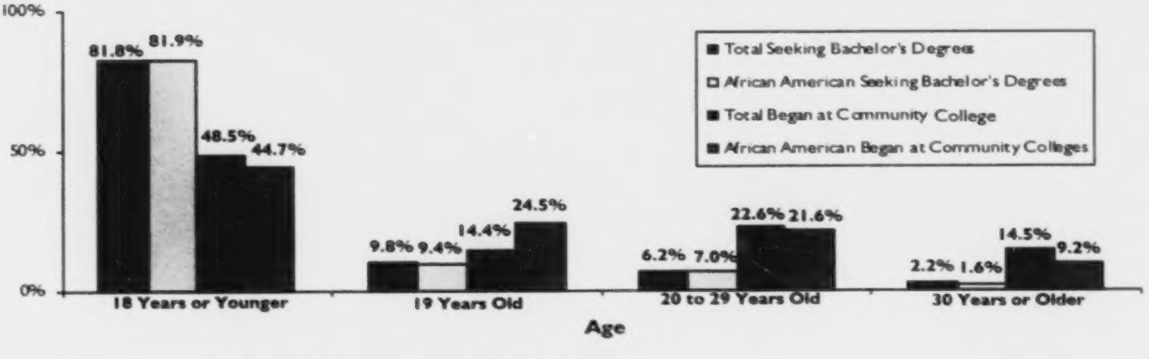
On average, students who were seeking bachelor's degrees were 3.7 years younger than students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges (18.6 years versus 22.3). The age distribution of 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students who were seeking a bachelor's degree did not vary by race. **Figure 6** shows that about 81.8% of students seeking bachelor's degrees were 18 years old or younger, 9.8% were 19 years old, and 2.2% were age 30 or older.

- **Table 8** shows that the average age of African American freshmen who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 was comparable to that of their white counterparts (18.5 years versus 18.6 years).
- On average, African Americans who began their postsecondary education at a community college in 1989/90 were younger than their white counterparts (21.1 years versus 22.7 years).
- About 69.2% of African Americans who enrolled in community colleges in 1989/90 were age 19 or younger, compared with 61.2% of their white counterparts.
- About one-fifth (21.5%) of white women who began their postsecondary education at a community college in 1989/90 were age 30 and older, compared with only 11.4% of white men, 10.1% of African American men, and 8.5% of African American women.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

On average, students who were seeking bachelor's degrees had higher socioeconomic status than students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges. **Table 9** shows that the average socioeconomic status percentile was 72.0% for those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, but only 56.1% for those who first enrolled in community colleges.

Figure 6. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Age



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 8. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Age, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Average Age +	18.6	18.5	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.7	19	19	19.1	18.3	17.9	18.6
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
18 Years or Younger	81.8%	80.3%	83.2%	82.6%	80.4%	84.9%	81.9%	81.8%	82.0%	72.0%	74.9%	69.4%	80.8%	85.8%	76.8%
	(901,174)	(438,035)	(463,139)	(738,349)	(366,436)	(371,913)	(67,839)	(25,143)	(42,696)	(51,340)	(25,936)	(25,412)	(43,639)	(20,520)	(23,119)
19 Years Old	9.8%	11.5%	8.2%	9.3%	11.7%	6.9%	9.4%	9.3%	9.5%	14.7%	9.9%	19.2%	12.0%	13.0%	11.2%
	(108,292)	(62,636)	(45,656)	(83,566)	(53,257)	(30,309)	(7,787)	(2,846)	(4,941)	(10,463)	(3,414)	(7,049)	(6,476)	(3,119)	(3,357)
20 to 29 Years Old	6.2%	6.6%	5.7%	5.6%	6.2%	5.0%	7.0%	8.3%	6.3%	12.2%	15.3%	9.3%	6.1%	1.1%	10.1%
	(67,840)	(36,216)	(31,624)	(50,029)	(28,089)	(21,940)	(5,824)	(2,556)	(3,268)	(8,686)	(5,297)	(3,389)	(3,302)	(274)	(3,027)
30 Years or Older	2.2%	1.5%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	3.1%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%
	(24,558)	(8,360)	(16,197)	(21,840)	(8,168)	(13,672)	(1,332)	(192)	(1,140)	(782)	-	(782)	(603)	-	(603)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Average Age*** + + +	22.3	21.7	22.8	22.7	21.9	23.4	21.1	20.8	21.4	20.9	21.1	20.8	19.5	18.9	19.8
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
18 Years or Younger	48.5%	47.4%	49.6%	48.7%	47.9%	49.4%	44.7%	41.3%	47.6%	51.1%	47.4%	55.0%	46.8%	51.4%	43.9%
	(468,801)	(223,278)	(245,523)	(367,851)	(177,787)	(190,063)	(36,905)	(15,511)	(21,394)	(50,044)	(23,995)	(26,049)	(14,001)	(5,984)	(8,017)
19 Years Old	14.4%	17.3%	11.6%	12.5%	16.4%	8.8%	24.5%	27.3%	22.2%	18.9%	19.0%	18.7%	19.2%	8.2%	26.3%
	(139,004)	(81,650)	(57,354)	(94,541)	(60,823)	(33,718)	(20,237)	(10,253)	(9,984)	(18,478)	(9,625)	(8,853)	(5,748)	(950)	(4,798)
20 to 29 Years Old	22.6%	25.1%	20.2%	22.3%	24.4%	20.3%	21.6%	21.4%	21.8%	22.3%	30.1%	14.1%	34.0%	40.5%	29.9%
	(218,353)	(118,373)	(99,980)	(168,461)	(90,386)	(78,075)	(17,817)	(8,027)	(9,790)	(21,895)	(15,243)	(6,652)	(10,179)	(4,717)	(5,462)
30 Years or Older	14.5%	10.1%	18.7%	16.5%	11.4%	21.5%	9.2%	10.1%	8.5%	7.8%	3.6%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(140,278)	(47,774)	(92,505)	(125,076)	(42,167)	(82,909)	(7,606)	(3,800)	(3,807)	(7,596)	(1,807)	(5,790)	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 9. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Socioeconomic Status, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Socioeconomic Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students															
Average SES Percentile	61.4% (2,494,088)	64.9% (1,144,637)	58.5% (1,349,451)	63.9% (2,004,982)	67.2% (943,664)	60.9% (1,061,318)	48.4% (220,332)	52.8% (81,943)	45.8% (138,389)	50.0% (169,991)	50.8% (79,585)	49.3% (90,406)	60.2% (98,783)	62.8% (39,444)	58.4% (59,338)
Total*** + + + ~	100.0% (2,494,088)	100.0% (1,144,637)	100.0% (1,349,451)	100.0% (2,004,982)	100.0% (943,664)	100.0% (1,061,318)	100.0% (220,332)	100.0% (81,943)	100.0% (138,389)	100.0% (169,991)	100.0% (79,585)	100.0% (90,406)	100.0% (98,783)	100.0% (39,444)	100.0% (59,338)
Lowest Quartile	23.6% (589,398)	18.6% (213,106)	27.9% (376,292)	20.6% (412,845)	16.0% (151,412)	24.6% (261,433)	38.9% (85,724)	33.7% (27,615)	42.0% (58,109)	36.4% (61,805)	31.8% (25,319)	40.4% (36,486)	29.4% (29,024)	22.2% (8,760)	34.2% (20,264)
Second Quartile	26.9% (670,367)	26.4% (301,974)	27.3% (368,393)	25.8% (516,391)	24.3% (228,968)	27.1% (287,423)	34.4% (75,689)	36.8% (30,124)	32.9% (45,564)	33.3% (56,526)	40.7% (32,368)	26.7% (24,158)	22.0% (21,761)	26.7% (10,514)	19.0% (11,248)
Third Quartile	25.2% (627,977)	27.0% (308,835)	23.6% (319,141)	26.7% (534,499)	28.9% (272,868)	24.7% (261,631)	19.2% (42,369)	18.8% (15,422)	19.5% (26,946)	18.9% (32,087)	16.0% (12,695)	21.5% (19,393)	19.3% (19,021)	19.9% (7,850)	18.8% (11,171)
Highest Quartile	24.3% (606,347)	28.0% (320,721)	21.2% (285,626)	27.0% (541,247)	30.8% (290,416)	23.6% (250,831)	7.5% (16,550)	10.7% (8,781)	5.6% (7,769)	11.5% (19,573)	11.6% (9,203)	11.5% (10,370)	29.3% (28,976)	31.2% (12,321)	28.1% (16,655)
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Average SES Percentile	72.0% (1,101,865)	73.9% (545,248)	70.2% (556,617)	74.9% (893,784)	76.4% (455,950)	73.3% (437,834)	56.2% (82,782)	58.1% (30,738)	55.0% (52,044)	56.7% (71,279)	55.0% (34,647)	58.2% (36,632)	70.0% (54,020)	73.4% (23,913)	67.3% (30,106)
Total*** + +	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
Lowest Quartile	27.3% (300,553)	23.9% (130,195)	30.6% (170,357)	22.4% (200,110)	19.7% (89,954)	25.2% (110,156)	55.2% (45,734)	52.4% (16,095)	56.9% (29,639)	52.3% (37,257)	56.8% (19,684)	48.0% (17,573)	32.3% (17,451)	18.7% (4,462)	43.1% (12,990)
Second Quartile	25.4% (279,436)	24.9% (135,999)	25.8% (143,437)	26.2% (234,463)	25.6% (116,908)	26.8% (117,555)	24.4% (20,183)	19.0% (5,831)	27.6% (14,352)	16.9% (12,082)	12.1% (4,180)	21.6% (7,901)	23.5% (12,708)	38.0% (9,080)	12.1% (3,628)
Third Quartile	26.9% (296,139)	28.0% (152,436)	25.8% (143,703)	28.8% (257,067)	29.8% (135,866)	27.7% (121,201)	14.1% (11,669)	19.8% (6,088)	10.7% (5,581)	20.3% (14,458)	19.8% (6,873)	20.7% (7,585)	24.0% (12,945)	15.1% (3,609)	31.0% (9,335)
Highest Quartile	20.5% (225,737)	23.2% (126,617)	17.8% (99,120)	22.6% (202,143)	24.8% (113,222)	20.3% (88,921)	6.3% (5,196)	8.9% (2,724)	4.7% (2,472)	10.5% (7,482)	11.3% (3,909)	9.8% (3,574)	20.2% (10,915)	28.3% (6,762)	13.8% (4,153)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Average SES Percentile	56.1% (966,436)	60.1% (471,074)	52.4% (495,362)	58.3% (755,929)	62.7% (371,163)	54.0% (384,766)	48.6% (82,566)	51.8% (37,590)	46.0% (44,976)	46.9% (98,013)	47.8% (50,670)	45.9% (47,343)	52.5% (29,928)	57.1% (11,651)	49.6% (18,277)
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (966,436)	100.0% (471,074)	100.0% (495,362)	100.0% (755,929)	100.0% (371,163)	100.0% (384,766)	100.0% (82,566)	100.0% (37,590)	100.0% (44,976)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
Lowest Quartile	22.3% (215,494)	18.3% (86,125)	26.1% (129,369)	20.4% (154,084)	16.4% (60,944)	24.2% (93,140)	23.8% (19,644)	18.0% (6,780)	28.6% (12,864)	32.3% (31,639)	30.1% (15,269)	34.6% (16,370)	33.8% (10,127)	26.9% (3,132)	38.3% (6,995)
Second Quartile	21.0% (202,591)	18.3% (85,994)	23.5% (116,596)	19.2% (145,512)	16.0% (59,498)	22.4% (86,014)	38.7% (31,925)	46.9% (17,620)	31.8% (14,304)	24.2% (23,676)	14.6% (7,398)	34.4% (16,278)	4.9% (1,479)	12.7% (1,479)	0.0% -
Third Quartile	25.4% (245,759)	27.1% (127,809)	23.8% (117,950)	24.9% (188,098)	25.6% (94,996)	24.2% (93,102)	27.7% (22,858)	17.5% (6,580)	36.2% (16,278)	28.0% (27,426)	45.8% (23,193)	8.9% (4,233)	24.7% (7,378)	26.1% (3,040)	23.7% (4,338)
Highest Quartile	31.3% (302,593)	36.3% (171,146)	26.5% (131,447)	35.5% (268,236)	42.0% (155,725)	29.2% (112,511)	9.9% (8,139)	17.6% (6,610)	3.4% (1,529)	15.6% (15,273)	9.5% (4,811)	22.1% (10,462)	36.6% (10,945)	34.3% (4,000)	38.0% (6,945)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Among both groups and regardless of race, men had higher socioeconomic status than their female counterparts. **Table 9** shows that, among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, 30.6% of all women, but only 23.9% of all men, were in the lowest socioeconomic status quartile. Among those who began their postsecondary education at community colleges, 26.1% of all women, but only 18.3% of all men, were in the lowest quartile.

Among both groups, African Americans had lower socioeconomic status than their white counterparts but **Figure 7** shows that the difference in socioeconomic status by race was more dramatic among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees than among those who initially enrolled in community colleges.

- Among those seeking bachelor's degrees, more than one-half (55.2%) of African Americans were in the lowest socioeconomic status quartile, compared with only 22.4% of their white counterparts.
- Nonetheless, nearly two-thirds of African American men (64.9%) and African American women (60.4%) were in the lowest two socioeconomic status quartiles of those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges, compared with one-half (46.6%) of white women and one-third (32.4%) of white men.

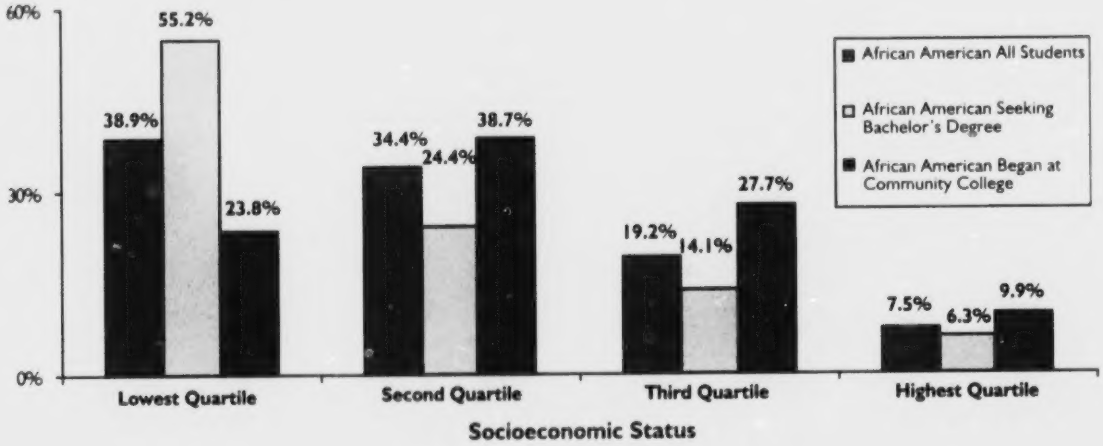
FAMILY INCOME

The vast majority of students (91.5%) who were seeking bachelor's degrees were dependent, as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria, compared with only two-thirds (65.3%) of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges.

- The percentage of students seeking bachelor's degrees who were dependent did not vary by race (90.2% of African Americans versus 91.7% of whites).
- Consistent with African Americans' younger age, a larger share of African Americans who began their postsecondary education in community colleges than of their white counterparts were dependent students (75.8% versus 62.6%).

Among both groups, **Table 10** shows that dependent African American students had lower family incomes than their white counterparts.

Figure 7. Distribution of African American 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Socioeconomic Status



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 10. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Family Income, Race, and Sex (weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Independent	8.5%	7.6%	9.4%	8.3%	7.2%	9.5%	9.8%	7.9%	11.0%	11.8%	14.3%	9.4%	4.8%	3.8%	5.7%
	(93,675)	(41,236)	(52,438)	(74,525)	(32,974)	(41,551)	(8,144)	(2,415)	(5,729)	(8,397)	(4,947)	(3,450)	(2,608)	(900)	(1,708)
Dependent	91.5%	92.4%	90.6%	91.7%	92.8%	90.5%	90.2%	92.1%	89.0%	88.2%	85.7%	90.6%	95.2%	96.2%	94.3%
	(1,008,190)	(504,012)	(504,178)	(819,259)	(422,976)	(396,283)	(74,638)	(28,323)	(46,315)	(62,882)	(29,700)	(33,182)	(51,411)	(23,013)	(28,398)
Distribution of Income Among Dependent Students* ++ ~~~**															
Less than $10,000	7.2%	5.5%	8.9%	5.4%	4.1%	6.8%	18.6%	15.5%	20.5%	18.7%	17.3%	19.8%	5.9%	4.3%	7.2%
	(72,915)	(27,846)	(45,069)	(44,284)	(17,317)	(26,967)	(13,870)	(4,383)	(9,487)	(11,734)	(5,151)	(6,583)	(3,027)	(995)	(2,032)
$10,000 to $19,999	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	7.4%	7.7%	7.1%	17.9%	13.8%	20.3%	13.2%	13.0%	13.4%	9.6%	14.6%	5.6%
	(87,553)	(43,915)	(43,637)	(60,965)	(32,759)	(28,205)	(13,329)	(3,918)	(9,411)	(8,311)	(3,868)	(4,443)	(4,948)	(3,370)	(1,578)
$20,000 to $29,999	13.5%	11.2%	15.8%	12.5%	10.5%	14.6%	17.1%	17.9%	16.6%	17.0%	11.5%	21.8%	20.6%	16.2%	24.2%
	(136,248)	(56,529)	(79,720)	(102,228)	(44,319)	(57,910)	(12,776)	(5,069)	(7,706)	(10,666)	(3,422)	(7,244)	(10,578)	(3,719)	(6,859)
$30,000 to $39,999	15.7%	15.8%	15.6%	16.5%	17.1%	15.9%	11.0%	7.0%	13.5%	10.4%	5.5%	14.8%	15.5%	16.0%	15.1%
	(157,996)	(79,427)	(78,569)	(135,268)	(72,141)	(63,126)	(8,212)	(1,970)	(6,241)	(6,545)	(1,633)	(4,913)	(7,972)	(3,683)	(4,289)
$40,000 to $49,999	16.6%	17.2%	16.0%	16.7%	16.8%	16.6%	16.2%	19.2%	14.4%	13.6%	22.3%	5.8%	18.4%	13.8%	22.2%
	(167,174)	(86,469)	(80,705)	(137,049)	(71,208)	(65,841)	(12,113)	(5,450)	(6,662)	(8,544)	(6,635)	(1,909)	(9,468)	(3,176)	(6,292)
$50,000 to $59,999	11.6%	13.7%	9.5%	12.2%	13.8%	10.5%	8.7%	11.5%	6.9%	10.7%	15.7%	6.3%	8.0%	12.3%	4.5%
	(117,037)	(68,912)	(48,125)	(99,737)	(58,164)	(41,573)	(6,463)	(3,266)	(3,198)	(6,745)	(4,655)	(2,090)	(4,093)	(2,827)	(1,266)
$60,000 to $69,999	8.6%	9.4%	7.9%	9.3%	10.2%	8.3%	3.1%	2.4%	3.5%	8.4%	8.8%	8.1%	6.8%	5.0%	8.3%
	(87,184)	(47,449)	(39,735)	(76,070)	(43,016)	(33,055)	(2,310)	-674	(1,637)	(5,287)	(2,611)	(2,676)	(3,516)	(1,149)	(2,367)
$70,000 to $79,999	5.3%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.0%	6.4%	2.0%	2.9%	1.4%	3.6%	0.7%	6.1%	5.1%	3.3%	6.5%
	(53,252)	(23,145)	(30,107)	(46,894)	(21,342)	(25,552)	(1,499)	(833)	(667)	(2,242)	(203)	(2,040)	(2,616)	(768)	(1,849)
$80,000 to $99,999	5.2%	5.9%	4.5%	6.0%	6.3%	5.6%	3.2%	7.8%	0.4%	1.3%	2.0%	0.6%	1.2%	2.1%	0.4%
	(52,667)	(29,895)	(22,771)	(48,859)	(26,594)	(22,265)	(2,405)	(2,212)	(193)	(798)	(594)	(203)	(604)	(494)	(110)
$100,000 or More	7.6%	8.0%	7.1%	8.3%	8.5%	8.0%	2.2%	1.9%	2.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	8.9%	12.3%	6.2%
	(76,164)	(40,425)	(35,739)	(67,905)	(36,116)	(31,788)	(1,661)	(548)	(1,114)	(2,010)	(928)	(1,082)	(4,588)	(2,833)	(1,755)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total*** +++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Independent	34.7%	29.8%	39.3%	37.4%	30.9%	43.6%	24.2%	24.9%	23.7%	28.7%	26.2%	31.4%	16.2%	26.9%	9.4%
	(335,425)	(140,523)	(194,903)	(282,389)	(114,759)	(167,630)	(20,017)	(9,342)	(10,675)	(28,163)	(13,289)	(14,874)	(4,856)	(3,132)	(1,723)
Dependent Students	65.3%	70.2%	60.7%	62.6%	69.1%	56.4%	75.8%	75.1%	76.3%	71.3%	73.8%	68.6%	83.8%	73.1%	90.6%
	(631,011)	(330,552)	(300,459)	(473,539)	(256,404)	(217,136)	(62,548)	(28,248)	(34,301)	(69,850)	(37,381)	(32,469)	(25,073)	(8,519)	(16,554)
Distribution of Income Among Dependent Students* +++ ~~**															
Less than $10,000	8.7%	6.0%	11.7%	6.7%	4.4%	9.4%	16.6%	12.8%	19.7%	14.0%	13.2%	15.0%	12.4%	0.0%	18.8%
	(54,852)	(19,722)	(35,130)	(31,547)	(11,170)	(20,377)	(10,376)	(3,612)	(6,764)	(9,812)	(4,940)	(4,872)	(3,116)	-	(3,116)
$10,000 to $19,999	14.4%	12.7%	16.2%	11.5%	10.4%	12.9%	26.8%	28.4%	25.4%	23.1%	19.7%	27.1%	12.5%	0.0%	18.9%
	(90,598)	(42,007)	(48,591)	(54,554)	(26,608)	(27,946)	(16,752)	(8,023)	(8,729)	(16,159)	(7,376)	(8,784)	(3,133)	-	(3,133)
$20,000 to $29,999	16.2%	16.4%	16.1%	15.5%	15.7%	15.2%	14.3%	16.5%	12.5%	20.8%	21.0%	20.5%	23.2%	17.4%	26.2%
	(102,470)	(54,238)	(48,232)	(73,198)	(40,249)	(32,949)	(8,935)	(4,653)	(4,282)	(14,521)	(7,858)	(6,663)	(5,816)	(1,479)	(4,338)
$30,000 to $39,999	18.9%	19.5%	18.2%	20.0%	18.7%	21.5%	17.7%	15.2%	19.7%	15.1%	25.2%	3.5%	12.2%	35.9%	0.0%
	(119,141)	(64,599)	(54,542)	(94,486)	(47,844)	(46,641)	(11,042)	(4,284)	(6,757)	(10,557)	(9,414)	(1,144)	(3,057)	(3,057)	-
$40,000 to $49,999	18.0%	18.2%	17.7%	18.5%	18.9%	18.0%	12.4%	10.8%	13.8%	16.2%	17.0%	15.2%	27.4%	29.6%	26.3%
	(113,337)	(60,287)	(53,050)	(87,400)	(48,337)	(39,064)	(7,783)	(3,063)	(4,720)	(11,289)	(6,369)	(4,920)	(6,865)	(2,518)	(4,347)
$50,000 to $59,999	8.9%	10.5%	7.0%	10.9%	12.4%	9.0%	2.4%	5.4%	0.0%	4.3%	3.8%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(55,942)	(34,800)	(21,143)	(51,398)	(31,847)	(19,551)	(1,527)	(1,527)	-	(3,017)	(1,425)	(1,592)	-	-	-
$60,000 to $69,999	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	7.2%	8.1%	6.1%	4.9%	0.0%	8.9%	4.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(39,913)	(20,667)	(19,245)	(33,921)	(20,667)	(13,254)	(3,049)	-	(3,049)	(2,943)	-	(2,943)	-	-	-
$70,000 to $79,999	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(15,734)	(7,490)	(8,243)	(14,182)	(7,490)	(6,692)	-	-	-	(1,552)	-	(1,552)	-	-	-
$80,000 to $99,999	2.4%	4.2%	0.4%	2.6%	4.2%	0.6%	4.9%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(15,312)	(13,963)	(1,349)	(12,226)	(10,878)	(1,349)	(3,086)	(3,086)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$100,000 or More	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	17.2%	9.8%
	(23,712)	(12,778)	(10,933)	(20,626)	(11,313)	(9,313)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,086)	(1,465)	(1,620)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

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- About 36.5% of African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees had family incomes below $20,000, compared with only 12.8% of whites.
- Among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges, 43.4% of African Americans but only 18.2% of whites had family incomes below $20,000.

Among both groups, African American women had lower family incomes than all students.

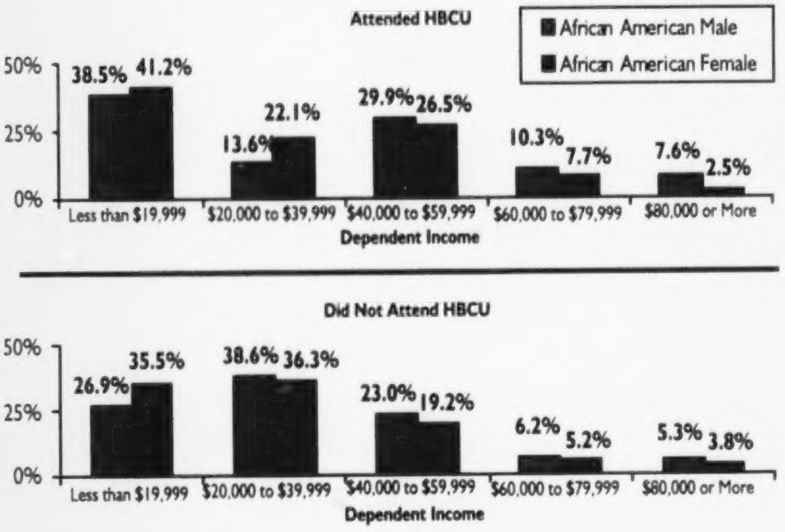
- About 20.5% of African American women but only 7.2% of all students who were seeking bachelor's degrees and about 19.7% of African American women but only 8.7% of all students who first enrolled in community colleges had family incomes below $10,000.

FAMILY INCOME AMONG THOSE WHO DID AND DID NOT ATTEND HBCUS

Figure 8 shows that, among 1989/90 freshmen who were seeking bachelor's degrees, who first enrolled in a four-year college or university, and who were financially dependent (as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria), African Americans at HBCUs had comparable family incomes as their counterparts at non-HBCUs.

- **Table 11** shows that 38.5% of dependent African American men and 41.2% of dependent African American women who attended HBCUs in 1989/90 had family incomes below $20,000, compared with 26.9% of African American men and 35.5% of African American women who attended non-HBCU institutions.

Figure 8. Family Income of African American 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees at a Four-Year Institution and who were Financially Dependent by Attendance at HBCUs



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 11. Family Income of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Who Were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees at a Four-Year Institution and Who Were Financially Dependent by Attendance at HBCUs, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended HBCU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	-	-	-
	(22,121)	(8,311)	(13,810)	(1,091)	(712)	(378)	(20,695)	(7,599)	(13,096)	(336)	-	(336)	-	-	-
Financially Independent	5.7%	4.9%	6.2%	-	-	-	6.1%	5.3%	6.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1,262)	(406)	(856)	-	-	-	(1,262)	(406)	(856)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent Students															
Total Dependent Students	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(20,859)	(7,905)	(12,954)	-	-	-	(19,433)	(7,193)	(12,240)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent Income Less than $19,999	39.1%	35.0%	41.5%	-	-	-	40.2%	38.5%	41.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(8,150)	(2,769)	(5,381)	-	-	-	(7,814)	(2,769)	(5,045)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent Income $20,000 to $39,999	19.5%	12.4%	23.8%	-	-	-	18.9%	13.6%	22.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(4,059)	(981)	(3,078)	-	-	-	(3,681)	(981)	(2,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent Income $40,000 to $59,999	29.3%	36.2%	25.1%	-	-	-	27.8%	29.9%	26.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(6,111)	(2,862)	(3,249)	-	-	-	(5,399)	(2,150)	(3,249)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent Income $60,000 to $79,999	8.1%	9.4%	7.2%	-	-	-	8.7%	10.3%	7.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1,683)	(744)	(938)	-	-	-	(1,683)	(744)	(938)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent Income $80,000 or More	4.1%	6.9%	2.4%	-	-	-	4.4%	7.6%	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(856)	(548)	(308)	-	-	-	(856)	(548)	(308)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Attend HBCU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,079,743)	(390,996)	(431,032)	(704,291)	(343,753)	(360,538)	(43,763)	(14,100)	(29,663)	(36,012)	(15,214)	(20,798)	(37,962)	(17,929)	(20,033)
Financially Independent	7.6%	10.4%	12.0%	10.6%	5.3%	6.4%	15.7%	13.0%	11.3%	23.3%	5.4%	8.9%	6.9%	5.0%	8.5%
	(82,412)	(40,830)	(51,583)	(74,525)	(18,128)	(23,168)	(6,882)	(1,832)	(3,359)	(8,397)	(816)	(1,850)	(2,608)	(900)	(1,709)
Dependent Students***															
Total Dependent Students	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(729,615)	(350,166)	(379,449)	(629,766)	(325,625)	(337,370)	(36,881)	(12,268)	(26,304)	(27,615)	(14,398)	(18,948)	(35,354)	(17,029)	(18,324)
Dependent Income Less than $19,999	15.7%	14.1%	17.1%	13.6%	11.8%	13.9%	34.2%	26.9%	35.5%	35.3%	23.7%	33.4%	18.9%	25.6%	12.7%
	(114,481)	(49,450)	(65,031)	(85,421)	(38,372)	(47,049)	(12,629)	(3,297)	(9,332)	(9,736)	(3,416)	(6,320)	(6,695)	(4,365)	(2,330)
Dependent Income $20,000 to $39,999	30.0%	28.3%	31.6%	29.2%	26.5%	28.9%	38.7%	38.6%	36.3%	34.7%	24.6%	31.9%	31.9%	26.1%	37.2%
	(219,062)	(99,064)	(119,998)	(183,928)	(86,334)	(97,594)	(14,289)	(4,736)	(9,553)	(9,583)	(3,543)	(6,040)	(11,262)	(4,451)	(6,811)
Dependent Income $40,000 to $59,999	29.3%	31.3%	27.6%	30.4%	30.5%	27.4%	21.4%	23.0%	19.2%	25.7%	21.5%	21.1%	21.3%	26.0%	16.9%
	(214,130)	(109,580)	(104,550)	(191,618)	(99,224)	(92,394)	(7,876)	(2,820)	(5,056)	(7,101)	(3,102)	(3,999)	(7,535)	(4,434)	(3,101)
Dependent Income $60,000 to $79,999	16.4%	16.7%	16.1%	17.0%	16.3%	16.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.2%	14.9%	19.5%	6.9%	17.3%	11.3%	23.0%
	(119,746)	(58,645)	(61,101)	(107,368)	(53,152)	(54,216)	(2,127)	(762)	(1,365)	(4,118)	(2,814)	(1,304)	(6,133)	(1,917)	(4,216)
Dependent Income $80,000 or More	14.1%	15.0%	13.2%	15.0%	14.9%	13.7%	4.5%	5.3%	3.8%	10.2%	10.6%	6.8%	10.5%	10.9%	10.2%
	(102,847)	(52,581)	(50,266)	(94,660)	(48,543)	(46,117)	(1,651)	(653)	(998)	(2,808)	(1,523)	(1,285)	(3,728)	(1,862)	(1,866)

Note: Test of difference in income for African Americans who did and who did not attend HBCUs was not statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate. Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

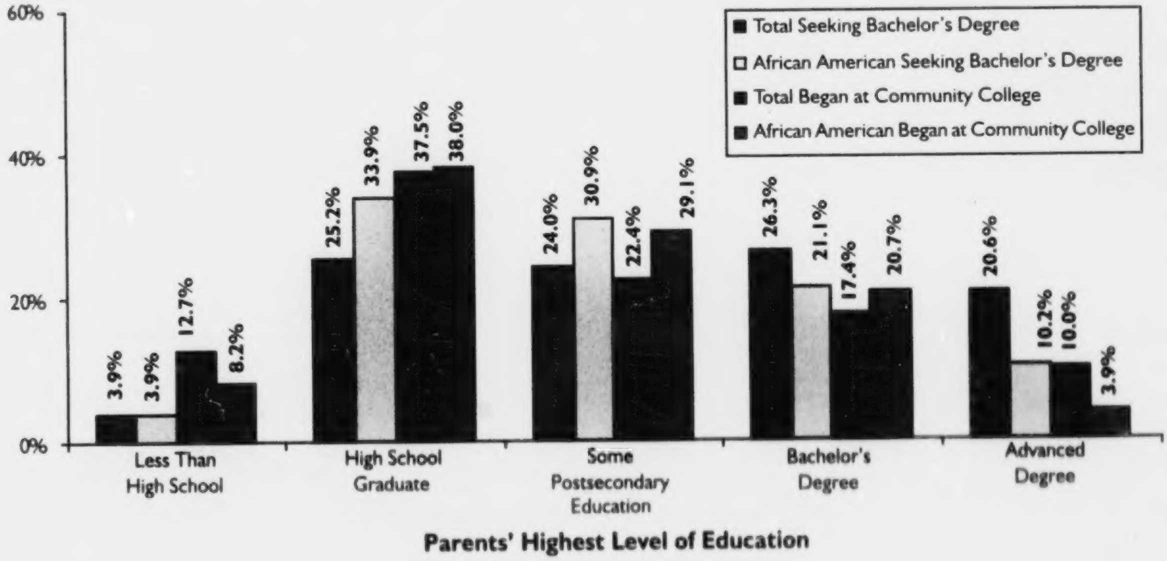
PARENTS' EDUCATION

Regardless of race, students who were seeking bachelor's degrees had better-educated parents than students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges. **Figure 9** shows that 29.1% of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees had parents who had no education beyond high school, compared with 50.2% of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges.

On average, the parents of African American beginning postsecondary students had less formal education than the parents of white students. But, **Table 12** shows that the gap in parental education for African Americans and whites was less dramatic among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges than among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90.

- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, 42.2% of African American males' and 35.2% of African American females' parents had no education beyond high school, compared with 27.0% of white females and 26.1% of white males.
- Only 7.2% of African American females' and 15.3% of African American males' parents had advanced degrees, compared with 20.9% of white females' and 23.4% of white males' parents.
- By comparison, among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges, 46.2% of the parents of African Americans and 48.2% of the parents of whites had no education beyond high school.
- Only 3.9% of African Americans' parents had advanced degrees, compared with 11.6% of whites' parents.

Figure 9. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Parents' Highest Level of Education



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 12. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Parents' Highest Level of Education, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Education Level	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Total*** ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,080,183)	(537,109)	(543,075)	(878,462)	(450,939)	(427,523)	(80,037)	(29,768)	(50,268)	(69,035)	(32,960)	(36,076)	(52,649)	(23,442)	(29,207)
Less than High School	3.9%	2.3%	5.5%	2.6%	1.3%	3.8%	3.9%	1.0%	5.7%	19.0%	16.2%	21.5%	6.9%	3.6%	9.5%
	(42,335)	(12,555)	(29,780)	(22,436)	(6,059)	(16,376)	(3,156)	(296)	(2,860)	(13,110)	(5,350)	(7,759)	(3,634)	(849)	(2,785)
High School Graduate	25.2%	26.2%	24.2%	24.0%	24.8%	23.2%	33.9%	41.2%	29.5%	33.9%	33.5%	34.3%	20.0%	23.8%	17.0%
	(272,219)	(140,905)	(131,314)	(211,160)	(112,006)	(99,154)	(27,128)	(12,275)	(14,852)	(23,400)	(11,044)	(12,356)	(10,530)	(5,579)	(4,951)
Some Postsecondary Education	24.0%	22.2%	25.7%	24.3%	23.6%	25.1%	30.9%	21.1%	36.6%	13.6%	10.8%	16.2%	21.0%	13.2%	27.3%
	(259,002)	(119,379)	(139,622)	(213,823)	(106,447)	(107,376)	(24,701)	(6,280)	(18,421)	(9,398)	(3,553)	(5,845)	(11,080)	(3,099)	(7,980)
Bachelor's Degree	26.3%	26.9%	25.7%	26.9%	26.8%	27.0%	21.1%	21.4%	20.9%	22.3%	32.2%	13.2%	30.1%	29.0%	31.0%
	(284,190)	(144,604)	(139,587)	(236,114)	(120,846)	(115,269)	(16,863)	(6,363)	(10,501)	(15,371)	(10,599)	(4,772)	(15,842)	(6,796)	(9,045)
Advanced Degree	20.6%	22.3%	18.9%	22.2%	23.4%	20.9%	10.2%	15.3%	7.2%	11.2%	7.3%	14.8%	22.%	30.4%	15.2%
	(222,438)	(119,666)	(102,772)	(194,929)	(105,580)	(89,349)	(8,189)	(4,555)	(3,635)	(7,756)	(2,413)	(5,343)	(11,563)	(7,118)	(4,445)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(902,294)	(440,413)	(461,881)	(701,145)	(346,561)	(354,584)	(77,656)	(34,849)	(42,807)	(94,695)	(47,352)	(47,343)	(28,798)	(11,651)	(17,147)
Less than High School	12.7%	7.6%	17.6%	10.7%	7.2%	14.1%	8.2%	1.2%	14.0%	27.2%	13.4%	41.0%	25.6%	12.9%	34.2%
	(114,590)	(33,273)	(81,317)	(75,050)	(25,020)	(50,030)	(6,401)	(405)	(5,996)	(25,769)	(6,342)	(19,426)	(7,371)	(1,506)	(5,865)
High School Graduate	37.5%	37.7%	37.2%	37.5%	35.7%	39.3%	38.0%	39.0%	37.1%	40.0%	50.4%	29.5%	25.8%	39.3%	16.6%
	(337,987)	(165,956)	(172,031)	(263,229)	(123,893)	(139,336)	(29,495)	(13,601)	(15,894)	(37,847)	(23,885)	(13,962)	(7,417)	(4,577)	(2,840)
Some Postsecondary	22.4%	22.6%	22.2%	22.6%	22.3%	23.0%	29.1%	32.6%	26.2%	20.5%	22.9%	18.1%	5.0%	0.0%	8.5%
	(202,126)	(99,427)	(102,699)	(158,639)	(77,196)	(81,443)	(22,611)	(11,378)	(11,233)	(19,426)	(10,854)	(8,572)	(1,451)	-	(1,451)
Bachelor's Degree	17.4%	19.0%	16.0%	17.5%	18.8%	16.2%	20.7%	22.8%	19.1%	9.0%	13.2%	4.8%	35.1%	35.2%	35.1%
	(157,325)	(83,561)	(73,764)	(122,545)	(65,247)	(57,298)	(16,105)	(7,940)	(8,165)	(8,557)	(6,271)	(2,286)	(10,118)	(4,104)	(6,014)
Advanced Degree	10.0%	13.2%	6.9%	11.6%	15.9%	7.5%	3.9%	4.4%	3.5%	3.3%	0.0%	6.5%	8.5%	12.6%	5.7%
	(90,266)	(58,196)	(32,070)	(81,682)	(55,205)	(26,476)	(3,045)	(1,526)	(1,520)	(3,096)	-	(3,096)	(2,443)	(1,465)	(977)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

PARENTS' EDUCATION AMONG THOSE WHO DID AND DID NOT ATTEND HBCUS

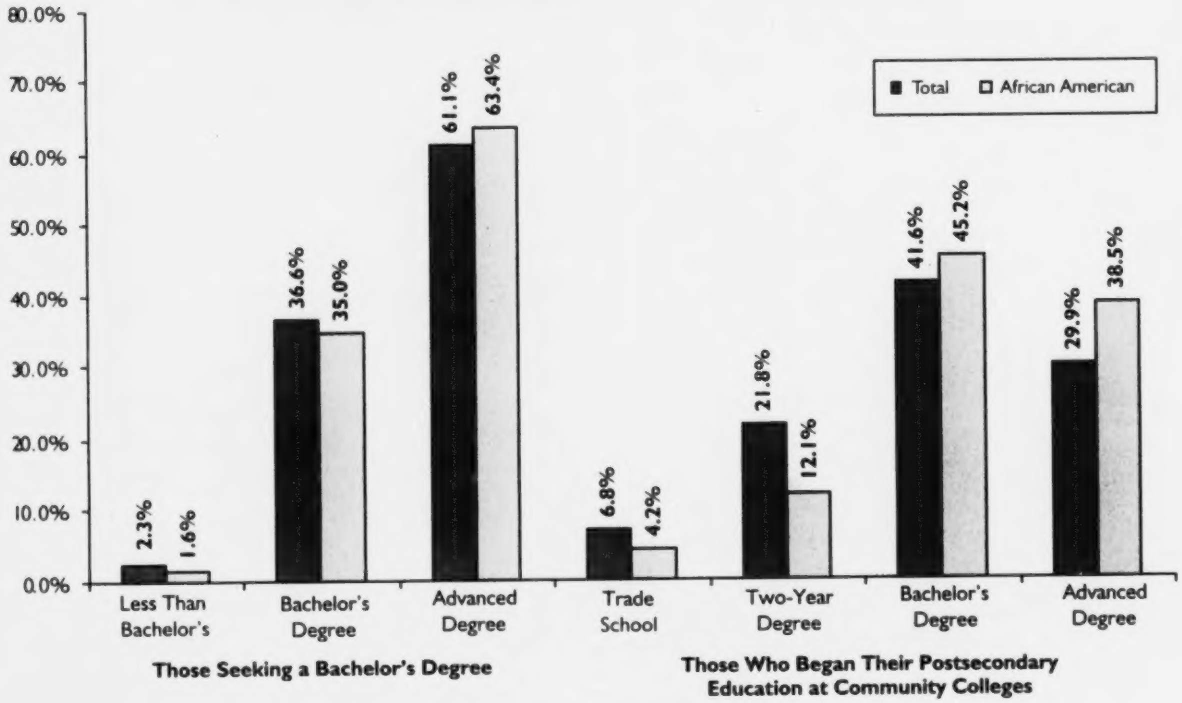
The distribution of African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees by their parents' highest level of education was comparable statistically for those who were attending HBCUs and other four-year colleges and universities.

- **Table 13** shows that, among African American men, 30.6% of those who attended HBCUs and 41.9% of those who did not attend HBCUs had parents with no formal education beyond high school.
- By comparison, 36.0% of African American women who attended HBCUs and 33.5% of their counterparts who did not attend HBCUs had parents with no postsecondary education.
- One-half (56.9%) of African American men at HBCUs had parents who had earned at least a bachelor's degree, compared with only 30.2% of African American men at non-HBCUs.
- Less than one-third of African American women had parents who had earned at least a bachelor's degree among those at HBCUs (31.1%) and non-HBCUs (28.2%).

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

Students who were seeking bachelor's degrees had higher educational aspirations than students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges **Figure 10** shows that 61.1% of students seeking bachelor's degrees but only 29.9% of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges, aspired to advanced degrees.

Figure 10. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Educational Aspirations in 1990



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 13. Highest level of Education Attained by the Parents of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Who Were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees and First Enrolled in a Four-Year Institution by attendance at HBCUs, Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Level Education	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Attended HBCU	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	-	-	-
	(20,846)	(7,891)	(12,954)	(1,091)	(712)	(378)	(19,419)	(7,179)	(12,240)	(336)	-	(336)	-	-	-
No More than High School	35.1%	36.9%	34.0%	-	-	-	34.0%	30.6%	36.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(7,315)	(2,911)	(4,404)	-	-	-	(6,603)	(2,199)	(4,404)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Some Postsecondary Education	25.2%	11.3%	33.7%	-	-	-	25.3%	12.4%	32.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(5,257)	(893)	(4,364)	-	-	-	(4,921)	(893)	(4,028)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor's Degree	23.6%	26.5%	21.9%	-	-	-	23.4%	29.1%	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(4,929)	(2,088)	(2,841)	-	-	-	(4,550)	(2,088)	(2,462)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advanced Degree	16.0%	25.3%	10.4%	-	-	-	17.2%	27.8%	11.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3,346)	(1,999)	(1,347)	-	-	-	(3,346)	(1,999)	(1,347)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did Not Attend HBCU															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(809,932)	(386,985)	(422,947)	(695,592)	(340,763)	(354,829)	(42,471)	(13,727)	(28,744)	(35,278)	(15,037)	(20,241)	(36,591)	(17,458)	(19,133)
No More than High School	25.9%	25.0%	26.8%	25.1%	24.1%	26.0%	36.2%	41.9%	33.5%	37.8%	35.7%	39.4%	19.4%	19.9%	18.9%
	(210,120)	(96,664)	(113,456)	(174,294)	(82,061)	(92,233)	(15,385)	(5,752)	(9,633)	(13,347)	(5,373)	(7,974)	(7,094)	(3,478)	(3,616)
Some Postsecondary Education	24.7%	23.4%	25.9%	24.0%	23.5%	24.5%	35.0%	27.9%	38.3%	24.0%	22.5%	25.1%	26.3%	17.8%	34.1%
	(200,013)	(90,401)	(109,612)	(167,082)	(80,090)	(86,992)	(14,844)	(3,827)	(11,017)	(8,458)	(3,385)	(5,073)	(9,629)	(3,099)	(6,530)
Bachelor's Degree	26.0%	25.9%	26.0%	26.7%	26.3%	27.1%	17.4%	11.6%	20.2%	20.7%	25.7%	16.9%	27.0%	29.9%	24.3%
	(210,183)	(100,250)	(109,933)	(185,609)	(89,564)	(96,045)	(7,398)	(1,592)	(5,806)	(7,296)	(3,866)	(3,430)	(9,880)	(5,228)	(4,652)
Advanced Degree	23.4%	25.8%	21.3%	24.2%	26.1%	22.4%	11.4%	18.6%	8.0%	17.5%	16.0%	18.6%	27.3%	32.4%	22.7%
	(189,616)	(99,670)	(89,946)	(168,607)	(89,048)	(79,559)	(4,844)	(2,556)	(2,288)	(6,177)	(2,413)	(3,764)	(9,988)	(5,653)	(4,335)

Note: Test of difference in parents' education for African Americans who did and who did not attend HBCUs was not statistically significant at p < .05.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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Among those who began in community colleges, African American women had higher educational aspirations than other students. Educational aspirations were comparable for African Americans and whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees.

- **Table 14** shows that 63.4% of African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees aspired to advanced degrees compared with 60.8% of whites.
- Among those who began their postsecondary education at community colleges, 45.3% of African American women but only 31.3% of African American men, 29.9% of white women, and 27.0% of white men aspired to earn advanced degrees.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 15 shows that a smaller percentage of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees than of those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges had been married prior to enrolling in 1989/90 (4.7% versus 24.3%). The proportion of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees who were never married did not vary by race.

- Among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges, a smaller proportion of whites than of African Americans had never been married (73.2% versus 86.0%).

PARENTAL STATUS

Regardless of race or sex, the majority of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees (88.3%) and who began their postsecondary education at community colleges (65.2%) had no children before entering, while attending, or after leaving postsecondary education.

- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, a higher percentage of African American women than of all students had a child while attending (15.7% versus 3.9%) and immediately after leaving postsecondary education (16.7% versus 4.2%).
- **Table 16** shows that 7.8% of African American women who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90 had a child while enrolled, compared with 4.2% of all students.

COSTS OF ATTENDANCE AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

COSTS OF ATTENDANCE

On average, students who were seeking bachelor's degrees attended institutions with 74.2% higher costs of attendance than students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges ($7,440 versus $4,272).

- Among both groups, African Americans attended less expensive institutions than their white counterparts: 22.1% lower costs of attendance for those seeking bachelor's degrees and 28.6% lower costs of attendance for those enrolling in community colleges.

Table 17 also shows that African Americans had lower expected family contributions than whites, due largely to their lower family incomes.

- Expected family contributions were 44.9% lower for African Americans than whites among those seeking bachelor's degrees and 47.4% lower for African Americans than whites among those enrolled in community colleges.

Figure 11 shows that, on average, African Americans seeking bachelor's degrees received higher amounts of financial aid than whites.

- On average, African Americans seeking bachelor's degrees received $3,120 in financial aid, compared with $2,071 for whites.
- Considering only those who were seeking bachelor's degrees and who received financial aid, African Americans received an average of $4,587 while whites received $4,297.
- On average, African Americans who began their postsecondary education at community colleges received $671 in financial aid, while their white counterparts received $542.
- African Americans and whites who began in community colleges and received financial aid averaged comparable amounts of aid ($1,971 versus $1,963).

Table 14. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Educational Aspirations in 1990, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Educational Aspirations	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,083,386)	(536,740)	(546,646)	(877,288)	(448,559)	(428,729)	(81,780)	(30,045)	(51,735)	(70,723)	(34,647)	(36,076)	(53,596)	(23,490)	(30,106)
Less than Bachelor's	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%	3.9%	7.7%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%
	(24,747)	(13,535)	(11,211)	(19,938)	(10,035)	(9,903)	(1,322)	(580)	(741)	(2,772)	(2,678)	(94)	(715)	(241)	(474)
Bachelor's Degree	36.6%	37.9%	35.4%	36.9%	39.1%	34.6%	35.0%	41.0%	31.5%	36.4%	27.8%	44.6%	35.3%	26.4%	42.3%
	(396,935)	(203,476)	(193,459)	(323,644)	(175,307)	(148,337)	(28,615)	(12,328)	(16,287)	(25,737)	(9,648)	(16,089)	(18,939)	(6,193)	(12,746)
Advanced Degree	61.1%	59.6%	62.6%	60.8%	58.7%	63.1%	63.4%	57.0%	67.1%	59.7%	64.4%	55.1%	63.3%	72.6%	56.1%
	(661,705)	(319,730)	(341,975)	(533,706)	(263,216)	(270,490)	(51,844)	(17,137)	(34,707)	(42,213)	(22,320)	(19,893)	(33,942)	(17,056)	(16,886)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total*** + + ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(910,606)	(446,591)	(464,015)	(709,815)	(348,232)	(361,583)	(77,420)	(37,590)	(39,830)	(93,443)	(49,118)	(44,325)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Trade School	6.8%	8.0%	5.6%	7.7%	9.1%	6.3%	4.2%	0.0%	8.2%	2.9%	5.5%	0.0%	5.0%	12.9%	0.0%
	(61,871)	(35,734)	(26,136)	(54,425)	(31,541)	(22,885)	(3,252)	-	(3,252)	(2,688)	(2,688)	-	(1,506)	(1,506)	-
Two-Year Degree	21.8%	20.2%	23.3%	23.3%	20.9%	25.6%	12.1%	16.5%	7.9%	21.5%	20.6%	22.6%	11.7%	8.2%	13.9%
	(198,237)	(90,127)	(108,111)	(165,281)	(72,856)	(92,424)	(9,331)	(6,201)	(3,130)	(20,133)	(10,120)	(10,013)	(3,493)	-950	(2,543)
Bachelor's Degree	41.6%	43.3%	39.9%	40.6%	43 %	38.2%	45.2%	52.2%	38.6%	41.4%	39.2%	43.7%	56.4%	41.0%	66.3%
	(378,463)	(193,393)	(185,070)	(287,882)	(149,707)	(138,175)	(35,023)	(19,631)	(15,392)	(38,667)	(19,275)	(19,392)	(16,891)	(4,780)	(12,111)
Advanced Degree	29.9%	28.5%	31.2%	28.5%	27.0%	29.9%	38.5%	31.3%	45.3%	34.2%	34.7%	33.7%	26.9%	37.9%	19.8%
	(272,035)	(127,337)	(144,698)	(202,227)	(94,128)	(108,099)	(29,814)	(11,759)	(18,056)	(31,955)	(17,035)	(14,920)	(8,039)	(4,415)	(3,623)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 15. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Marital Status in 1990, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Marital Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,062,381)	(526,142)	(536,239)	(864,479)	(442,808)	(421,671)	(79,740)	(28,839)	(50,901)	(69,153)	(32,705)	(36,448)	(49,009)	(21,790)	(27,219)
Never Married	95.4%	97.1%	93.7%	95.1%	96.9%	93.2%	97.7%	99.0%	97.0%	94.4%	97.5%	91.6%	98.4%	99.1%	97.8%
	(1,013,367)	(510,967)	(502,400)	(821,937)	(428,928)	(393,010)	(77,928)	(28,555)	(49,373)	(65,290)	(31,889)	(33,401)	(48,211)	(21,596)	(26,616)
Married	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	4.0%	1.9%	1.0%	2.3%	4.6%	2.5%	6.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%
	(35,687)	(15,044)	(20,643)	(30,409)	(13,749)	(16,660)	(1,477)	(284)	(1,193)	(3,193)	(816)	(2,376)	(608)	(194)	(414)
Divorced, Separated, or Widowed	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%
	(13,327)	(131)	(13,196)	(12,133)	(131)	(12,001)	(335)	-	(335)	(670)	-	(670)	(190)	-	(190)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(927,490)	(444,480)	(483,010)	(729,699)	(353,421)	(376,278)	(81,599)	(36,624)	(44,976)	(91,593)	(44,250)	(47,343)	(24,599)	(10,186)	(14,413)
Never Married	75.7%	83.3%	68.7%	73.2%	81.8%	65.2%	86.0%	86.5%	85.6%	82.9%	92.4%	74.1%	86.9%	85.2%	88.0%
	(701,948)	(370,271)	(331,678)	(534,452)	(289,031)	(245,421)	(70,157)	(31,671)	(38,486)	(75,970)	(40,888)	(35,082)	(21,370)	(8,680)	(12,689)
Married	18.6%	14.5%	22.3%	19.9%	15.5%	24.0%	14.0%	13.5%	14.4%	13.6%	7.6%	19.2%	13.1%	14.8%	12.0%
	(172,225)	(64,483)	(107,741)	(145,111)	(54,663)	(90,447)	(11,442)	(4,953)	(6,490)	(12,442)	(3,362)	(9,081)	(3,229)	(1,506)	(1,723)
Divorced, Separated, or Widowed	5.7%	2.2%	9.0%	6.9%	2.8%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(53,317)	(9,726)	(43,591)	(50,136)	(9,726)	(40,410)	-	-	-	(3,181)	-	(3,181)	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 16. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Parental Status in 1994, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Had Child	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,063,837)	(527,598)	(536,239)	(865,935)	(444,264)	(421,671)	(79,740)	(28,839)	(50,901)	(69,153)	(32,705)	(36,448)	(49,009)	(21,790)	(27,219)
No Children	88.3%	91.0%	85.7%	89.9%	91.3%	88.5%	74.0%	91.8%	63.8%	78.1%	82.1%	74.5%	97.6%	97.4%	97.8%
	(939,522)	(479,976)	(459,546)	(778,715)	(405,425)	(373,289)	(58,977)	(26,483)	(32,494)	(53,987)	(26,841)	(27,146)	(47,843)	(21,227)	(26,616)
Before Postsecondary Ed	3.6%	2.0%	5.1%	3.5%	1.7%	5.3%	3.4%	2.8%	3.8%	7.8%	7.2%	8.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%
	(38,167)	(10,804)	(27,364)	(29,879)	(7,664)	(22,215)	(2,739)	(796)	(1,942)	(5,360)	(2,343)	(3,017)	(190)	-	(190)
While Attending	3.9%	3.3%	4.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	11.0%	2.7%	15.7%	9.6%	10.8%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(41,990)	(17,502)	(24,487)	(26,615)	(13,206)	(13,409)	(8,745)	(775)	(7,970)	(6,629)	(3,521)	(3,108)	-	-	-
After Last Term	4.2%	3.7%	4.6%	3.5%	4.0%	3.0%	11.6%	2.7%	16.7%	4.6%	0.0%	8.7%	2.0%	2.6%	1.5%
	(44,157)	(19,315)	(24,842)	(30,726)	(17,968)	(12,758)	(9,279)	(785)	(8,494)	(3,176)	-	(3,176)	(976)	(562)	(414)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(928,535)	(445,526)	(483,010)	(729,612)	(353,333)	(376,278)	(81,599)	(36,624)	(44,976)	(92,726)	(45,383)	(47,343)	(24,599)	(10,186)	(14,413)
No Child	65.2%	74.9%	56.2%	64.5%	75.7%	53.9%	64.5%	71.1%	59.1%	65.7%	69.4%	62.1%	86.9%	85.2%	88.%
	(605,320)	(333,859)	(271,461)	(470,428)	(267,636)	(202,792)	(52,625)	(26,043)	(26,582)	(60,897)	(31,499)	(29,398)	(21,370)	(8,680)	(12,689)
Before Postsecondary Ed	21.9%	14.8%	28.4%	23.1%	14.9%	30.8%	21.7%	21.8%	21.6%	16.9%	9.1%	24.4%	6.1%	14.8%	0.0%
	(203,217)	(66,109)	(137,109)	(168,293)	(52,483)	(115,810)	(17,702)	(7,971)	(9,732)	(15,717)	(4,150)	(11,567)	(1,506)	(1,506)	-
While Attending	4.2%	3.9%	4.4%	3.0%	2.5%	3.4%	4.3%	0.0%	7.8%	12.7%	19.0%	6.6%	7.0%	0.0%	12.0%
	(38,753)	(17,489)	(21,264)	(21,767)	(8,887)	(12,880)	(3,529)	-	(3,529)	(11,733)	(8,601)	(3,132)	(1,723)	-	(1,723)
After Last Term	8.7%	6.3%	11.0%	9.5%	6.9%	11.9%	9.5%	7.1%	11.4%	4.7%	2.5%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(81,245)	(28,069)	(53,176)	(69,123)	(24,326)	(44,797)	(7,743)	(2,610)	(5,133)	(4,379)	(1,133)	(3,246)	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 17. Costs of Attendance, Financial Aid Received, and Expected Family Contribution at Institutions Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Cost of Attendance ***	$7,440	$7,459	$7,422	$7,662	$7,685	$7,638	$5,967	$5,226	$6,409	$5,880	$5,749	$6,004	$8,095	$8,528	$7,757
	(1,096,108)	(542,485)	(553,623)	(889,107)	(453,669)	(435,438)	(82,093)	(30,646)	(51,447)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(53,629)	(23,523)	(30,106)
Tuition and Fees**	$3,515	$3,519	$3,511	$3,704	$3,688	$3,721	$2,873	$2,673	$2,992	$2,068	$2,014	$2,120	$3,280	$3,561	$3,057
	(1,101,864)	(545,248)	(556,616)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,019)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Expected Family	$9,098	$9,579	$8,628	$9,716	$9,949	$9,473	$5,351	$7,117	$4,308	$5,952	$7,047	$4,813	$8,824	$9,412	$8,360
Contribution *** ~	(1,095,410)	(541,023)	(554,387)	(888,107)	(452,121)	(435,986)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,169)	(34,647)	(36,522)	(53,352)	(23,517)	(29,835)
Total Amount of Aid	$2,152	$1,995	$2,306	$2,071	$1,922	$2,227	$3,120	$2,770	$3,327	$1,893	$1,776	$2,005	$2,346	$2,721	$2,049
–All Students *** +	(1,101,864)	(545,248)	(556,616)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,019)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Total Amount of Aid	$4,367	$4,438	$4,309	$4,297	$4,312	$4,283	$4,587	$4,553	$4,603	$4,328	$5,092	$3,844	$5,152	$5,839	$4,583
–Aid Recipients Only	(542,947)	(245,096)	(297,851)	(430,846)	(203,173)	(227,673)	(56,312)	(18,698)	(37,614)	(31,185)	(12,080)	(19,105)	(24,602)	(11,144)	(13,458)
Total Aid/Total Cost *** + + +	29.4%	25.6%	33.1%	27.0%	23.9%	30.2%	54.3%	52.3%	55.5%	33.9%	21.9%	45.4%	25.5%	29.6%	22.4%
	(1,096,108)	(542,485)	(553,623)	(889,107)	(453,669)	(435,438)	(82,093)	(30,646)	(51,447)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(53,629)	(23,523)	(30,106)
Those who First Enrolled in Community Colleges															
Cost of Attendance*** + + +	$4,272	$3,911	$4,615	$4,485	$4,025	$4,929	$3,202	$3,386	$3,048	$3,565	$3,527	$3,605	$4,267	$3,721	$4,615
	(950,430)	(463,412)	(487,018)	(739,923)	(363,501)	(376,422)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Tuition and Fees** +	$617	$584	$648	$676	$636	$714	$532	$506	$553	$290	$320	$257	$434	$356	$483
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Expected Family	$6,300	$7,054	$5,585	$6,871	$7,621	$6,151	$3,610	$3,580	$3,634	$4,433	$5,301	$3,505	$5,431	$7,889	$3,865
Contribution*** + + +	(964,912)	(469,550)	(495,362)	(754,405)	(369,639)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Total Amount of Aid	$524	$315	$722	$542	$339	$738	$671	$341	$946	$290	$199	$386	$427	-	$699
–All Students + + + ~ ~	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Total Amount of Aid	$1,900	$1,556	$2,092	$1,963	$1,630	$2,157	$1,971	$1,252	$2,383	$1,313	$1,234	$1,361	$1,603	-	$1,603
–Aid Recipients Only + + ~	(266,511)	(95,515)	(170,997)	(208,828)	(77,109)	(131,719)	(28,090)	(10,227)	(17,863)	(21,619)	(8,178)	(13,441)	(7,972)	-	(7,972)
Total Aid/Total Cost* +	28.8%	9.2%	47.4%	32.3%	9.5%	54.1%	22.7%	15.5%	28.8%	12.9%	4.4%	22.0%	12.2%	-	20.0%
	(949,189)	(462,171)	(487,018)	(738,682)	(362,260)	(376,422)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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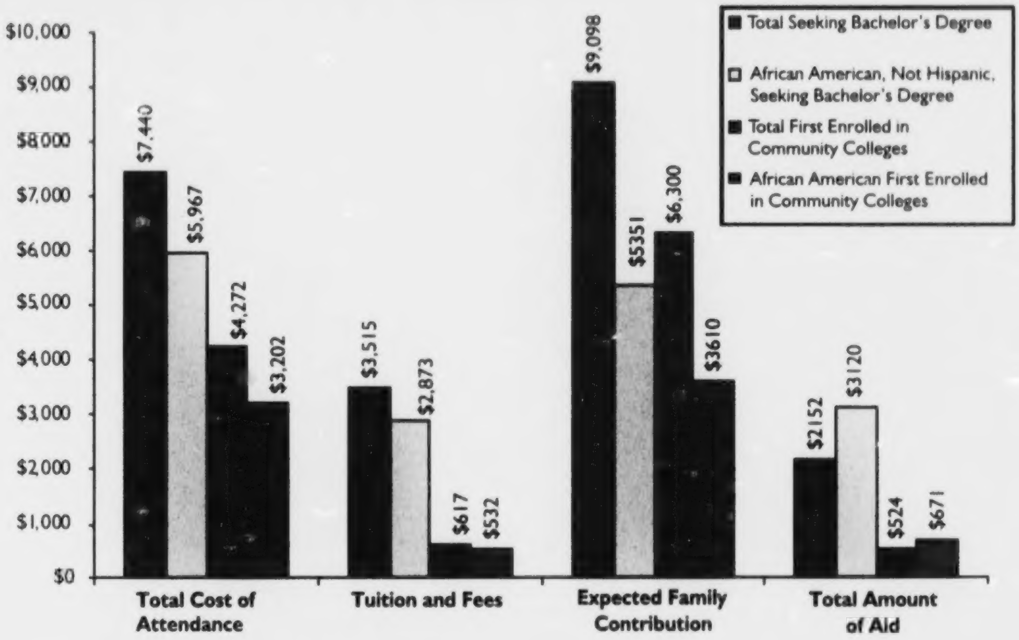
Figure 11. Costs of Attendance, Financial Aid Received, and Expected Family Contribution at Institutions Attended by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

- Financial aid covered a higher percentage of the costs of attendance for African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees than for their white counterparts (54.3% versus 27.0%).
- But, among those who initially enrolled in community colleges, financial aid covered a comparable percentage of the costs of attendance for African Americans and whites (22.7% versus 32.3%).

RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID

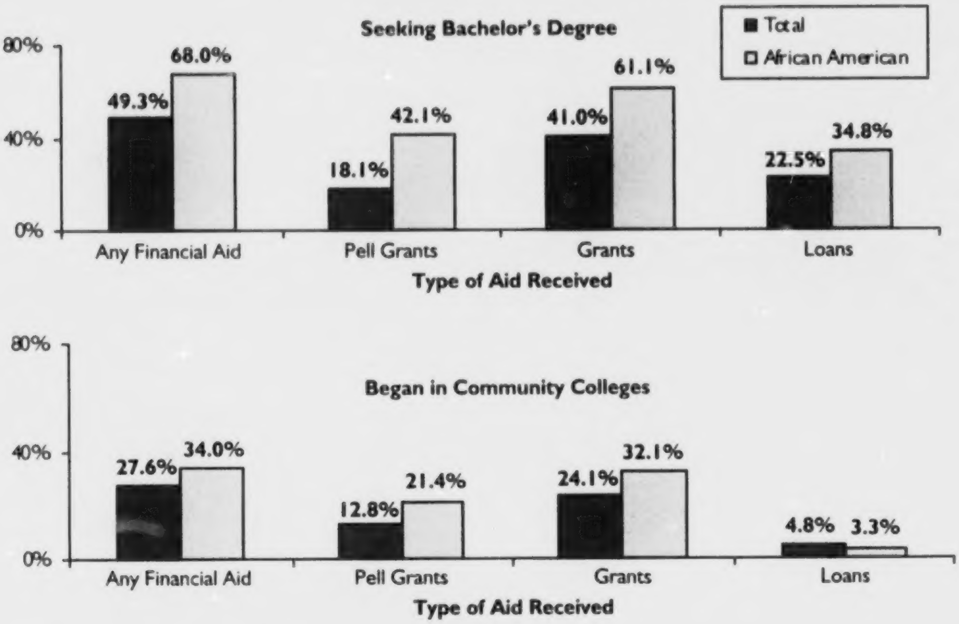
Figure 12 shows that, overall, about one-half (49.3%) of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees and one-quarter (27.6%) of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges received financial aid in their first year of enrollment.

Among both groups, a higher share of white women than white men received financial aid in 1989/90. For example, **Table 18** shows that, among those seeking bachelor's degrees, 52.0% of white women but only 44.6% of white men received any financial aid, 17.7% of white women and 13.2% of white men received Pell grants, and 43.3% of white women and 35.8% of white men received any type of grants.

Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, a higher share of African Americans than of their white counterparts received grants, Pell grants, and loans in 1989/90.

- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, 68.0% of African Americans and 48.2% of whites received financial aid, 42.1% of African Americans and 15.4% of whites received Pell grants, 61.1% of African Americans and 39.4% of whites received any type of grants, and 34.8% of African Americans and 22.1% of whites received loans.

Figure 12. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Who Received Financial Aid in 1989/90



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

- **Table 19** shows that, among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges, 34.0% of African Americans and 27.6% of whites received financial aid, 21.4% of African Americans and 12.2% of whites received Pell grants, and 32.1% of African Americans and 23.5% of whites received any type of grants.

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Figure 13 shows that, while 85.8% of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 received financial support from their parents, only 56.5% of students who first enrolled in community colleges used financial contributions from their parents.

Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, **Table 20** shows that a higher percentage white men than white women used loans from their parents (34.5% versus 23.8%) and personal savings (90.3% versus 86.2%).

- Regardless of sex, a smaller percentage of African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees than of their white counterparts used financial contributions from their parents (80.4% versus 87.1%) and personal savings (79.6% versus 88.3%).
- The percentages of African American and white students who used assistance from their spouse or other relative were comparable (34.2% versus 32.5%).
- **Table 21** shows that, among those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges a smaller proportion of African Americans than of all students used personal savings to pay the costs of their education (67.4% versus 78.7%).

Table 18. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree Who Received Financial Aid in 1989/90 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Received Financial Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Received Financial Aid 1989/90															
Total*** +++	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
No	50.7% (558,918)	55.0% (300,152)	46.5% (258,766)	51.8% (462,937)	55.4% (252,777)	48.0% (210,160)	32.0% (26,469)	39.2% (12,039)	27.7% (14,430)	56.2% (40,094)	65.1% (22,567)	47.8% (17,527)	54.5% (29,417)	53.4% (12,769)	55.3% (16,648)
Yes	49.3% (542,947)	45.0% (245,096)	53.5% (297,851)	48.2% (430,846)	44.6% (203,173)	52.0% (227,673)	68.0% (56,312)	60.8% (18,698)	72.3% (37,614)	43.8% (31,185)	34.9% (12,080)	52.2% (19,105)	45.5% (24,602)	46.6% (11,144)	44.7% (13,458)
Received Pell Grants in 1989/90															
Total*** ++ ~~	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
No	81.9% (902,032)	85.3% (465,289)	78.5% (436,743)	84.6% (756,085)	86.8% (395,715)	82.3% (360,371)	57.9% (47,891)	68.8% (21,143)	51.4% (26,748)	75.1% (53,533)	81.6% (28,262)	69.0% (25,271)	82.4% (44,523)	84.3% (20,169)	80.9% (24,353)
Yes	18.1% (199,833)	14.7% (79,959)	21.5% (119,874)	15.4% (137,698)	13.2% (60,235)	17.7% (77,463)	42.1% (34,891)	31.2% (9,595)	48.6% (25,296)	24.9% (17,747)	18.4% (6,385)	31.0% (11,362)	17.6% (9,497)	15.7% (3,744)	19.1% (5,753)
Received Grants 1989/90															
Total*** +++	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
No	59.0% (649,554)	63.4% (345,908)	54.6% (303,646)	60.6% (541,365)	64.2% (292,910)	56.7% (248,455)	38.9% (32,162)	45.1% (13,866)	35.2% (18,297)	58.4% (41,615)	68.7% (23,814)	48.6% (17,801)	63.7% (34,412)	64.1% (15,319)	63.4% (19,093)
Yes	41.0% (452,310)	36.6% (199,340)	45.4% (252,971)	39.4% (352,419)	35.8% (163,040)	43.3% (189,378)	61.1% (50,620)	54.9% (16,872)	64.8% (33,748)	41.6% (29,665)	31.3% (10,833)	51.4% (18,831)	36.3% (19,607)	35.9% (8,594)	36.6% (11,013)
Received Loans 1989/90															
Total***	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
No	77.5% (853,752)	78.6% (428,301)	76.4% (425,452)	77.9% (696,693)	79.1% (360,805)	76.7% (335,888)	65.2% (53,944)	67.2% (20,655)	64.0% (33,290)	84.8% (60,470)	85.8% (29,736)	83.9% (30,734)	78.9% (42,644)	71.5% (17,105)	84.8% (25,539)
Yes	22.5% (248,112)	21.4% (116,947)	23.6% (131,165)	22.1% (197,090)	20.9% (95,145)	23.3% (101,945)	34.8% (28,838)	32.8% (10,083)	36.0% (18,755)	15.2% (10,809)	14.2% (4,911)	16.1% (5,898)	21.1% (11,375)	28.5% (6,808)	15.2% (4,567)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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Table 19. Percent of those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges in 1989/90 who Received Financial Aid in 1989/90 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Received Financial Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Received Any Financial Aid															
Total* + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	72.4%	79.7%	65.5%	72.4%	79.2%	65.8%	66.0%	72.8%	60.3%	77.9%	83.9%	71.6%	73.4%	100.0%	56.4%
	(699,925)	(375,560)	(324,365)	(547,100)	(294,053)	(253,047)	(54,475)	(27,363)	(27,112)	(76,394)	(42,492)	(33,902)	(21,956)	(11,651)	(10,305)
Yes	27.6%	20.3%	34.5%	27.6%	20.8%	34.2%	34.0%	27.2%	39.7%	22.1%	16.1%	28.4%	26.6%	0.0%	43.6%
	(266,511)	(95,515)	(170,997)	(208,829)	(77,109)	(131,719)	(28,091)	(10,227)	(17,863)	(21,620)	(8,178)	(13,441)	(7,972)	-	(7,972)
Received Pell Grants															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	87.2%	91.5%	83.2%	87.8%	91.7%	84.1%	78.6%	82.8%	75.1%	91.4%	94.2%	88.3%	82.9%	100.0%	72.0%
	(843,008)	(430,830)	(412,177)	(663,707)	(340,300)	(323,407)	(64,918)	(31,127)	(33,791)	(89,573)	(47,752)	(41,821)	(24,809)	(11,651)	(13,158)
Yes	12.8%	8.5%	16.8%	12.2%	8.3%	15.9%	21.4%	17.2%	24.9%	8.6%	5.8%	11.7%	17.1%	0.0%	28.0%
	(123,429)	(40,244)	(83,184)	(92,222)	(30,863)	(61,359)	(17,647)	(6,463)	(11,185)	(8,440)	(2,918)	(5,522)	(5,119)	-	(5,119)
Received Grants															
Total** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	75.9%	83.4%	68.8%	76.5%	84.0%	69.3%	67.9%	72.8%	63.9%	79.1%	83.9%	74.0%	73.4%	100.0%	56.4%
	(733,968)	(393,102)	(340,866)	(578,403)	(311,596)	(266,807)	(56,089)	(27,363)	(28,726)	(77,520)	(42,492)	(35,028)	(21,956)	(11,651)	(10,305)
Yes	24.1%	16.6%	31.2%	23.5%	16.0%	30.7%	32.1%	27.2%	36.1%	20.9%	16.1%	26.0%	26.6%	0.0%	43.6%
	(232,468)	(77,972)	(154,496)	(177,526)	(59,567)	(117,959)	(26,477)	(10,227)	(16,250)	(20,493)	(8,178)	(12,315)	(7,972)	-	(7,972)
Received Loans															
Total + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	95.2%	96.6%	93.8%	94.4%	96.0%	92.8%	96.7%	100.0%	93.9%	99.0%	98.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(920,078)	(455,191)	(464,888)	(713,273)	(356,250)	(357,022)	(79,836)	(37,590)	(42,245)	(97,042)	(49,699)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Yes	4.8%	3.4%	6.2%	5.6%	4.0%	7.2%	3.3%	0.0%	6.1%	1.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(46,358)	(15,884)	(30,474)	(42,656)	(14,912)	(27,744)	(2,730)	-	(2,730)	(972)	(972)		-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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Table 20. Sources of Financial Support Received by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Support	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Used Parents' Financial Contribution															
Total**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,099,568)	(544,124)	(555,443)	(892,669)	(455,571)	(437,098)	(82,344)	(30,738)	(51,607)	(71,069)	(34,436)	(36,632)	(53,485)	(23,379)	(30,106)
No	14.2%	13.4%	15.0%	12.9%	12.7%	13.2%	19.6%	21.9%	18.2%	27.9%	20.5%	34.8%	10.1%	7.0%	12.5%
	(156,544)	(73,082)	(83,462)	(115,188)	(57,634)	(57,554)	(16,142)	(6,731)	(9,412)	(19.815)	(7,072)	(12,743)	(5,399)	(1,646)	(3,753)
Yes	85.8%	86.6%	85.0%	87.1%	87.3%	86.8%	80.4%	78.1%	81.8%	72.1%	79.5%	65.2%	89.9%	93.0%	87.5%
	(943,024)	(471,042)	(471,981)	(777,481)	(397,938)	(379,544)	(66.202)	(24,007)	(42,195)	(51,254)	(27,365)	(23,889)	(48,086)	(21,733)	(26,353)
Used Loans from Parents															
Total* +++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,071,741)	(530,704)	(541,036)	(871,262)	(445,280)	(425,982)	(78,794)	(29,397)	(49,396)	(69.987)	(34,436)	(35,551)	(51,697)	(21,591)	(30,106)
No	72.2%	67.1%	77.3%	70.8%	65.5%	76.2%	75.7%	68.2%	80.2%	80.9%	77.8%	83.9%	80.2%	79.6%	80.6%
	(774,192)	(355,865)	(418,327)	(616,486)	(291,854)	(324,631)	(59,646)	(20,045)	(39,601)	(56,615)	(26,776)	(29,839)	(41,445)	(17,189)	(24,255)
Yes	27.8%	32.9%	22.7%	29.2%	34.5%	23.8%	24.3%	31.8%	19.8%	19.1%	22.2%	16.1%	19.8%	20.4%	19.4%
	(297,549)	(174,840)	(122,709)	(254,777)	(153,426)	(101,351)	(19,147)	(9,352)	(9,796)	(13,372)	(7,661)	(5,712)	(10,252)	(4,401)	(5,851)
Used Personal Savings															
Total** ++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,100,935)	(544,869)	(556,066)	(893,016)	(455,571)	(437,445)	(82,620)	(30,738)	(51,882)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
No	12.3%	10.0%	14.6%	11.7%	9.7%	13.8%	20.4%	14.9%	23.6%	14.1%	10.4%	17.7%	8.4%	9.4%	7.7%
	(135,934)	(54,568)	(81,366)	(104,475)	(44,118)	(60,357)	(16,819)	(4,594)	(12,225)	(10,084)	(3,604)	(6,479)	(4,557)	(2,252)	(2,305)
Yes	87.7%	90.0%	85.4%	88.3%	90.3%	86.2%	79.6%	85.1%	76.4%	85.9%	89.6%	82.3%	91.6%	90.6%	92.3%
	(965,000)	(490,300)	(474,700)	(788,541)	(411,452)	(377,088)	(65,801)	(26,144)	(39,657)	(61,196)	(31,043)	(30,153)	(49,463)	(21,662)	(27,801)
Used Spouse or Relative Assistance															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
No	67.5%	69.1%	66.0%	67.5%	68.6%	66.4%	65.8%	68.8%	64.0%	70.3%	68.9%	71.7%	66.9%	78.7%	57.5%
	(744,090)	(376,709)	(367,381)	(603,397)	(312,894)	(290,503)	(54,455)	(21,141)	(33,315)	(50,123)	(23,860)	(26,263)	(36,114)	(18,814)	(17,300)
Yes	32.5%	30.9%	34.0%	32.5%	31.4%	33.6%	34.2%	31.2%	36.0%	29.7%	31.1%	28.3%	33.1%	21.3%	42.5%
	(357,775)	(168,539)	(189,236)	(290,387)	(143,056)	(147,331)	(28,327)	(9,597)	(18,730)	(21,157)	(10,787)	(10,370)	(17,905)	(5,099)	(12,806)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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Table 21. Sources of Financial Support Received by Students who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Support	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Used Parents' Financial Contribution															
Total + + +	100.0% (955,718)	100.0% (469,500)	100.0% (486,217)	100.0% (747,379)	100.0% (369,589)	100.0% (377,790)	100.0% (80,397)	100.0% (37,590)	100.0% (42,807)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
No	43.5% (415,891)	40.1% (188,247)	46.8% (227,645)	43.8% (327,261)	39.9% (147,608)	47.6% (179,652)	39.9% (32,098)	37.5% (14,086)	42.1% (18,012)	48.3% (47,352)	46.1% (23,341)	50.7% (24,011)	30.7% (9,181)	27.6% (3,212)	32.7% (5,970)
Yes	56.5% (539,827)	59.9% (281,254)	53.2% (258,573)	56.2% (420,118)	60.1% (221,981)	52.4% (198,138)	60.1% (48,299)	62.5% (23,504)	57.9% (24,795)	51.7% (50,662)	53.9% (27,329)	49.3% (23,332)	69.3% (20,747)	72.4% (8,440)	67.3% (12,308)
Used Loans from Parents															
Total +	100.0% (867,753)	100.0% (422,571)	100.0% (445,183)	100.0% (674,324)	100.0% (333,806)	100.0% (340,518)	100.0% (72,266)	100.0% (30,443)	100.0% (41,823)	100.0% (96,260)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (45,590)	100.0% (24,903)	100.0% (7,651)	100.0% (17,252)
No	78.% (676,693)	77.1% (325,814)	78.8% (350,879)	79.% (532,398)	76.7% (256,009)	81.2% (276,389)	74.8% (54,035)	74.4% (22,661)	75.% (31,375)	74.1% (71,370)	80.9% (40,999)	66.6% (30,371)	75.9% (18,890)	80.3% (6,145)	73.9% (12,744)
Yes	22.0% (191,060)	22.9% (96,756)	21.2% (94,303)	21.0% (141,926)	23.3% (77,796)	18.8% (64,129)	25.2% (18,231)	25.6% (7,783)	25.0% (10,448)	25.9% (24,890)	19.1% (9,672)	33.4% (15,218)	24.1% (6,013)	19.7% (1,506)	26.1% (4,507)
Used Personal Savings															
Total*** + +	100.0% (960,958)	100.0% (467,173)	100.0% (493,785)	100.0% (751,417)	100.0% (368,228)	100.0% (383,189)	100.0% (81,599)	100.0% (36,624)	100.0% (44,976)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
No	21.3% (204,923)	18.7% (87,336)	23.8% (117,587)	21.3% (159,888)	18.4% (67,913)	24.0% (91,975)	32.6% (26,565)	35.9% (13,134)	29.9% (13,431)	13.2% (12,951)	7.4% (3,754)	19.4% (9,197)	18.4% (5,519)	21.8% (2,535)	16.3% (2,984)
Yes	78.7% (756,035)	81.3% (379,838)	76.2% (376,197)	78.7% (591,529)	81.6% (300,315)	76.0% (291,213)	67.4% (55,034)	64.1% (23,490)	70.1% (31,545)	86.8% (85,062)	92.6% (46,916)	80.6% (38,146)	81.6% (24,410)	78.2% (9,116)	83.7% (15,294)
Used Contribution from Spouse or Relative															
Total** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (966,436)	100.0% (471,074)	100.0% (495,362)	100.0% (755,929)	100.0% (371,163)	100.0% (384,766)	100.0% (82,566)	100.0% (37,590)	100.0% (44,976)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
No	72.2% (697,985)	79.4% (374,031)	65.4% (323,954)	73.8% (557,666)	79.0% (293,174)	68.7% (264,492)	64.6% (53,348)	78.3% (29,433)	53.2% (23,915)	68.5% (67,091)	78.5% (39,773)	57.7% (27,318)	66.4% (19,880)	100.0% (11,651)	45.0% (8,229)
Yes	27.8% (268,451)	20.6% (97,043)	34.6% (171,408)	26.2% (198,263)	21.0% (77,989)	31.3% (120,273)	35.4% (29,218)	21.7% (8,157)	46.8% (21,061)	31.5% (30,922)	21.5% (10,897)	42.3% (20,025)	33.6% (10,048)	0.0% -	55.0% (10,048)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

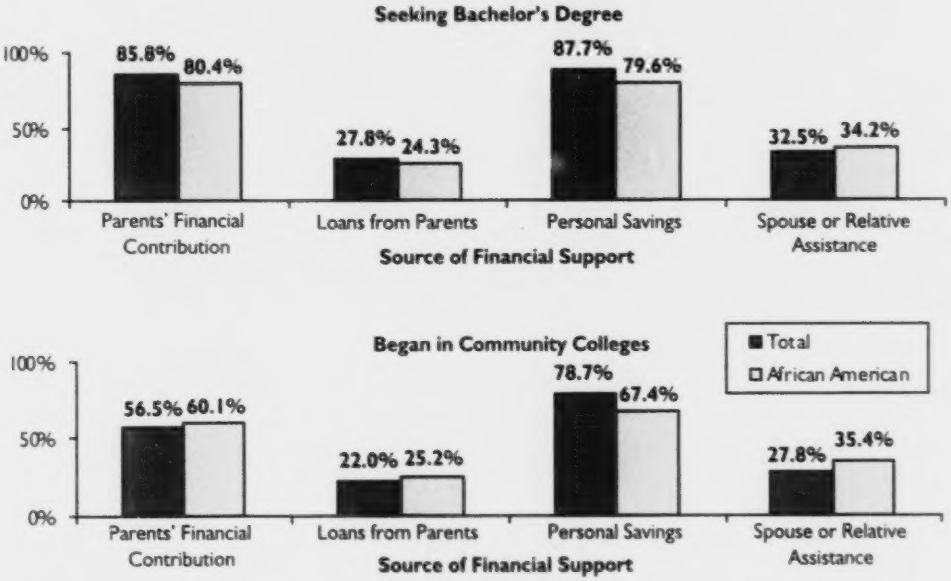
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Figure 13. Sources of Financial Support Received by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

- A higher share of African American women than of all students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90 received financial support from their spouse or other relative (46.8% versus 27.8%).

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK WHILE ENROLLED

Table 22 shows that 79.2% of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 83.0% of those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges worked while enrolled during 1989/90.

Figure 14 shows that, among both groups, men worked a greater number of hours while enrolled than women. About 51.8% of men but only 43.8% of women who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 70.6% of men but only 59.5% of women who first enrolled in community colleges worked more than twenty hours per week while enrolled.

- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, comparable percentages of African American women and white women worked twenty or fewer hours per week (34.3% versus 34.2%) and more than twenty hours per week (44.3% versus 44.7%).
- But, among those who first enrolled in community colleges, a higher percentage of African American women than of white women worked while enrolled (87.1% versus 79.5%).
- About one-half of white men (52.5%) and African American men (51.5%) who were seeking bachelor's degrees worked more than twenty hours per week.
- Of those who began in community college, only one-half (49.1%) of African American men, but 72.8% of white men, worked more than twenty hours per week.

Table 22. Number of Hours Worked per Week While Enrolled Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Hours Worked	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
None	20.8%	19.5%	22.1%	19.9%	18.8%	21.0%	23.5%	26.9%	21.4%	20.3%	15.3%	25.0%	32.9%	29.1%	35.9%
	(229,513)	(106,324)	(123,189)	(177,838)	(85,783)	(92,056)	(19,421)	(8,266)	(11,155)	(14,483)	(5,312)	(9,170)	(17,771)	(6,963)	(10,808)
1 to 20 Hours	31.4%	28.7%	34.1%	31.4%	28.7%	34.2%	29.6%	21.6%	34.3%	29.4%	29.1%	29.7%	37.2%	36.8%	37.5%
	(346,379)	(156,474)	(189,905)	(280,833)	(130,956)	(149,876)	(24,489)	(6,637)	(17,851)	(20,965)	(10,071)	(10,894)	(20,092)	(8,809)	(11,283)
More than 20 Hours	47.7%	51.8%	43.8%	48.7%	52.5%	44.7%	47.0%	51.5%	44.3%	50.3%	55.6%	45.2%	29.9%	34.0%	26.6%
	(525,973)	(282,450)	(243,523)	(435,113)	(239,211)	(195,902)	(38,872)	(15,834)	(23,038)	(35,832)	(19,263)	(16,569)	(16,156)	(8,141)	(8,015)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total** + + + ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
None	17.0%	12.7%	21.0%	16.1%	11.5%	20.5%	21.8%	32.5%	12.9%	17.7%	7.2%	28.9%	23.9%	12.9%	30.9%
	(164,127)	(59,948)	(104,178)	(121,617)	(42,553)	(79,064)	(18,028)	(12,230)	(5,798)	(17,330)	(3,660)	(13,670)	(7,152)	(1,506)	(5,646)
1 to 20 Hours	18.1%	16.7%	19.5%	17.0%	15.8%	18.3%	22.6%	18.3%	26.1%	18.8%	19.8%	17.8%	30.1%	25.3%	33.2%
	(174,974)	(78,449)	(96,525)	(128,859)	(58,582)	(70,277)	(18,640)	(6,897)	(11,743)	(18,461)	(10,020)	(8,441)	(9,015)	(2,950)	(6,065)
More than 20 Hours	64.9%	70.6%	59.5%	66.9%	72.8%	61.2%	55.6%	49.1%	61.0%	63.5%	73.0%	53.3%	46.0%	61.8%	35.9%
	(627,335)	(332,677)	(294,658)	(505,453)	(270,028)	(235,425)	(45,898)	(18,463)	(27,435)	(62,223)	(36,991)	(25,232)	(13,761)	(7,195)	(6,566)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

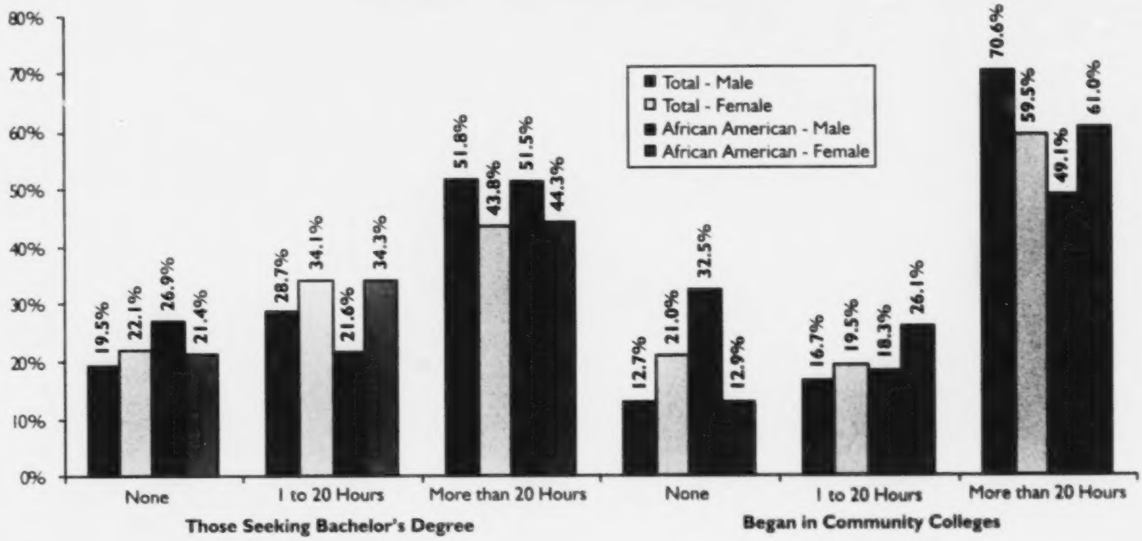
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Figure 14. Number of Hours Worked per Week While Enrolled Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

TYPES OF JOBS HELD

About three-quarters (73.3%) of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 40.2% of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges held at least one off-campus job between fall 1989 and spring 1994.

Figure 15 shows that among both groups a smaller percentage of African Americans than of all students held at least one off-campus job.

- **Table 23** shows that, between 1989 and 1994, off-campus jobs were held by 60.4% of African Americans and 75.2% of whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees.
- During the same period, 31.8% of African Americans but 40.8% of whites who were first enrolled in community colleges held off-campus jobs.

About one-quarter (25.3%) of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 11.3% of students who began in community colleges had held at least one job that was related to their studies.

- Among both groups, a smaller percentage of African Americans than of whites held jobs related to their studies (19.3% of African Americans but 26.1% of whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 5.7% of African Americans but 12.3% of whites who began in community colleges).

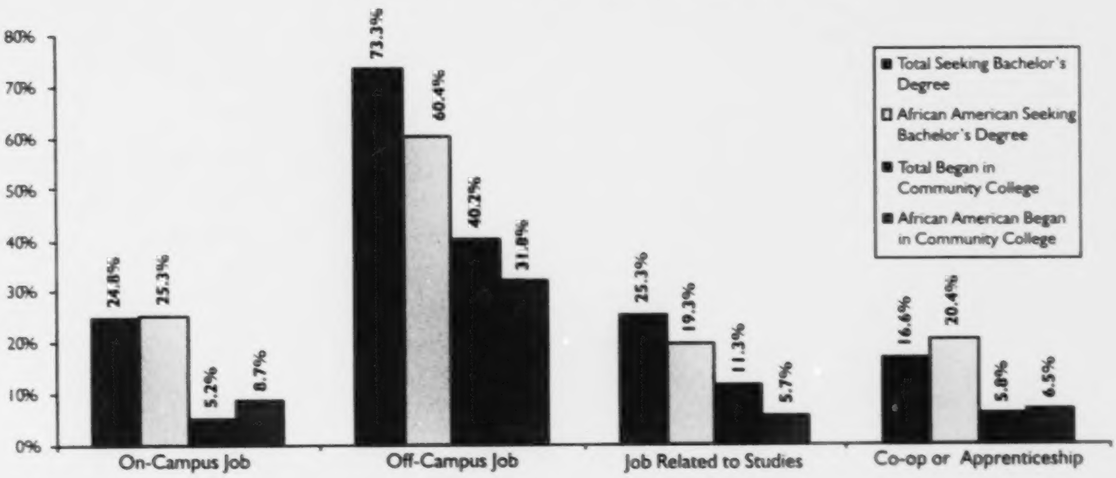
ACADEMIC CHARACTERISTICS

DEGREE GOAL

Figure 16 shows that about one-half (50.8%) of all 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students in 1989/90 were working toward bachelor's degrees and one-third (30.1%) were working toward associate's degrees.

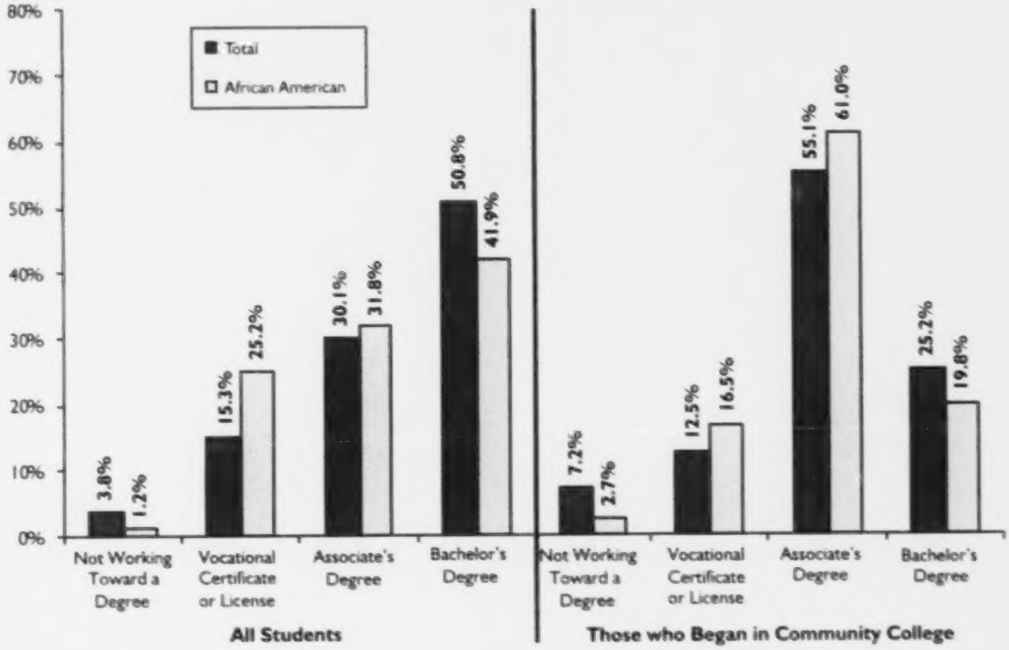
- **Table 24** shows that a smaller share of African American beginning postsecondary students than of whites were working toward bachelor's degrees (41.9% versus 51.4%).

Figure 15. Types of Jobs Held by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Between Fall, 1989 and Spring, 1994



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Figure 16. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Type of Degree Working Toward



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 23. Types of Jobs Held by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Between Fall, 1989 and Spring, 1994 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Job	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,066,384)	(531,710)	(534,674)	(867,804)	(446,228)	(421,576)	(80,023)	(29,103)	(50,920)	(66,984)	(34,115)	(32,869)	(51,573)	(22,264)	(29,309)
On-Campus Job +++	24.8%	20.9%	28.7%	25.2%	21.3%	29.2%	25.3%	18.5%	29.1%	16.9%	13.8%	20.1%	28.5%	27.7%	29.2%
	(264,564)	(111,300)	(153,265)	(218,344)	(95,064)	(123,280)	(20,209)	(5,383)	(14,826)	(11,303)	(4,694)	(6,608)	(14,709)	(6,158)	(8,551)
Off-Campus Job***	73.3%	73.1%	73.4%	75.2%	74.9%	75.6%	60.4%	62.4%	59.2%	63.4%	62.9%	63.9%	72.6%	67.4%	76.6%
	(781,169)	(388,678)	(392,491)	(652,930)	(334,065)	(318,865)	(48,337)	(18,169)	(30,167)	(42,447)	(21,445)	(21,002)	(37,456)	(14,999)	(22,457)
Job Related to Studies* +++	25.3%	22.8%	27.8%	26.1%	22.9%	29.4%	19.3%	16.7%	20.8%	23.2%	22.3%	24.1%	25.0%	30.5%	20.8%
	(270,025)	(121,459)	(148,566)	(226,144)	(102,206)	(123,938)	(15,455)	(4,853)	(10,602)	(15,539)	(7,601)	(7,938)	(12,888)	(6,800)	(6,088)
Co-op or Apprenticeship +	16.6%	15.0%	18.2%	16.1%	14.3%	18.1%	20.4%	14.4%	23.9%	14.4%	17.8%	10.8%	21.8%	26.3%	18.3%
	(177,351)	(79,924)	(97,428)	(140,126)	(63,790)	(76,336)	(16,360)	(4,202)	(12,158)	(9,633)	(6,074)	(3,559)	(11,232)	(5,857)	(5,376)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(927,294)	(453,275)	(474,020)	(724,621)	(356,411)	(368,210)	(82,091)	(37,590)	(44,501)	(93,298)	(49,128)	(44,170)	(27,284)	(10,146)	(17,138)
On-Campus Job** ~	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	8.7%	4.3%	12.4%	9.1%	10.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(48,021)	(22,665)	(25,356)	(32,360)	(15,951)	(16,409)	(7,144)	(1,610)	(5,534)	(8,517)	(5,105)	(3,413)	-	-	-
Off-Campus Job** ~~	40.2%	39.1%	41.3%	40.8%	39.6%	42.0%	31.8%	22.2%	39.9%	41.2%	47.2%	34.5%	46.7%	44.7%	47.9%
	(372,976)	(177,092)	(195,884)	(295,746)	(141,046)	(154,699)	(26,068)	(8,333)	(17,735)	(38,416)	(23,177)	(15,239)	(12,746)	(4,535)	(8,211)
Job Related to Studies	11.3%	9.9%	12.6%	12.3%	9.2%	15.2%	5.7%	12.4%	0.0%	10.4%	12.3%	8.4%	5.4%	14.5%	0.0%
** +++ ~~~	(104,836)	(44,974)	(59,863)	(88,941)	(32,790)	(56,151)	(4,676)	(4,676)	-	(9,747)	(6,036)	(3,712)	(1,472)	(1,472)	-
Co-op or Apprentice-	5.8%	5.1%	6.5%	5.6%	4.1%	7.1%	6.5%	6.9%	6.2%	7.1%	8.9%	5.1%	5.4%	14.5%	0.0%
ship ++	(54,114)	(23,125)	(30,989)	(40,691)	(14,708)	(25,982)	(5,325)	(2,588)	(2,737)	(6,626)	(4,357)	(2,269)	(1,472)	(1,472)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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Table 24. Distribution of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Degree Working Toward, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Students															
Total*** + + + – – –	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(2,170,245)	(1,003,238)	(1,167,007)	(1,737,898)	(821,078)	(916,820)	(197,702)	(73,815)	(123,887)	(158,883)	(74,880)	(84,003)	(75,762)	(33,465)	(42,298)
Not Working Toward	3.8%	4.2%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	3.6%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	6.8%	7.6%	6.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
a Degree	(83,213)	(42,451)	(40,762)	(69,693)	(36,784)	(32,909)	(2,328)	-	(2,328)	(10,860)	(5,667)	(5,192)	(333)	-	(333)
Vocational	15.3%	12.5%	17.8%	14.5%	12.2%	16.6%	25.2%	18.9%	28.9%	13.7%	8.1%	18.6%	11.4%	14.5%	8.9%
	(332,902)	(125,230)	(207,671)	(252,762)	(100,347)	(152,415)	(49,792)	(13,939)	(35,853)	(21,729)	(6,101)	(15,627)	(8,619)	(4,843)	(3,776)
Associate's	30.1%	28.9%	31.0%	30.0%	27.8%	32.0%	31.8%	39.5%	27.2%	34.6%	38.0%	31.6%	16.9%	14.1%	19.1%
	(652,265)	(290,308)	(361,957)	(521,659)	(227,997)	(293,662)	(62,800)	(29,139)	(33,662)	(55,015)	(28,465)	(26,550)	(12,791)	(4,708)	(8,083)
Bachelor's	50.8%	54.3%	47.7%	51.4%	55.5%	47.8%	41.9%	41.6%	42.0%	44.9%	46.3%	43.6%	71.3%	71.5%	71.2%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total* + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(933,316)	(452,238)	(481,078)	(729,378)	(356,239)	(373,140)	(79,526)	(36,183)	(43,343)	(96,458)	(49,115)	(47,343)	(27,953)	(10,701)	(17,252)
Not Working Toward	7.2%	7.6%	6.9%	7.6%	8.0%	7.2%	2.7%	0.0%	5.0%	10.5%	11.5%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A Degree	(67,538)	(34,202)	(33,337)	(55,233)	(28,535)	(26,698)	(2,169)	-	(2,169)	(10,137)	(5,667)	(4,470)	-	-	-
Vocational Certificate	12.5%	10.7%	14.2%	12.7%	11.6%	13.8%	16.5%	12.7%	19.7%	7.6%	2.3%	13.1%	11.6%	14.1%	10.0%
or License	(116,557)	(48,455)	(68,102)	(92,886)	(41,235)	(51,651)	(13,128)	(4,581)	(8,547)	(7,313)	(1,133)	(6,181)	(3,229)	(1,506)	(1,723)
Associate's Degree	55.1%	51.9%	58.1%	56.1%	51.3%	60.7%	61.0%	65.5%	57.2%	49.0%	50.3%	47.7%	31.8%	30.0%	33.0%
	(514,030)	(234,522)	(279,508)	(409,366)	(182,903)	(226,463)	(48,481)	(23,708)	(24,773)	(47,286)	(24,700)	(22,586)	(8,898)	(3,212)	(5,686)
Bachelor's Degree	25.2%	29.9%	20.8%	23.6%	29.1%	18.3%	19.8%	21.8%	18.1%	32.9%	35.9%	29.8%	56.6%	55.9%	57.1%
	(235,191)	(135,059)	(100,131)	(171,894)	(103,566)	(68,327)	(15,749)	(7,894)	(7,855)	(31,722)	(17,615)	(14,107)	(15,826)	(5,984)	(9,842)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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- A higher proportion of African American women than of all students were working toward vocational credentials (28.9% versus 15.3%) and a higher percent of African American men than of all students were working toward associate's degrees (39.5% versus 30.1%).

About one-half (55.1%) of students who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90 were working toward associate's degrees and one-quarter (25.2%) were working toward bachelor's degrees.

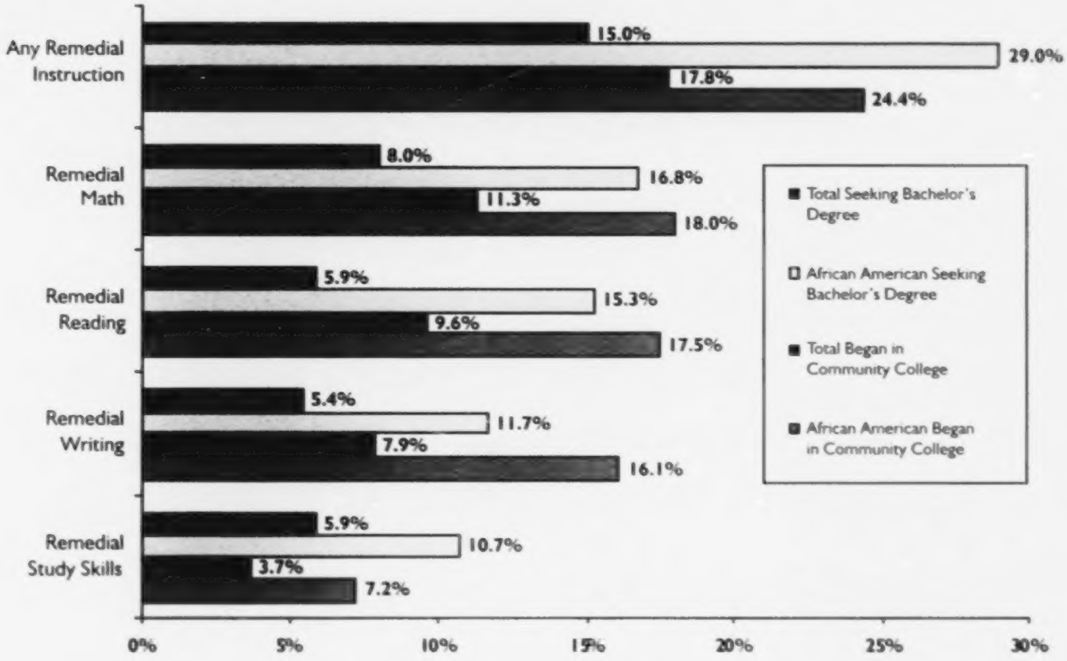
- The percentages of African American men (21.8%) and African American women (18.1%) at community colleges who were working toward bachelor's degrees were comparable to the percentage of white women (18.3%) but smaller than the percentage of white men (29.1%).

REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION

Figure 17 shows that the percentage of students who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 who received remedial instruction was comparable to the percentage of students who first enrolled in community colleges in 1989/90 (15.0% versus 17.8%).

- **Tables 25 and 26** show that, among both groups, a higher share of African Americans than of whites received remedial instruction: 29.0% of African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees versus 13.2% of whites; 24.4% of African Americans who were enrolled in community colleges versus 16.4% of whites.

Figure 17. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree who had Remedial Instruction



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 25. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree who had Remedial Instruction by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Remedial Instruction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total***	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
No	85.0% (936,691)	85.5% (465,957)	84.6% (470,734)	86.8% (776,101)	86.6% (394,801)	87.1% (381,301)	71.0% (58,811)	73.3% (22,545)	69.7% (36,266)	81.1% (57,801)	79.3% (27,488)	82.7% (30,312)	81.4% (43,978)	88.3% (21,123)	75.9% (22,855)
Yes	15.0% (165,174)	14.5% (79,291)	15.4% (85,882)	13.2% (117,683)	13.4% (61,150)	12.9% (56,533)	29.0% (23,971)	26.7% (8,192)	30.3% (15,778)	18.9% (13,479)	20.7% (7,159)	17.3% (6,320)	18.6% (10,042)	11.7% (2,791)	24.1% (7,251)
Remedial Math															
Total***	100.0% (1,081,324)	100.0% (540,690)	100.0% (540,634)	100.0% (877,750)	100.0% (451,487)	100.0% (426,263)	100.0% (81,707)	100.0% (30,643)	100.0% (51,063)	100.0% (68,596)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (33,949)	100.0% (53,271)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (29,358)
No	92.0% (994,286)	92.2% (498,528)	91.7% (495,758)	93.1% (816,819)	92.7% (418,307)	93.5% (398,512)	83.2% (68,020)	89.1% (27,295)	79.8% (40,725)	89.8% (61,626)	90.3% (31,276)	89.4% (30,350)	89.8% (47,821)	90.5% (21,650)	89.1% (26,171)
Yes	8.0% (87,038)	7.8% (42,163)	8.3% (44,875)	6.9% (60,931)	7.3% (33,180)	6.5% (27,751)	16.8% (13,687)	10.9% (3,349)	20.2% (10,338)	10.2% (6,970)	9.7% (3,370)	10.6% (3,600)	10.2% (5,451)	9.5% (2,263)	10.9% (3,187)
Remedial Reading															
Total***	100.0% (1,082,440)	100.0% (540,690)	100.0% (541,750)	100.0% (878,212)	100.0% (451,677)	100.0% (426,535)	100.0% (81,609)	100.0% (30,546)	100.0% (51,063)	100.0% (69,634)	100.0% (34,553)	100.0% (35,081)	100.0% (52,984)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (29,071)
No	94.1% (1,018,465)	93.9% (507,569)	94.3% (510,896)	95.4% (838,159)	95.2% (430,157)	95.7% (408,003)	84.7% (69,139)	83.9% (25,620)	85.2% (43,519)	92.1% (64,101)	87.2% (30,142)	96.8% (33,959)	88.8% (47,066)	90.5% (21,650)	87.4% (25,416)
Yes	5.9% (63,974)	6.1% (33,121)	5.7% (30,853)	4.6% (40,053)	4.8% (21,521)	4.3% (18,532)	15.3% (12,470)	16.1% (4,926)	14.8% (7,544)	7.9% (5,533)	12.8% (4,411)	3.2% (1,122)	11.2% (5,919)	9.5% (2,263)	12.6% (3,655)
Remedial Writing															
Total***	100.0% (1,082,703)	100.0% (539,347)	100.0% (543,356)	100.0% (878,625)	100.0% (450,490)	100.0% (428,136)	100.0% (80,754)	100.0% (30,298)	100.0% (50,457)	100.0% (71,190)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,543)	100.0% (52,134)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (28,221)
No	94.6% (1,023,900)	94.6% (510,018)	94.6% (513,883)	96.1% (844,287)	95.6% (430,642)	96.6% (413,644)	88.3% (71,283)	87.8% (26,600)	88.6% (44,682)	90.7% (64,576)	91.4% (31,652)	90.1% (32,924)	83.9% (43,755)	88.3% (21,123)	80.2% (22,632)
Yes	5.4% (58,803)	5.4% (29,330)	5.4% (29,474)	3.9% (34,339)	4.4% (19,847)	3.4% (14,491)	11.7% (9,472)	12.2% (3,697)	11.4% (5,775)	9.3% (6,613)	8.6% (2,995)	9.9% (3,619)	16.1% (8,379)	11.7% (2,791)	19.8% (5,589)
Remedial Study Skills															
Total***	100.0% (1,086,271)	100.0% (539,727)	100.0% (546,544)	100.0% (881,665)	100.0% (451,044)	100.0% (430,621)	100.0% (81,609)	100.0% (30,546)	100.0% (51,063)	100.0% (70,148)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (35,501)	100.0% (52,848)	100.0% (23,490)	100.0% (29,358)
No	94.1% (1,021,732)	93.8% (506,151)	94.3% (515,581)	94.6% (834,321)	94.6% (426,707)	94.7% (407,614)	89.3% (72,875)	88.6% (27,069)	89.7% (45,807)	92.1% (64,635)	90.1% (31,220)	94.1% (33,416)	94.4% (49,900)	90.1% (21,156)	97.9% (28,744)
Yes	5.9% (64,539)	6.2% (33,576)	5.7% (30,963)	5.4% (47,344)	5.4% (24,337)	5.3% (23,007)	10.7% (8,734)	11.4% (3,478)	10.3% (5,256)	7.9% (5,512)	9.9% (3,427)	5.9% (2,085)	5.6% (2,949)	9.9% (2,334)	2.1% (614)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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Table 26. Percent of those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges in 1989/90 who Had Remedial Instruction by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Remedial Instruction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Any Remedial Instruction															
Total**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	82.2%	82.9%	81.6%	83.6%	83.4%	83.8%	75.6%	78.5%	73.1%	80.1%	83.2%	76.9%	72.0%	79.2%	67.5%
	(794,581)	(390,558)	(404,023)	(632,071)	(309,670)	(322,401)	(62,404)	(29,506)	(32,898)	(78,547)	(42,152)	(36,395)	(21,559)	(9,230)	(12,330)
Yes	17.8%	17.1%	18.4%	16.4%	16.6%	16.2%	24.4%	21.5%	26.9%	19.9%	16.8%	23.1%	28.0%	20.8%	32.5%
	(171,855)	(80,516)	(91,339)	(123,858)	(61,493)	(62,365)	(20,162)	(8,084)	(12,078)	(19,467)	(8,518)	(10,948)	(8,369)	(2,422)	(5,947)
Remedial Math															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(939,336)	(468,190)	(471,146)	(731,512)	(368,279)	(363,233)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(95,330)	(50,670)	(44,660)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	88.7%	87.9%	89.4%	89.8%	87.4%	92.2%	82.0%	83.2%	80.9%	86.9%	95.3%	77.4%	85.6%	87.4%	84.5%
	(832,785)	(411,570)	(421,214)	(656,613)	(321,796)	(334,817)	(67,682)	(31,292)	(36,390)	(82,873)	(48,303)	(34,571)	(25,617)	(10,179)	(15,437)
Yes	11.3%	12.1%	10.6%	10.2%	12.6%	7.8%	18.0%	16.8%	19.1%	13.1%	4.7%	22.6%	14.4%	12.6%	15.5%
	(106,551)	(56,620)	(49,932)	(74,899)	(46,482)	(28,417)	(14,884)	(6,298)	(8,586)	(12,457)	(2,368)	(10,089)	(4,312)	(1,472)	(2,840)
Remedial Reading															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(946,172)	(468,249)	(477,923)	(738,940)	(368,337)	(370,603)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(96,462)	(50,670)	(45,791)	(28,205)	(11,651)	(16,554)
No	90.4%	91.3%	89.6%	92.4%	92.8%	92.%	82.5%	87.3%	78.6%	86.0%	86.3%	85.6%	77.3%	79.2%	76.0%
	(855,550)	(427,563)	(427,987)	(682,655)	(341,781)	(340,874)	(68,152)	(32,801)	(35,351)	(82,930)	(43,752)	(39,178)	(21,813)	(9,230)	(12,584)
Yes	9.6%	8.7%	10.4%	7.6%	7.2%	8.0%	17.5%	12.7%	21.4%	14.0%	13.7%	14.4%	22.7%	20.8%	24.%
	(90,622)	(40,686)	(49,937)	(56,285)	(26,556)	(29,729)	(14,414)	(4,789)	(9,624)	(13,532)	(6,919)	(6,613)	(6,392)	(2,422)	(3,970)
Remedial Writing															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(952,575)	(469,502)	(483,074)	(743,791)	(369,590)	(374,201)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(28,205)	(11,651)	(16,554)
No	92.1%	92.3%	92.0%	93.7%	92.8%	94.5%	83.9%	82.1%	85.3%	91.6%	97.0%	85.9%	77.7%	87.4%	70.9%
	(877,653)	(433,344)	(444,308)	(696,694)	(343,152)	(353,542)	(69,247)	(30,878)	(38,369)	(89,795)	(49,134)	(40,661)	(21,916)	(10,179)	(11,737)
Yes	7.9%	7.7%	8.0%	6.3%	7.2%	5.5%	16.1%	17.9%	14.7%	8.4%	3.0%	14.1%	22.3%	12.6%	29.1%
	(74,923)	(36,157)	(38,765)	(47,097)	(26,437)	(20,660)	(13,319)	(6,712)	(6,607)	(8,218)	(1,536)	(6,682)	(6,289)	(1,472)	(4,817)
Remedial Study Skills															
Total**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(951,826)	(469,502)	(482,324)	(742,450)	(369,590)	(372,860)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(96,882)	(50,670)	(46,212)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No	96.3%	95.8%	96.7%	96.7%	96.1%	97.3%	92.8%	96.4%	89.8%	96.3%	95.2%	97.5%	95.1%	87.4%	100.0%
	(916,441)	(449,917)	(466,524)	(718,092)	(355,279)	(362,813)	(76,585)	(36,218)	(40,367)	(93,306)	(48,239)	(45,067)	(28,457)	(10,179)	(18,277)
Yes	3.7%	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%	2.7%	7.2%	3.6%	10.2%	3.7%	4.8%	2.5%	4.9%	12.6%	0.0%
	(35,385)	(19,585)	(15,800)	(24,358)	(14,311)	(10,047)	(5,980)	(1,372)	(4,609)	(3,575)	(2,431)	(1,144)	(1,472)	(1,472)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

MAJOR FIELD - THOSE SEEKING BACHELOR'S DEGREES

Among both those who were seeking bachelor's degrees and those who first enrolled in community colleges, **Figure 18** shows that the most popular major when last enrolled was business and management. About 20% of all students were majoring in business and management.

But, **Table 27** shows that, among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, a higher share of African Americans than of their white counterparts were majoring in business and management.

- During their last enrollment, 33.6% of African Americans but only 19.6% of whites were majoring in business and management.
- **Table 28** shows that, among those who first enrolled in community colleges, 27.9% of African American men were majoring in business and management when last enrolled, compared with 24.4% of African American women, 26.8% of white women, and 16.0% of white men.

Among both groups, a higher share of men than of women were majoring in engineering (about 13% versus 4%).

- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, a higher share of African American women than of white women (7.1% versus 2.5% in 1989/90) and a lower share of African American men than of white men (10.7% versus 15.1%) were engineering majors.
- Among those who first enrolled in community colleges, the percentage of African American men who were majoring in engineering was higher than the percentage of white men in 1989/90 (17.6% versus 12.7%), but the percentage of white men and African American men majoring in engineering during the term of last enrollment was comparable (13.9% versus 13.7%).

FIRST-YEAR GRADE POINT AVERAGE

Table 29 shows that, among whites, first-year grade point averages were higher for women who were seeking bachelor's degrees than for men. About one-fifth (21.1%) of women had first-year grade point averages above 3.30, compared with only 15.8% of their male counterparts.

- In contrast, among African Americans, first-year grades were comparable for women and men who were seeking bachelor's degrees (8.5% of women and 9.1% of men had grade point averages above 3.30).

Figure 19 shows that, for both groups, African Americans had lower first-year grade point averages than other students.

- About 39.9% of African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees had first-year grades of 2.00 or lower, compared with 26.4% of all students.
- Among those who first enrolled in community colleges, 52.8% of African Americans but only 35.6% of whites had first-year grades of 2.00 or lower.

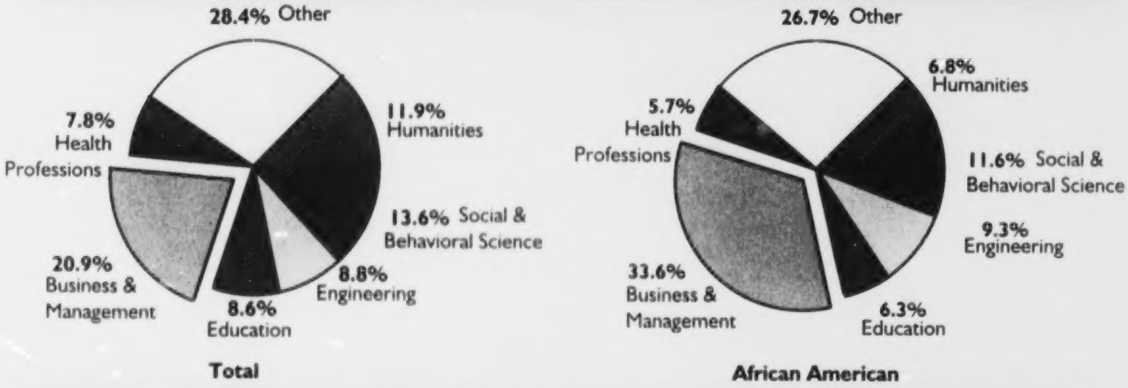
COMMUNITY SERVICE

Regardless of race or sex, **Table 30** shows that a higher percentage of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees than of those who first enrolled in community colleges engaged in volunteer work in the last two years (38.5% versus 26.8%).

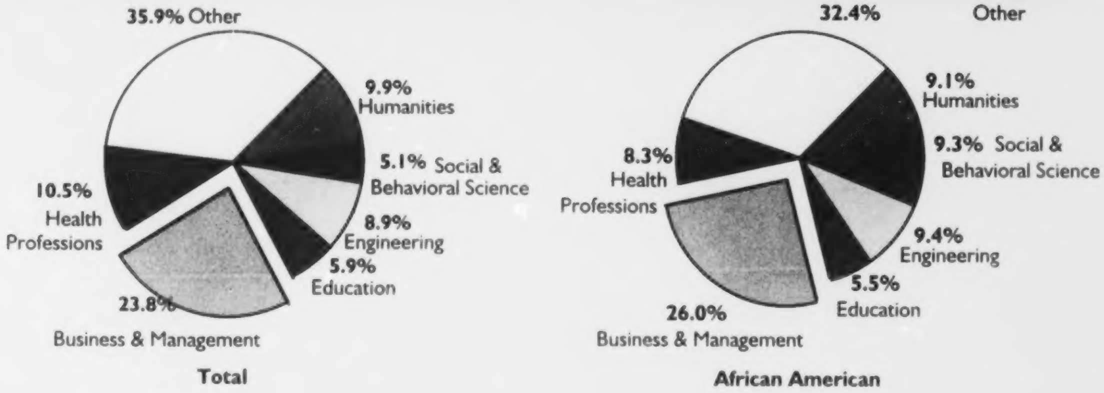
- Comparable shares of African Americans and whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees performed community service (36.4% versus 39.8%).
- But, among those who first enrolled in community colleges in 1989/90, a smaller share of African Americans than of whites engaged in community service in the last two years (18.3% versus 28.1%).

Figure 18. Major Field of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students When Last Enrolled

Seeking Bachelor's Degree



Began in Community Colleges



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 27. Major Field of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Major	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Major Field in 1989/90															
Total*** + + +	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
Missing	9.8% (107,563)	10.0% (54,271)	9.6% (53,292)	10.0% (89,415)	9.9% (45,331)	10.1% (44,084)	11.6% (9,580)	15.7% (4,813)	9.2% (4,766)	11.3% (8,086)	10.5% (3,644)	12.1% (4,442)	0.9% (482)	2.0% (482)	0.0% -
Humanities	13.8% (152,534)	12.3% (67,193)	15.3% (85,341)	13.5% (121,024)	12.4% (56,679)	14.7% (64,346)	7.7% (6,414)	7.6% (2,343)	7.8% (4,070)	15.4% (11,012)	5.1% (1,777)	25.2% (9,234)	26.1% (14,084)	26.7% (6,394)	25.5% (7,690)
Social & Behavioral Sciences	12.8% (140,907)	11.4% (61,925)	14.2% (78,983)	12.9% (115,194)	11.0% (50,367)	14.8% (64,828)	11.8% (9,793)	10.0% (3,073)	12.9% (6,721)	15.2% (10,834)	16.9% (5,841)	13.6% (4,993)	9.4% (5,086)	11.1% (2,645)	8.1% (2,441)
Life Sciences	6.0% (66,507)	6.1% (33,426)	5.9% (33,081)	5.9% (52,516)	6.4% (29,194)	5.3% (23,322)	5.0% (4,172)	3.6% (1,116)	5.9% (3,057)	7.6% (5,438)	5.2% (1,802)	9.9% (5,637)	8.1% (4,381)	5.5% (1,315)	10.2% (3,066)
Physical Sciences	1.7% (18,684)	2.5% (13,598)	0.9% (5,085)	1.8% (16,120)	2.6% (12,000)	0.9% (4,120)	2.1% (1,707)	4.0% (1,230)	0.9% (477)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.6% (856)	1.5% (368)	1.6% (488)
Mathematics	1.1% (11,624)	0.7% (3,915)	1.4% (7,708)	0.1% (8,769)	0.8% (3,453)	1.2% (5,316)	0.1% (94)	0.3% (94)	0.0% -	2.4% (1,744)	0.3% (95)	4.5% (1,649)	1.9% (1,017)	1.1% (274)	2.5% (743)
Computer & information Sciences	0.1% (1,436)	0.1% (373)	0.2% (1,063)	0.1% (742)	0.1% (373)	0.1% (370)	0.4% (332)	0.0% -	0.6% (332)	0.5% (361)	0.0% -	0.1% (361)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Engineering	9.3% (102,153)	15.5% (84,311)	3.2% (17,842)	8.9% (79,732)	15.1% (68,846)	2.5% (10,886)	8.4% (6,988)	10.7% (3,300)	7.1% (3,688)	9.9% (7,057)	19.1% (6,633)	1.2% (424)	15.5% (8,576)	23.1% (5,532)	9.4% (2,844)
Education	8.9% (97,721)	5.1% (27,655)	12.6% (70,066)	10.0% (89,527)	5.8% (26,482)	14.4% (63,045)	5.4% (4,500)	3.5% (1,082)	6.6% (3,418)	2.6% (1,318)	0.3% (91)	4.7% (1,727)	3.5% (1,876)	0.0% -	6.2% (1,876)
Business & Management	19.9% (218,859)	20.2% (110,381)	19.5% (108,477)	19.0% (107,184)	20.0% (91,239)	18.0% (78,945)	29.4% (24,361)	25.8% (7,926)	31.6% (16,435)	20.8% (14,812)	23.6% (8,167)	18.1% (6,645)	17.6% (9,501)	12.8% (3,049)	21.4% (6,452)
Health Professions	6.7% (74,352)	4.6% (24,877)	8.0% (49,476)	6.8% (60,828)	4.6% (21,033)	9.1% (39,795)	6.6% (5,450)	3.5% (1,081)	8.4% (4,369)	4.5% (3,236)	5.0% (1,716)	4.1% (1,519)	9.0% (4,839)	4.4% (1,046)	12.6% (3,793)
Vocational/Technical	2.3% (25,485)	3.8% (20,549)	0.9% (4,936)	2.1% (18,629)	3.4% (15,319)	0.9% (3,310)	3.3% (2,702)	4.3% (1,319)	2.7% (1,383)	5.7% (4,030)	10.9% (3,787)	0.7% (243)	0.2% (124)	0.5% (124)	0.0% -
Other Technical or Professional	7.6% (84,040)	7.8% (42,774)	7.4% (41,267)	8% (71,102)	7.8% (35,636)	8.1% (35,466)	8.1% (6,689)	10.9% (3,361)	6.4% (3,328)	4.0% (2,851)	3.2% (1,093)	4.8% (1,758)	6.3% (3,399)	11.2% (2,684)	2.4% (715)
Major Field During Last Enrollment															
Total*** + + + ~	100.0% (1,101,365)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
Missing	6.3% (69,556)	7.5% (40,767)	5.2% (28,789)	6.7% (59,999)	8.3% (37,819)	5.1% (22,181)	6.4% (5,293)	5.7% (1,765)	6.8% (3,528)	4.0% (2,359)	2.0% (702)	5.9% (2,157)	2.6% (1,405)	2.0% (482)	3.1% (923)
Humanities	11.9% (130,595)	11.0% (59,973)	12.7% (70,622)	11.5% (102,727)	10.5% (47,741)	12.6% (54,987)	6.8% (5,591)	8.6% (2,648)	5.7% (2,943)	17.3% (12,354)	13.8% (4,795)	20.6% (7,559)	18.4% (9,923)	20.0% (4,790)	17.1% (5,133)
Social & Behavioral Sciences	13.6% (149,579)	12.4% (67,486)	14.7% (82,093)	13.5% (121,069)	12.3% (55,921)	14.9% (65,146)	11.6% (9,606)	8.5% (2,610)	13.4% (6,995)	18.9% (13,484)	16.9% (5,841)	20.9% (7,642)	10.0% (5,420)	13.0% (3,114)	7.7% (2,306)
Life Sciences	0.6% (66,546)	6.0% (32,495)	6.1% (34,052)	6.0% (53,514)	6.3% (28,874)	5.6% (24,640)	4.1% (3,406)	3.6% (1,116)	4.4% (2,290)	4.9% (3,511)	5.4% (1,861)	4.5% (1,650)	11.3% (6,116)	2.7% (644)	18.2% (5,472)
Physical Sciences	1.8% (19,341)	2.2% (12,245)	1.3% (7,096)	1.9% (16,754)	2.4% (10,717)	1.4% (6,037)	2.3% (1,912)	4.4% (1,340)	1.1% (571)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.2% (675)	0.8% (187)	1.6% (488)
Mathematics	0.9% (10,022)	0.7% (3,545)	1.2% (6,477)	0.9% (8,311)	0.7% (3,082)	1.2% (5,229)	0.1% (94)	0.3% (94)	0.0% -	0.8% (601)	0.3% (95)	1.4% (506)	1.9% (1,017)	1.1% (274)	2.5% (743)
Computer & information Sciences	0.2% (2,265)	0.2% (1,354)	0.2% (910)	0.2% (1,904)	0.3% (1,354)	0.1% (549)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.5% (361)	0.0% -	1.0% (361)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Engineering	8.8% (96,898)	13.9% (75,872)	3.8% (21,027)	8.5% (75,797)	14.0% (63,874)	2.7% (11,923)	9.3% (7,733)	9.3% (2,856)	9.4% (4,877)	7.5% (5,375)	11.0% (5,808)	4.3% (1,567)	14.8% (7,994)	22.3% (5,334)	8.8% (2,660)
Education	8.6% (94,933)	5.3% (28,897)	11.9% (66,035)	9.6% (85,722)	5.9% (26,912)	13.4% (58,810)	6.3% (5,224)	5.3% (1,619)	6.9% (3,606)	2.8% (2,017)	0.8% (272)	4.8% (1,745)	3.6% (1,970)	0.4% (94)	6.2% (1,876)
Business & Management	20.9% (229,981)	21.0% (114,716)	20.7% (115,265)	19.6% (174,778)	19.9% (90,603)	19.2% (84,175)	33.6% (27,836)	35.1% (10,779)	32.8% (17,056)	22.9% (16,300)	24.6% (8,533)	21.2% (7,767)	20.5% (11,067)	20.1% (4,800)	20.8% (6,267)
Health Professions	7.8% (85,634)	4.9% (26,678)	10.6% (58,955)	7.8% (69,374)	4.8% (21,668)	10.9% (47,706)	5.7% (4,700)	0.0% -	0.9% (4,700)	10.1% (7,218)	12.1% (4,192)	8.3% (3,026)	8.0% (4,341)	3.4% (818)	11.7% (3,524)
Vocational/Technical	3.6% (39,286)	5.9% (32,199)	1.3% (7,087)	3.6% (31,812)	5.6% (25,759)	1.4% (6,052)	3.5% (2,935)	7.6% (2,326)	1.2% (609)	5.9% (4,234)	11.0% (3,808)	1.2% (426)	0.6% (305)	1.3% (305)	0.0% -
Other Technical or Professional	9.7% (107,228)	9.0% (49,020)	10.5% (58,208)	10.3% (92,022)	9.1% (41,624)	11.5% (50,397)	10.2% (8,453)	11.7% (3,584)	9.4% (4,869)	4.2% (2,967)	2.1% (740)	6.1% (2,227)	7.0% (3,787)	12.8% (3,072)	2.4% (715)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with Whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares White Men with White Women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American Men with African American Women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$
Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.
Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.
Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 28. Major Field of those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Major	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Major Field in 1989/90															
Total** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (966,436)	100.0% (471,074)	100.0% (495,362)	100.0% (755,929)	100.0% (371,163)	100.0% (384,766)	100.0% (82,566)	100.0% (37,590)	100.0% (44,976)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
Missing	17.7% (170,991)	16.4% (77,058)	19.0% (93,933)	17.3% (130,448)	15.6% (57,824)	18.9% (72,623)	19.2% (15,871)	18.9% (7,113)	19.5% (8,758)	20.4% (20,030)	18.9% (9,585)	22.1% (10,445)	15.5% (4,642)	21.8% (2,535)	11.5% (2,108)
Humanities	14.3% (138,567)	16.5% (77,501)	12.3% (61,066)	13.7% (103,708)	16.2% (60,058)	11.3% (43,649)	10.7% (8,875)	17.5% (6,589)	5.1% (2,286)	15.6% (15,310)	12.2% (6,193)	19.3% (9,117)	35.7% (10,674)	40.0% (4,660)	32.9% (6,014)
Social & Behavioral Sciences	3.6% (35,261)	3.0% (14,040)	4.3% (21,221)	2.8% (21,161)	2.9% (10,695)	2.7% (10,466)	5.6% (4,632)	0.0% -	10.3% (4,632)	9.7% (9,468)	6.6% (3,345)	12.9% (6,123)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Life Sciences	2.7% (26,510)	3.6% (16,731)	2.0% (9,778)	3.1% (23,506)	4.1% (15,306)	2.1% (8,200)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	3.1% (3,004)	2.8% (1,425)	3.3% (1,579)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Physical Sciences	0.1% (1,362)	0.3% (1,362)	0.0% -	0.2% (1,362)	0.4% (1,362)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Mathematics	0.4% (3,604)	0.5% (2,461)	0.2% (1,144)	0.3% (2,461)	0.7% (2,461)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.2% (1,144)	0.0% -	2.4% (1,144)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Computer & Information Science	0.5% (4,650)	0.7% (3,508)	0.2% (1,142)	0.4% (3,041)	0.5% (1,898)	0.3% (1,142)	1.9% (1,610)	4.3% (1,610)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Engineering	9.1% (88,202)	13.2% (62,279)	5.2% (25,923)	9.0% (67,909)	12.7% (47,131)	5.4% (20,778)	11.1% (9,158)	17.6% (6,613)	5.7% (2,545)	11.4% (11,136)	16.8% (8,536)	5.5% (2,601)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Education	5.4% (52,522)	2.6% (12,013)	8.2% (40,509)	6.0% (45,599)	3.2% (12,013)	8.7% (33,586)	6.2% (5,108)	0.0% -	11.4% (5,108)	1.9% (1,816)	0.0% -	3.8% (1,816)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Business & Management	21.9% (212,104)	18.8% (88,541)	24.9% (123,564)	21.3% (161,127)	17.8% (66,252)	24.7% (94,875)	20.7% (17,102)	23.6% (8,888)	18.3% (8,213)	25.4% (24,850)	23.5% (11,922)	27.3% (12,928)	30.2% (9,026)	12.7% (1,479)	41.3% (7,547)
Health Professions	9.6% (93,075)	4.9% (23,041)	14.1% (70,035)	10.5% (79,709)	5.8% (21,529)	15.1% (58,180)	9.3% (7,654)	0.0% -	17.0% (7,654)	3.2% (3,104)	3.0% (1,512)	3.4% (1,592)	8.7% (2,609)	0.0% -	14.3% (2,609)
Vocational/Technical	7.5% (72,353)	12.5% (59,096)	2.7% (13,257)	7.8% (59,034)	12.6% (46,913)	3.2% (12,121)	5.6% (4,632)	9.3% (3,496)	2.5% (1,136)	7.3% (7,181)	14.2% (7,181)	0.0% -	5.0% (1,506)	12.9% (1,506)	0.0% -
Other Technical or Professional	7.0% (67,234)	7.1% (33,444)	6.8% (33,790)	7.5% (56,866)	7.5% (27,720)	7.6% (29,146)	9.6% (7,925)	8.7% (3,281)	10.3% (4,644)	1.0% (972)	1.9% (972)	0.0% -	4.9% (1,472)	12.6% (1,472)	0.0% -
Major Field During Last Enrollment															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (966,436)	100.0% (471,074)	100.0% (495,362)	100.0% (755,929)	100.0% (371,163)	100.0% (384,766)	100.0% (82,566)	100.0% (37,590)	100.0% (44,976)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
Missing	12.5% (120,601)	12.5% (58,902)	12.5% (61,699)	13.7% (103,849)	14.4% (53,487)	13.1% (50,362)	10.3% (8,515)	7.7% (2,910)	12.5% (5,606)	7.4% (7,286)	3.1% (1,555)	12.1% (5,731)	3.2% -950	8.2% -950	0.0% -
Humanities	9.9% (96,086)	11.8% (55,410)	8.2% (40,676)	8.5% (64,449)	10.1% (37,494)	7.0% (26,955)	9.1% (7,513)	14.7% (5,510)	4.5% (2,003)	18.8% (18,445)	18.2% (9,211)	19.5% (9,234)	19.0% (5,679)	27.4% (3,195)	13.6% (2,484)
Social & Behavioral Science	5.1% (49,639)	4.4% (20,843)	5.8% (28,796)	3.8% (28,699)	4.3% (15,980)	3.3% (12,718)	9.3% (7,669)	4.0% (1,518)	13.7% (6,151)	11.9% (11,651)	6.6% (3,345)	17.5% (8,306)	5.4% (1,620)	0.0% -	8.9% (1,620)
Life Sciences	3.4% (33,232)	3.3% (15,381)	3.6% (17,850)	3.8% (28,919)	3.8% (13,956)	3.9% (14,963)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	1.5% (1,425)	2.8% (1,425)	0.0% -	9.6% (2,887)	0.0% -	15.8% (2,887)
Physical Sciences	0.4% (3,511)	0.3% (1,518)	0.4% (1,993)	0.5% (3,511)	0.4% (1,518)	0.5% (1,993)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Mathematics	0.0% (327)	0.0% -	0.1% (327)	0.0% (327)	0.0% -	0.1% (327)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Computer & Information Sciences	0.6% (6,036)	1.0% (4,893)	0.2% (1,142)	0.6% (4,426)	0.9% (3,284)	0.3% (1,142)	1.9% (1,610)	4.3% (1,610)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Engineering	8.9% (86,130)	13.1% (61,710)	4.9% (24,421)	9.5% (71,682)	13.7% (50,950)	5.4% (20,732)	9.4% (7,787)	13.9% (5,242)	5.7% (2,545)	6.8% (6,661)	10.9% (5,518)	2.4% (1,144)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Education	5.9% (57,195)	4.5% (21,348)	7.2% (35,847)	6.4% (48,086)	5.0% (18,684)	7.6% (29,403)	5.5% (4,565)	2.9% (1,079)	7.8% (3,486)	3.0% (2,959)	0.0% -	6.2% (2,959)	5.3% (1,585)	13.6% (1,585)	0.0% -
Business & Management	23.8% (230,182)	18.9% (88,915)	28.5% (141,267)	21.5% (162,648)	16.0% (59,418)	26.8% (103,230)	26 % (21,488)	27.9% (10,506)	24.4% (10,982)	35.1% (34,425)	31.7% (16,047)	38.8% (18,378)	38.8% (11,621)	25.3% (2,944)	47.5% (8,677)
Health Professions	10.5% (101,625)	6.3% (29,671)	14.5% (71,954)	11.5% (86,753)	7.0% (25,816)	15.8% (60,938)	8.3% (6,816)	0.0% -	15.2% (6,816)	5.6% (5,447)	7.6% (3,855)	3.4% (1,592)	8.7% (2,609)	0.0% -	14.3% (2,609)
Vocational/Technical	9.4% (90,446)	15.3% (71,945)	3.7% (18,502)	9.8% (74,180)	15.3% (56,820)	4.5% (17,360)	7.3% (6,017)	13 % (4,876)	2.5% (1,141)	8.9% (8,743)	17.3% (8,743)	0.0% -	5.0% (1,506)	12.9% (1,506)	0.0% -
Other Technical or Professional	9.5% (91,426)	8.6% (40,540)	10.3% (50,887)	10.4% (78,397)	9.1% (33,756)	11.6% (44,641)	12.8% (10,586)	11.5% (4,340)	13.9% (6,246)	1.0% -972	1.9% -972	0.0% -	4.9% (1,472)	12.6% (1,472)	0.0% -

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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Table 29. First-Year Grade Point Average of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Grade Point Average	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking a Bachelor's Degree															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(904,166)	(447,108)	(457,058)	(749,335)	(382,858)	(366,477)	(56,374)	(19,174)	(37,199)	(48,767)	(22,641)	(26,127)	(49,691)	(22,436)	(27,255)
2.00 or Less	26.4%	27.4%	25.4%	25.%	26.6%	23.4%	39.9%	42.0%	38.8%	30.5%	30.7%	30.2%	27.8%	25.8%	29.5%
	(238,585)	(122,589)	(115,996)	(187,402)	(101,781)	(85,621)	(22,494)	(8,057)	(14,437)	(14,854)	(6,961)	(7,893)	(13,836)	(5,790)	(8,045)
2.01 to 2.75	28.3%	30.8%	25.8%	28.8%	31.1%	26.4%	26.4%	25.0%	27.2%	22.2%	23.2%	21.4%	28.8%	38.4%	20.9%
	(255,833)	(137,846)	(117,988)	(215,799)	(119,208)	(96,592)	(14,895)	(4,786)	(10,109)	(10,830)	(5,243)	(5,587)	(14,309)	(8,609)	(5,700)
2.76 to 3.30	26.9%	26.%	27.7%	26.9%	26.2%	27.6%	24.8%	24.5%	24.9%	25.6%	28.2%	23.2%	30.1%	21.9%	37.%
	(242,924)	(116,198)	(126,726)	(201,511)	(100,205)	(101,307)	(13,967)	(4,698)	(9,269)	(12,464)	(6,393)	(6,071)	(14,981)	(4,902)	(10,079)
3.31 or Higher	18.5%	15.8%	21.1%	19.3%	16.1%	22.6%	8.9%	8.50%	9.1%	21.8%	17.9%	25.2%	13.2%	14.0%	12.6%
	(166,824)	(70,476)	(96,348)	(144,622)	(61,664)	(82,957)	(5,018)	(1,633)	(3,385)	(10,619)	(4,044)	(6,575)	(6,565)	(3,134)	(3,431)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education at Community Colleges															
Total*** +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(716,507)	(349,867)	(366,640)	(568,496)	(283,275)	(285,221)	(57,870)	(24,561)	(33,310)	(66,450)	(34,463)	(31,987)	(23,691)	(7,569)	(16,122)
2.00 or Less	38.0%	39.5%	36.6%	35.6%	38.3%	32.9%	52.8%	51.7%	53.6%	46.4%	45.0%	47.8%	36.3%	19.5%	44.1%
	(272,201)	(138,136)	(134,065)	(202,265)	(108,458)	(93,807)	(30,531)	(12,691)	(17,840)	(30,810)	(15,508)	(15,302)	(8,595)	(1,479)	(7,116)
2.01 to 2.75	19.4%	19.4%	19.5%	20.6%	20.3%	21.0%	5.1%	6.1%	4.4%	17.7%	17.5%	17.8%	31.1%	38.8%	27.6%
	(139,267)	(67,850)	(71,417)	(117,199)	(57,378)	(59,821)	(2,960)	(1,502)	(1,458)	(11,729)	(6,033)	(5,696)	(7,379)	(2,937)	(4,442)
2.76 to 3.30	25.1%	25.5%	24.6%	26.4%	26.9%	26.0%	19.7%	14.8%	23.3%	20.3%	22.7%	17.6%	18.6%	20.7%	17.6%
	(179,548)	(89,200)	(90,348)	(150,289)	(76,190)	(74,100)	(11,392)	(3,629)	(7,764)	(13,458)	(7,813)	(5,645)	(4,409)	(1,569)	(2,840)
3.31 or Higher	17.5%	15.6%	19.3%	17.4%	14.6%	20.2%	22.4%	27.4%	18.8%	15.7%	14.8%	16.7%	14.0%	20.9%	10.7%
	(125,491)	(54,682)	(70,809)	(98,743)	(41,249)	(57,494)	(12,987)	(6,739)	(6,248)	(10,453)	(5,109)	(5,344)	(3,308)	(1,585)	(1,723)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 30. Volunteer and Community Service in the Last Two Years Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Volunteer Service	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,059,799)	(524,620)	(535,179)	(862,483)	(441,693)	(420,790)	(79,740)	(28,839)	(50,901)	(69,065)	(32,705)	(36,360)	(48,511)	(21,382)	(27,129)
Yes	38.5%	35.4%	41.5%	39.8%	36.3%	43.5%	36.4%	29.5%	40.3%	26.1%	26.3%	25.9%	36.6%	39.8%	34.0%
	(407,882)	(185,828)	(222,054)	(343,098)	(160,216)	(182,882)	(29,022)	(8,502)	(20,520)	(18,025)	(8,600)	(9,425)	(17,737)	(8,511)	(9,227)
No	61.5%	64.6%	58.5%	60.2%	63.7%	56.5%	63.6%	70.5%	59.7%	73.9%	73.7%	74.1%	63.4%	60.2%	66.0%
	(651,917)	(338,792)	(313,125)	(519,386)	(281,478)	(237,908)	(50,718)	(20,337)	(30,381)	(51,040)	(24,105)	(26,935)	(30,774)	(12,872)	(17,902)
Extent to Which Volunteer Work Strictly Voluntary															
Performed Service	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(407,882)	(185,828)	(222,054)	(343,098)	(160,216)	(182,882)	(29,022)	(8,502)	(20,520)	(18,025)	(8,600)	(9,425)	(17,737)	(8,511)	(9,227)
Strictly Voluntary	69.9%	73.9%	66.6%	69.9%	73.5%	66.7%	60.8%	60.1%	61.1%	79.4%	89.0%	70.6%	76.2%	79.1%	73.5%
	(285,290)	(137,330)	(147,959)	(239,829)	(117,838)	(121,991)	(17,649)	(5,110)	(12,539)	(14,305)	(7,654)	(6,650)	(13,508)	(6,729)	(6,779)
Those who First Enrolled in Community Colleges															
Total** + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(925,746)	(442,737)	(483,010)	(728,360)	(352,082)	(376,278)	(81,194)	(36,218)	(44,976)	(91,593)	(44,250)	(47,343)	(24,599)	(10,186)	(14,413)
Yes	26.8%	24.7%	28.7%	28.1%	26.6%	29.6%	18.3%	20.6%	16.5%	26.4%	16.7%	35.4%	17.5%	9.3%	23.2%
	(248,184)	(109,320)	(138,863)	(204,882)	(93,537)	(111,345)	(14,868)	(7,458)	(7,410)	(24,140)	(7,375)	(16,765)	(4,294)	(950)	(3,344)
No	73.2%	75.3%	71.3%	71.9%	73.4%	70.4%	81.7%	79.4%	83.5%	73.6%	83.3%	64.6%	82.5%	90.7%	76.8%
	(677,563)	(333,416)	(344,146)	(523,478)	(258,545)	(264,933)	(66,326)	(28,760)	(37,566)	(67,453)	(36,875)	(30,578)	(20,305)	(9,236)	(11,069)
Extent to Which Volunteer Service Voluntary ~**															
Performed Service	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(248,184)	(109,320)	(138,863)	(204,882)	(93,537)	(111,345)	(14,868)	(7,458)	(7,410)	(24,140)	(7,375)	(16,765)	(4,294)	(950)	(3,344)
Strictly Voluntary	89.1%	88.6%	89.5%	88.%	89.4%	86.8%	89.7%	79.5%	100.0%	96.0%	86.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(221,086)	(96,870)	(124,216)	(180,281)	(83,584)	(96,698)	(13,342)	(5,933)	(7,410)	(23,168)	(6,403)	(16,765)	(4,294)	(950)	(3,344)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

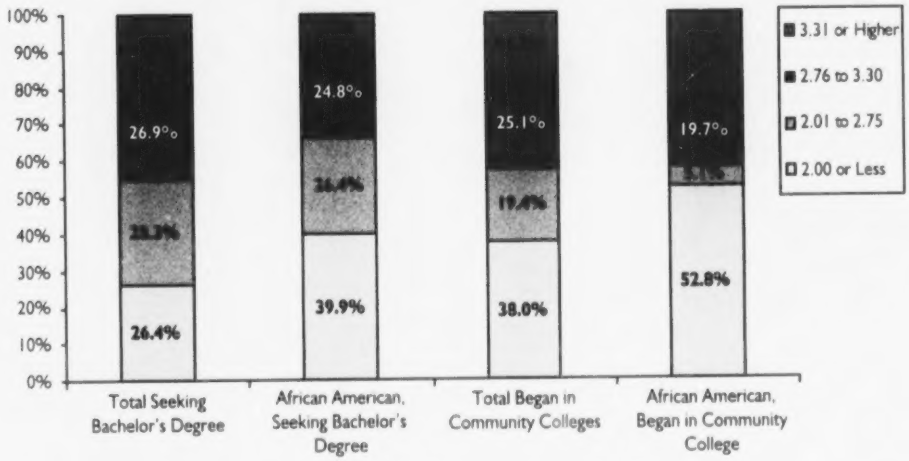
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Figure 19. First-Year Grade Point Average of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Education Students



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

For both groups, the majority (69.9% of those seeking bachelor's degrees and 89.1% of those who were enrolled in community colleges) of those who performed community service indicated that their service was strictly voluntary.

- Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, 60.8% of African Americans and 69.9% of whites who engaged in community service indicated that their service was strictly voluntary.

INTEREST IN OR APPLICATION TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

Table 31 shows that comparable proportions of African American men, African American women, and white women who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989 were interested in or had applied to graduate school in 1994 (36.0%, 37.8%, and 36.5%, respectively). By comparison, only 25.8% of white men were interested in or had applied to graduate school.

LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS

Table 32 shows that, overall, 14.3% of individuals who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989 and 12.7% of those who first enrolled in community colleges took any licensure examination (e.g., teaching, nursing, cosmetology, engineering) between January 1, 1990 and spring 1994.

Among both groups, comparable proportions of African Americans and whites had taken any licensure examination during this period.

- About 8.9% of African Americans and 15.1% of whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 9.0% of African Americans and 13.5% of whites who first enrolled in community colleges had taken licensure examinations by 1994.

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Table 31. Interest in or Application to Graduate School in 1994 Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Graduate School	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + +	100.0% (790,534)	100.0% (383,007)	100.0% (407,527)	100.0% (653,206)	100.0% (327,501)	100.0% (325,706)	100.0% (49,596)	100.0% (15,755)	100.0% (33,840)	100.0% (44,092)	100.0% (20,414)	100.0% (23,679)	100.0% (43,640)	100.0% (19,338)	100.0% (24,302)
No, not interested & did not apply	67.6% (534,727)	72.3% (277,063)	63.2% (257,664)	68.9% (449,858)	74.2% (242,879)	63.5% (206,980)	62.8% (31,138)	64.0% (10,076)	62.2% (21,062)	68.4% (30,153)	67.4% (13,758)	69.2% (16,395)	54.0% (23,578)	53.5% (10,351)	54.4% (13,227)
Yes, interested or applied	32.4% (255,807)	27.7% (105,945)	36.8% (149,863)	31.1% (203,348)	25.8% (84,622)	36.5% (118,726)	37.2% (18,458)	36.0% (5,680)	37.8% (12,778)	31.6% (13,940)	32.6% (6,656)	30.8% (7,284)	46.0% (20,062)	46.5% (8,987)	45.6% (11,075)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate. Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 32. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who Had Taken Any Licensing Examinations between 1990 and 1994 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Taken License Exam	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,092,047)	(539,334)	(552,713)	(886,017)	(451,747)	(434,270)	(82,267)	(30,563)	(51,704)	(69,743)	(33,111)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Yes	14.3%	13.6%	15.0%	15.1%	13.5%	16.7%	8.9%	7.3%	9.8%	10.6%	16.2%	5.5%	15.4%	20.7%	11.2%
	(156,348)	(73,469)	(82,879)	(133,358)	(60,906)	(72,453)	(7,300)	(2,238)	(5,062)	(7,386)	(5,379)	(2,007)	(8,305)	(4,947)	(3,358)
No	85.7%	86.4%	85.0%	84.9%	86.5%	83.3%	91.1%	92.7%	90.2%	89.4%	83.8%	94.5%	84.6%	79.3%	88.8%
	(935,698)	(465,864)	(469,834)	(752,659)	(390,841)	(361,817)	(74,967)	(28,325)	(46,642)	(62,358)	(27,732)	(34,626)	(45,715)	(18,966)	(26,749)
Type of Examination															
Took Examination	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(156,348)	(73,469)	(82,879)	(133,358)	(60,906)	(72,453)	(7,300)	(2,238)	(5,062)	(7,386)	(5,379)	(2,007)	(8,305)	(4,947)	(3,358)
Teachers Exam + +	30.3%	16.7%	42.3%	32.2%	18.5%	43.7%	33.4%	21.6%	38.6%	14.0%	7.9%	30.3%	11.1%	1.9%	24.6%
	(47,371)	(12,295)	(35,076)	(42,980)	(11,291)	(31,688)	(2,437)	(482)	(1,955)	(1,034)	(427)	(608)	(920)	(94)	(826)
Nursing Exam +	5.2%	2.5%	7.5%	5.7%	3.1%	7.9%	2.5%	-	-	1.5%	-	-	2.2%	-	-
-	(8,074)	(1,866)	(6,209)	(7,594)	(1,866)	(5,728)	(184)	-	(184)	(110)	-	(110)	(186)	-	(186)
Other Medical Exam	21.7%	18.3%	24.6%	21.7%	18.2%	24.7%	24.8%	31.5%	21.8%	9.5%	-	-	29.1%	34.2%	21.6%
	(33,858)	(13,461)	(20,398)	(28,933)	(11,065)	(17,868)	(1,808)	(704)	(1,104)	(701)	-	(701)	(2,416)	(1,692)	(724)
Engineering Exam + +	4.7%	9.2%	0.7%	3.8%	7.4%	0.8%	-	-	-	4.1%	5.6%	-	-	39.1%	-
-		(7,334)	(6,736)	(598	(5,099)	(4,501)	(598	-	-	-	(301)	(301)	-	(1,933)	(1,933)
-															
Cosmetology or Barber +	2.3%	0.5%	3.9%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%	5.2%	0.0%	7.5%	2.2%	-	-	8.7%	7.0%	11.3%
	(3,547)	(346)	(3,201)	(2,287)	-	(2,287)	(377)	-	(377)	(159)	-	(159)	(724)	(346)	(379)
Other Exam	35.9%	52.8%	21.0%	34.8%	52.8%	19.7%	34.2%	47.0%	28.5%	68.8%	86.5%	21.4%	25.6%	17.8%	37.0%
	(56,164)	(38,767)	(17,397)	(46,466)	(32,182)	(14,283)	(2,493)	(1,051)	(1,442)	(5,081)	(4,652)	(429)	(2,125)	(882)	(1,243)
Those who First Enrolled in Community Colleges															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(957,795)	(463,927)	(493,868)	(749,956)	(366,684)	(383,272)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(95,344)	(48,001)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Yes	12.7%	13.4%	12.1%	13.5%	12.8%	14.3%	9.0%	9.6%	8.6%	13.7%	24.8%	2.4%	-	-	-
	(121,974)	(62,285)	(59,689)	(101,469)	(46,792)	(54,677)	(7,467)	(3,598)	(3,869)	(13,038)	(11,895)	(1,143)	-	-	-
No	87.3%	86.6%	87.9%	86.5%	87.2%	85.7%	91.0%	90.4%	91.4%	86.3%	75.2%	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(835,821)	(401,642)	(434,179)	(648,487)	(319,892)	(328,596)	(75,099)	(33,993)	(41,106)	(82,306)	(36,106)	(46,200)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Type of Examination															
Took Examination	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-
	(121,974)	(62,285)	(59,689)	(101,469)	(46,792)	(54,677)	(7,467)	(3,598)	(3,869)	(13,038)	(11,895)	(1,143)	-	-	-
Teachers Exam	11.2%	5.8%	16.8%	11.2%	7.8%	14.2%	15.0%	-	29.0%	8.8%	-	100.0%	-	-	-
	(13,643)	(3,640)	(10,002)	(11,379)	(3,640)	(7,739)	(1,121)	-	(1,121)	(1,143)	-	(1,143)	-	-	-
Nursing Exam + + +	12.5%	4.2%	21.1%	15.0%	5.6%	23.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(15,206)	(2,639)	(12,566)	(15,206)	(2,639)	(12,566)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Medical Exam + +	27.5%	18.5%	36.9%	30.3%	22.1%	37.3%	37.4%	32.2%	42.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(33,510)	(11,503)	(22,007)	(30,720)	(10,345)	(20,374)	(2,790)	(1,158)	(1,632)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosmetology or Barber	5.3%	4.3%	6.5%	5.4%	3.4%	7.1%	14.2%	29.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(6,521)	(2,662)	(3,859)	(5,462)	(1,603)	(3,859)	(1,059)	(1,059)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Exam	43.5%	67.2%	18.9%	38.1%	61.0%	18.5%	33.4%	38.4%	28.9%	91.2%	100.0%	-	-	-	-
	(53,095)	(41,840)	(11,255)	(38,702)	(28,564)	(10,138)	(2,497)	(1,380)	(1,116)	(11,895)	(11,895)	-	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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PERSISTENCE AND DEGREE ATTAINMENT

FIRST DEGREE ATTAINED AT FIRST INSTITUTION IN WHICH ENROLLED BY COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Figure 20 shows that less than one-quarter (22.5%) of individuals who began their postsecondary education at community colleges in 1989/90 had attained an associate's degree (17.5%) or certificate (5.0%) at the first institution in which they enrolled by spring 1994.

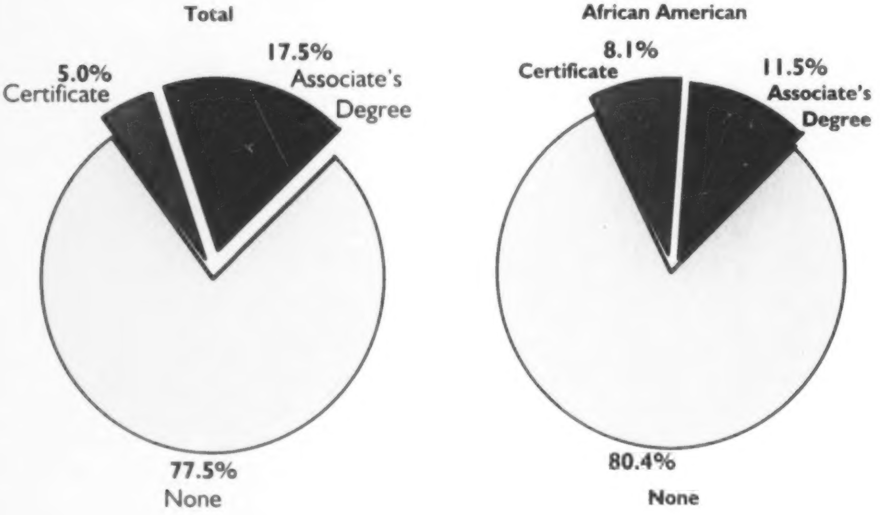
- **Table 33** shows that 21.2% of white women had attained associate's degrees at the first institution in which they enrolled by spring 1994, compared with only 14.9% of white men, 12.0% of African American women, and 11.0% of African American men.

ENROLLMENT STATUS IN 1994 OF 1989/90 COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

According to **Table 33**, about 17.7% of those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges in 1989/90 had earned associate's degrees at any institution by 1994 and an additional 6.4% had earned bachelor's degrees.

- A smaller proportion of African American women than of African American men had earned at least an associate's degree by 1994 (8.6% versus 17.9%).
- A higher share of African American men (18.6%) than of African American women (14.9%) had earned certificates within five years of initial enrollment.

Figure 20. First Degree Attained by those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges in 1989/90



First Degree Attained at First Institution in Which Enrolled

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 33. Degree Attainment of those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges in 1989/90 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Enrollment Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First Degree Attained at First Institution in Which Enrolled															
Total* + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
None	77.5%	81.0%	74.1%	76.7%	80.4%	73.0%	80.4%	81.0%	79.8%	81.9%	86.5%	77.0%	75.2%	74.4%	75.7%
	(748,608)	(381,550)	(367,058)	(579,453)	(298,577)	(280,876)	(66,363)	(30,454)	(35,909)	(80,291)	(43,853)	(36,438)	(22,502)	(8,667)	(13,835)
Certificate	5.0%	4.6%	5.5%	5.2%	4.6%	5.8%	8.1%	8.0%	8.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	5.0%	12.9%	0.0%
	(48,748)	(21,632)	(27,116)	(39,423)	(17,109)	(22,315)	(6,693)	(3,018)	(3,675)	(1,126)		(1,126)	(1,506)	(1,506)	
Associate's Degree	17.5%	14.4%	20.4%	18.1%	14.9%	21.2%	11.5%	11.0%	12.0%	16.9%	13.5%	20.7%	19.8%	12.7%	24.3%
	(169,080)	(67,892)	(101,188)	(137,052)	(55,477)	(81,575)	(9,510)	(4,118)	(5,392)	(16,597)	(6,818)	(9,779)	(5,921)	(1,479)	(4,442)
Enrollment Status in Spring, 1994															
Total* + + ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
No Degree,	48.6%	49.5%	47.7%	49.7%	50.1%	49.3%	53.9%	55.2%	52.8%	39.5%	47.3%	31.2%	34.9%	21.8%	43.3%
Not Enrolled	(469,472)	(233,236)	(236,236)	(375,795)	(185,977)	(189,819)	(44,495)	(20,764)	(23,731)	(38,737)	(23,961)	(14,776)	(10,445)	(2,535)	(7,910)
No Degree, Enrolled	9.4%	10.2%	8.6%	7.8%	8.5%	7.1%	9.8%	8.3%	11.0%	16.2%	20.0%	12.1%	26.7%	27.4%	26.2%
Less than Four-Year	(90,771)	(48,068)	(42,702)	(58,808)	(31,602)	(27,205)	(8,079)	(3,119)	(4,960)	(15,895)	(10,152)	(5,743)	(7,990)	(3,195)	(4,795)
No Degree, Enrolled	5.0%	6.6%	3.5%	5.3%	7.1%	3.4%	3.7%	0.0%	6.8%	4.2%	6.0%	2.4%	4.9%	12.6%	0.0%
Four-Year Institution	(48,465)	(31,000)	(17,465)	(39,774)	(26,517)	(13,257)	(3,065)	-	(3,065)	(4,161)	(3,018)	(1,144)	(1,465)	(1,465)	-
Certificate	12.3%	11.6%	12.9%	11.5%	11.3%	11.7%	16.6%	18.6%	14.9%	15.8%	8.2%	23.9%	8.8%	12.9%	6.2%
	(118,685)	(54,640)	(64,044)	(86,922)	(42,001)	(44,921)	(13,677)	(6,984)	(6,693)	(15,450)	(4,150)	(11,301)	(2,636)	(1,506)	(1,130)
Certificate, Enrolled	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Four-Year Institution	(6,056)	(2,946)	(3,111)	(6,056)	(2,946)	(3,111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate's Degree	13.5%	12.1%	14.8%	14.2%	12.7%	15.7%	8.3%	11.0%	6.1%	12.0%	11.2%	12.9%	14.8%	0.0%	24.3%
	(130,594)	(57,049)	(73,546)	(107,497)	(47,230)	(60,267)	(6,863)	(4,126)	(2,737)	(11,792)	(5,692)	(6,099)	(4,442)	-	(4,442)
Associate's Degree, Enrolled	4.2%	3.7%	4.6%	4.1%	3.3%	5.0%	4.5%	6.9%	2.5%	4.0%	2.7%	5.5%	4.9%	12.7%	0.0%
Four-Year Institution	(40,323)	(17,517)	(22,806)	(31,149)	(12,096)	(19,053)	(3,738)	(2,597)	(1,141)	(3,958)	(1,346)	(2,612)	(1,479)	(1,479)	-
Bachelor's Degree	6.4%	5.7%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	7.1%	3.2%	0.0%	5.9%	8.2%	4.6%	12.0%	4.9%	12.6%	0.0%
	(62,070)	(26,618)	(35,452)	(49,928)	(22,794)	(27,134)	(2,650)	-	(2,650)	(8,021)	(2,352)	(5,669)	(1,472)	(1,472)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

HIGHEST DEGREE ATTAINED BY 1994 AMONG THOSE SEEKING BACHELOR'S DEGREES

Table 34 shows that, regardless of enrollment status in 1989/90, a higher percentage of women than men who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 had attained bachelor's degrees by May, 1994 (50.3% of all women versus 41.8% of all men and 56.0% of full-time women versus 46.4% of full-time men).

Regardless of race or sex, a higher proportion of students who were enrolled full-time in 1989/90 than of all students had attained bachelor's degrees by May 1994 (51.2% versus 46.1%).

Figure 21 shows that a smaller proportion of African Americans than of all students had earned bachelor's degrees by May 1994.

- About 37.3% of African American women and 29.1% of African American men had attained bachelor's degrees, compared with 53.1% of white women and 43.3% of white men.

About one-quarter (27.7%) of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 had not attained any degree and were no longer enrolled in May 1994.

- Among all students, a higher share of African Americans than of whites had no degree and were not enrolled five years after initial enrollment (35.3% versus 26.7%).

ENROLLMENT PATTERN

Table 35 indicates that about two-thirds of both those who were seeking bachelor's degrees (69.7%) and those who began their postsecondary education in community colleges (63.8%) were continuously enrolled from fall, 1989 until the time they attained their first degree.

- Among both groups, a smaller proportion of African Americans than of their white counterparts were continuously enrolled over this period: 57.3% of African Americans but 71.7% of whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 51.3% of African Americans but 66.4% of whites who first enrolled in community colleges.

Among those who were seeking bachelor's degrees, the gap between the percentages of African Americans and whites who were non-continuously enrolled between 1989 and 1994 was greater for those who did not transfer.

- Of those who did not transfer, 25.1% of African Americans versus 14.7% of whites were non-continuously enrolled, compared with 17.6% versus 13.6% of those who had transferred.

PERSISTENCE PATTERN

Tables 36 and 37 shows that about one-half (47.8%) of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees and three-quarters (72.8%) of those who were initially enrolled in community colleges in 1989/90 had left the persistence track (i.e., transferred downward, stopped out, or left without returning) by spring of 1994.

- Among both groups, a higher proportion of African Americans than whites left the persistence track: 63.9% of African Americans versus 45.8% of whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 83.4% of African Americans versus 72.6% of whites who began their postsecondary education in community colleges.

Among those who left the persistence track, a higher proportion of those who were at community colleges than of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees left without returning regardless of race or sex (45.7% versus 31.0% overall).

Among both groups, the most common time to leave the persistence track was during the first academic year. About 40.6% of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees and 61.6% of those who began at community colleges left the persistence track during 1989/90.

Among those at community colleges who left the persistence track, a higher share of African Americans than of their white counterparts left during the first academic year (69.8% versus 60.1%).

- Statistically comparable shares of African Americans and whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees during 1989/90 (47.7% versus 39.9%).

Table 34. Degree Attainment by May, 1994 Among Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree in 1989/90 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Students															
Total** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Attained Bachelor's	46.1%	41.8%	50.3%	48.1%	43.3%	53.1%	34.3%	29.1%	37.3%	30.4%	25.1%	35.4%	51.1%	53.2%	49.4%
	(507,654)	(227,837)	(279,818)	(430,003)	(197,466)	(232,537)	(28,384)	(8,945)	(19,438)	(21,666)	(8,710)	(12,956)	(27,601)	(12,715)	(14,886)
Still Enrolled	18.0%	21.5%	14.6%	17.1%	20.8%	13.2%	19.8%	20.6%	19.4%	24.6%	24.1%	25.2%	22.0%	32.9%	13.3%
	(198,604)	(117,450)	(81,154)	(152,728)	(94,893)	(57,835)	(16,418)	(6,331)	(10,087)	(17,569)	(8,348)	(9,221)	(11,889)	(7,878)	(4,011)
Attained Associate's	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%	5.4%	6.9%	8.2%	6.2%	3.6%	5.4%	1.9%	2.8%	0.0%	5.0%
	(51,237)	(22,180)	(29,057)	(41,435)	(17,796)	(23,639)	(5,740)	(2,517)	(3,224)	(2,555)	(1,867)	(688)	(1,507)	-	(1,507)
Attained Certificate	3.5%	2.9%	4.1%	3.5%	2.7%	4.3%	3.6%	3.2%	3.9%	5.9%	6.8%	5.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
	(38,935)	(15,949)	(22,987)	(30,964)	(12,297)	(18,667)	(3,019)	(975)	(2,044)	(4,240)	(2,343)	(1,897)	(713)	(334)	(379)
No Degree,	27.7%	29.7%	25.8%	26.7%	29.3%	24.0%	35.3%	38.9%	33.1%	35.4%	38.6%	32.4%	22.8%	12.5%	31.0%
Not Enrolled	(305,433)	(161,832)	(143,601)	(238,653)	(133,497)	(105,156)	(29,221)	(11,969)	(17,251)	(25,249)	(13,379)	(11,870)	(12,310)	(2,986)	(9,324)
1989/90 Full-Time Students Only															
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(859,750)	(428,278)	(431,472)	(720,572)	(370,756)	(349,816)	(60,881)	(19,925)	(40,955)	(38,026)	(18,379)	(19,648)	(40,270)	(19,218)	(21,053)
Attained Bachelor's	51.2%	46.4%	56.0%	52.2%	47.%	57.7%	40.5%	34.4%	43.5%	45.4%	38.4%	51.8%	55.2%	54.2%	56.1%
	(440,551)	(198,763)	(241,788)	(376,420)	(174,426)	(201,993)	(24,667)	(6,862)	(17,805)	(17,251)	(7,066)	(10,185)	(22,213)	(10,408)	(11,804)
Still Enrolled	17.4%	20.8%	14.0%	16.3%	19.5%	12.9%	22.0%	27.2%	19.4%	25.4%	29.1%	22.%	22.1%	30.6%	14.4%
	(149,266)	(88,964)	(60,302)	(117,303)	(72,323)	(44,980)	(13,382)	(5,420)	(7,963)	(9,673)	(5,343)	(4,330)	(8,908)	(5,879)	(3,029)
Attained Associate's	4.6%	3.6%	5.5%	4.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.9%	2.0%	6.4%	1.5%	0.4%	2.6%	3.7%	0.0%	7.2%
	(39,215)	(15,290)	(23,925)	(34,108)	(14,816)	(19,292)	(3,012)	(394)	(2,617)	(588)	(79)	(509)	(1,507)	-	(1,507)
Attained Certificate	2.8%	2.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	3.4%	4.0%	4.9%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
	(23,969)	(10,429)	(13,539)	(20,842)	(9,121)	(11,721)	(2,414)	(975)	(1,440)	-	-	-	(713)	(334)	(379)
No Degree,	24.0%	26.8%	21.3%	23.9%	27.0%	20.5%	28.6%	31.5%	27.2%	27.6%	32.0%	23.5%	17.2%	13.5%	20.6%
Not Enrolled	(206,749)	(114,831)	(91,918)	(171,899)	(100,070)	(71,829)	(17,406)	(6,275)	(11,131)	(10,513)	(5,890)	(4,623)	(6,931)	(2,597)	(4,334)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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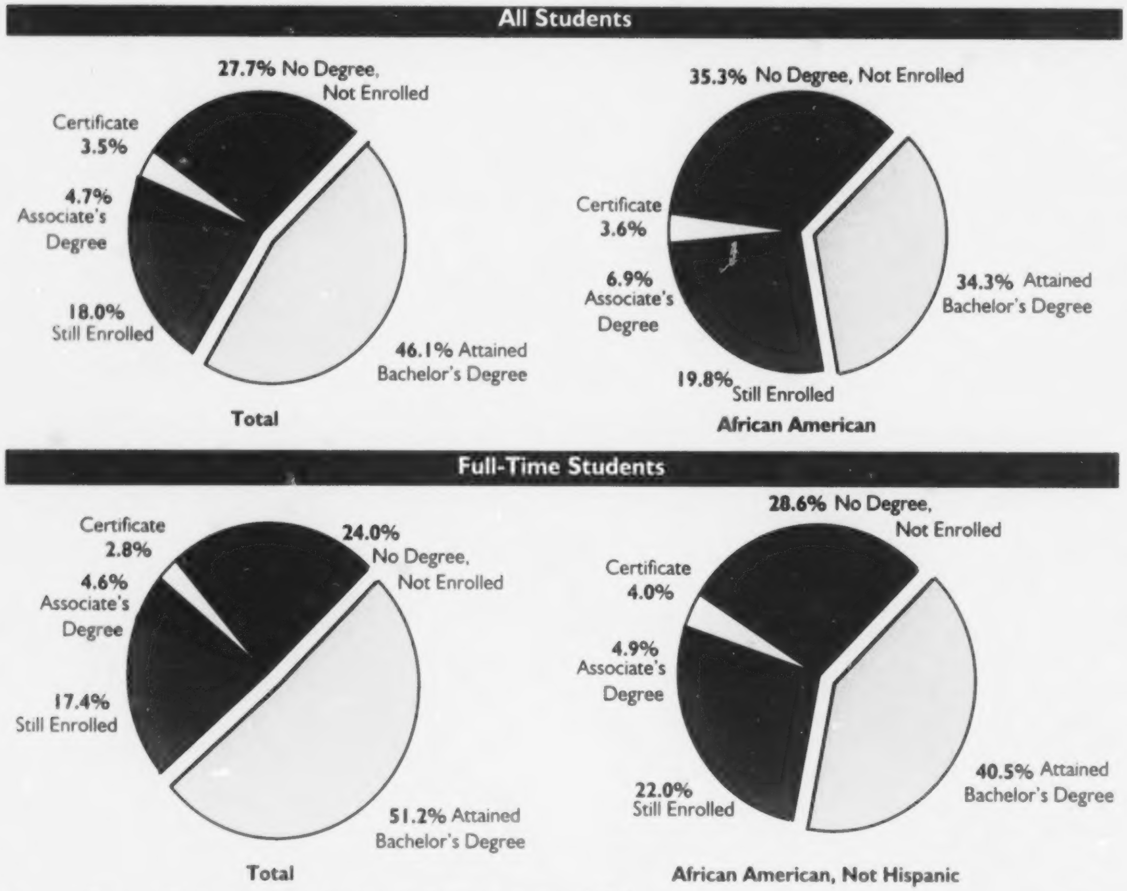
Figure 21. Degree Attainment by May, 1994 Among Beginning Postsecondary Students Seeking a Bachelor's Degree in 1989/90



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 35. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who Stopped out Prior to First Degree Attainment by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total*** + + +	100.0% (1,101,865)	100.0% (545,248)	100.0% (556,617)	100.0% (893,784)	100.0% (455,950)	100.0% (437,834)	100.0% (82,782)	100.0% (30,738)	100.0% (52,044)	100.0% (71,279)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,632)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
Continuous	69.7% (768,102)	65.4% (356,477)	74.0% (411,625)	71.7% (640,621)	66.2% (301,908)	77.4% (338,714)	57.3% (47,452)	55.2% (16,968)	58.6% (30,484)	61.3% (43,723)	57.0% (19,735)	65.5% (23,988)	67.2% (36,305)	74.7% (17,866)	61.2% (18,439)
Did not Transfer, Non-Continuous	15.6% (172,004)	18.5% (101,021)	12.8% (70,984)	14.7% (131,453)	18.2% (82,980)	11.1% (48,472)	25.1% (20,741)	27.1% (8,338)	23.8% (12,403)	16.3% (11,641)	15.9% (5,500)	16.8% (6,140)	15.1% (8,170)	17.6% (4,202)	13.2% (3,969)
Transferred, Non-Continuous	14.7% (161,758)	16.1% (87,750)	13.3% (74,008)	13.6% (121,710)	15.6% (71,062)	11.6% (50,648)	17.6% (14,590)	17.7% (5,431)	17.6% (9,158)	22.3% (15,915)	27.2% (9,412)	17.8% (6,504)	17.7% (9,544)	7.7% (1,846)	25.6% (7,698)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total*** + + +	100.0% (966,436)	100.0% (471,074)	100.0% (495,362)	100.0% (755,929)	100.0% (371,163)	100.0% (384,766)	100.0% (82,566)	100.0% (37,590)	100.0% (44,976)	100.0% (98,013)	100.0% (50,670)	100.0% (47,343)	100.0% (29,928)	100.0% (11,651)	100.0% (18,277)
Continuous	63.8% (616,898)	59.6% (280,821)	67.8% (336,078)	66.4% (501,654)	60.9% (226,072)	71.6% (275,582)	51.3% (42,350)	47.5% (17,867)	54.4% (24,484)	58.4% (57,220)	58.9% (29,850)	57.8% (27,370)	52.4% (15,674)	60.4% (7,032)	47.3% (8,642)
Non-Continuous Did Not Transfer	17.7% (171,246)	21.0% (98,866)	14.6% (72,380)	17.5% (132,509)	21.1% (78,323)	14.1% (54,186)	23.0% (18,963)	25.9% (9,744)	20.5% (9,219)	18.6% (18,206)	18.2% (9,231)	19.0% (8,975)	5.2% (1,569)	13.5% (1,569)	0.0%
Non-Continous Transfer	18.4% (178,292)	19.4% (91,387)	17.5% (86,904)	16.1% (121,766)	18.0% (66,768)	14.3% (54,998)	25.7% (21,252)	26.5% (9,980)	25.1% (11,273)	23.0% (22,588)	22.9% (11,589)	23.2% (10,998)	42.4% (12,686)	26.2% (3,050)	52.7% (9,635)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American nen with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 36. Persistence Pattern of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Persistence	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,101,865)	(545,248)	(556,617)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,020)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Did Not Leave	52.2%	48.1%	56.2%	54.2%	49.3%	59.3%	36.1%	34.2%	37.3%	42.8%	37.0%	48.2%	55.7%	59.3%	52.9%
Persistence Track	(574,881)	(262,187)	(312,693)	(484,396)	(224,700)	(259,696)	(29,895)	(10,498)	(19,397)	(30,474)	(12,803)	(17,671)	(30,116)	(14,187)	(15,929)
Left Persistence Track	47.8%	51.9%	43.8%	45.8%	50.7%	40.7%	63.9%	65.8%	62.7%	57.2%	63.0%	51.8%	44.3%	40.7%	47.1%
	(526,984)	(283,061)	(243,923)	(409,388)	(231,250)	(178,137)	(52,887)	(20,240)	(32,647)	(40,805)	(21,844)	(18,961)	(23,904)	(9,726)	(14,178)
Type of Departure															
Total Left Persistence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Track + + +	(526,984)	(283,061)	(243,923)	(409,388)	(231,250)	(178,137)	(52,887)	(20,240)	(32,647)	(40,805)	(21,844)	(18,961)	(23,904)	(9,726)	(14,178)
Downward Transfer	38.4%	37.3%	39.6%	39.0%	37.3%	41.3%	34.1%	36.1%	32.8%	34.5%	34.1%	34.8%	42.8%	44.9%	41.3%
	(202,140)	(105,468)	(96,671)	(159,622)	(86,328)	(73,494)	(18,037)	(7,316)	(10,720)	(14,060)	(7,457)	(6,603)	(10,221)	(4,367)	(5,854)
Stopout	30.6%	34.1%	26.5%	29.6%	34.1%	23.7%	32.1%	28.5%	34.4%	40.1%	38.0%	42.4%	28.9%	37.4%	23.2%
	(161,333)	(96,660)	(64,673)	(121,080)	(78,950)	(42,130)	(16,989)	(5,769)	(11,220)	(16,345)	(8,307)	(8,037)	(6,920)	(3,633)	(3,286)
Left Without Return	31.0%	28.6%	33.9%	31.4%	28.5%	35.1%	33.8%	35.3%	32.8%	25.5%	27.8%	22.8%	28.3%	17.8%	35.5%
	(163,511)	(80,933)	(82,578)	(128,485)	(65,972)	(62,513)	(17,861)	(7,154)	(10,707)	(10,401)	(6,080)	(4,321)	(6,764)	(1,726)	(5,037)
Academic Year Left Persistence Track															
Total Left Persistence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Track	(526,984)	(283,061)	(243,923)	(409,388)	(231,250)	(178,137)	(52,887)	(20,240)	(32,647)	(40,805)	(21,844)	(18,961)	(23,904)	(9,726)	(14,178)
Left in 1989/90	40.6%	41.6%	39.5%	39.9%	39.3%	40.8%	47.7%	52.9%	44.5%	53.4%	67.0%	37.7%	15.30%	16.5%	14.4%
	(214,191)	(117,870)	(96,321)	(163,505)	(90,912)	(72,594)	(25,245)	(10,714)	(14,531)	(21,789)	(14,640)	(7,150)	(3,651)	(1,605)	(2,046)
Left in 1990/91	20.8%	22.7%	18.7%	22.6%	24.4%	20.3%	14.5%	17.3%	12.80%	15.6%	9.6%	22.5%	12.9%	22.6%	6.3%
	(109,796)	(64,275)	(45,520)	(92,680)	(56,493)	(36,187)	(7,668)	(3,494)	(4,174)	(6,356)	(2,088)	(4,268)	(3,091)	(2,201)	(891)
Left in 1991/92	25.3%	23.7%	27.3%	24.2%	23.9%	24.7%	23.5%	17.3%	27.4%	18.8%	13.6%	24.8%	59.7%	54.7%	63.1%
	(133,531)	(67,001)	(66,530)	(99,148)	(55,209)	(43,939)	(12,441)	(3,502)	(8,939)	(7,667)	(2,965)	(4,702)	(14,275)	(5,325)	(8,950)
Left in 1992/93	9.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.5%	9.2%	9.9%	9.2%	9.9%	8.8%	7.3%	6.7%	7.9%	5.7%	1.0%	8.9%
	(48,186)	(24,824)	(23,363)	(38,977)	(21,266)	(17,711)	(4,886)	(2,000)	(2,887)	(2,970)	(1,464)	(1,506)	(1,354)	(94)	(1,259)
Left in 1993/94	4.0%	3.2%	5.0%	3.7%	3.2%	4.3%	5.0%	2.6%	6.5%	5.0%	3.1%	7.0%	6.4%	5.2%	7.3%
	(21,280)	(9,090)	(12,190)	(15,077)	(7,371)	(7,706)	(2,646)	(530)	(2,116)	(2,023)	(687)	(1,336)	(1,533)	(501)	(1,032)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

Table 37. Persistence Pattern of those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges in 1989/90 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Persistence	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total** + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Did Not Leave	27.2%	24.3%	29.9%	27.4%	24.4%	30.3%	16.6%	9.6%	22.5%	27.5%	28.2%	26.7%	49.5%	52.2%	47.9%
Persistence Track	(262,738)	(114,616)	(148,122)	(207,216)	(90,614)	(116,602)	(13,727)	(3,605)	(10,121)	(26,967)	(14,314)	(12,652)	(14,829)	(6,082)	(8,747)
Left Persistence Track	72.8%	75.7%	70.1%	72.6%	75.6%	69.7%	83.4%	90.4%	77.5%	72.5%	71.8%	73.3%	50.5%	47.8%	52.1%
	(703,698)	(356,458)	(347,240)	(548,713)	(280,549)	(268,164)	(68,839)	(33,985)	(34,854)	(71,047)	(36,356)	(34,691)	(15,099)	(5,569)	(9,531)
Type of Departure															
Total Left Persistence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Track + + +	(703,698)	(356,458)	(347,240)	(548,713)	(280,549)	(268,164)	(68,839)	(33,985)	(34,854)	(71,047)	(36,356)	(34,691)	(15,099)	(5,569)	(9,531)
Downward Transfer	28.1%	30.5%	25.6%	25.7%	30.1%	21.0%	30.8%	25.8%	35.7%	37.9%	34.4%	41.5%	57.7%	54.8%	59.4%
	(197,723)	(108,827)	(88,896)	(140,904)	(84,513)	(56,391)	(21,188)	(8,760)	(12,428)	(26,916)	(12,504)	(14,412)	(8,716)	(3,050)	(5,665)
Stopout	26.2%	27.0%	25.4%	26.0%	26.8%	25.1%	26.6%	25.6%	27.6%	31.1%	30.0%	32.3%	10.4%	28.2%	0.0%
	(184,473)	(96,308)	(88,165)	(142,495)	(75,150)	(67,345)	(18,309)	(8,700)	(9,609)	(22,100)	(10,889)	(11,211)	(1,569)	(1,569)	
Left Without Return	45.7%	42.5%	49.0%	48.4%	43.1%	53.9%	42.6%	48.6%	36.8%	31.%	35.7%	26.1%	31.9%	17.1%	40.6%
	(321,502)	(151,323)	(170,178)	(265,314)	(120,886)	(144,428)	(29,342)	(16,524)	(12,817)	(22,031)	(12,963)	(9,068)	(4,815)	(950)	(3,865)
Academic Year Left Persistence Track															
Total Left Persistence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Track** + ~~~	(703,698)	(356,458)	(347,240)	(548,713)	(280,549)	(268,164)	(68,839)	(33,985)	(34,854)	(71,047)	(36,356)	(34,691)	(15,099)	(5,569)	(9,531)
Left in 1989/90	61.6%	62.9%	60.3%	60.1%	61.4%	58.7%	69.8%	68.9%	70.6%	69.9%	71.8%	67.9%	42.0%	45.5%	39.9%
	(433,664)	(224,270)	(209,394)	(329,638)	(172,219)	(157,419)	(48,021)	(23,411)	(24,610)	(49,667)	(26,105)	(23,562)	(6,339)	(2,535)	(3,804)
Left in 1990/91	19.9%	18.7%	21.2%	21.8%	19.5%	24.2%	19.7%	31.1%	8.6%	7.9%	0.0%	16.3%	9.7%	26.3%	0.0%
	(140,305)	(66,687)	(73,618)	(119,627)	(54,648)	(64,979)	(13,573)	(10,574)	(2,999)	(5,640)	-	(5,640)	(1,465)	(1,465)	-
Left in 1991/92	14.3%	13.7%	14.9%	14.%	13.8%	14.3%	6.7%	0.0%	13.2%	16.8%	24.0%	9.3%	48.3%	28.2%	60.1%
	(100,723)	(48,872)	(51,851)	(76,921)	(38,594)	(38,326)	(4,584)	-	(4,584)	(11,922)	(8,709)	(3,213)	(7,296)	(1,569)	(5,727)
Left in 1992/93	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%	3.4%	2.0%	3.9%	0.0%	7.6%	3.8%	4.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.%
	(20,331)	(11,053)	(9,278)	(14,983)	(9,510)	(5,473)	(2,661)	-	(2,661)	(2,686)	(1,542)	(1,144)	-	-	-
Left in 1993/94	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(8,676)	(5,577)	(3,099)	(7,545)	(5,577)	(1,968)	-	-	-	(1,132)	-	(1,132)	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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- The type of departure (e.g. downward transfer, stopout, or leaving without return) did not vary between African American and whites.

NUMBER OF MONTHS ENROLLED

On average, 1989/90 beginning postsecondary students who were seeking bachelor's degrees were enrolled for 25.6 months during their first enrollment spell (**Table 38**) and for a total of 34.8 months between fall 1989 and spring 1994 (**Table 39**).

Those who began their postsecondary education at community colleges were enrolled for 14.2 months during their first enrollment spell and for a total of 21.6 months between fall 1989 and spring 1994.

- Among both groups, African Americans were enrolled for a shorter period of time between fall 1989 and spring 1994 than their white counterparts (31.5 months versus 35.0 months for those seeking bachelor's degrees and 17.0 months versus 21.3 months for those enrolling in community colleges).

Among both groups, African Americans who had not earned degrees and were not enrolled five years after initial enrollment were enrolled for a shorter period of time than their white counterparts.

- African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees were enrolled for 18.6 months overall, compared with 23.4 months for their white counterparts.
- **Table 39** shows that African Americans and whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees and who had attained bachelor's degrees by spring 1994 were enrolled for the same amount of time (40.8 months versus 40.5 months).

FACTORS RELATED TO DEGREE ATTAINMENT AMONG STUDENTS SEEKING BACHELOR'S DEGREES IN 1989/90

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

The percentage of both African Americans and whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90 who had completed their degrees by May 1994 increased with socioeconomic status. **Figure 22** shows that overall, only 32.1% of students in the lowest socioeconomic status quartile but 61.6% of those in the highest quartile had earned bachelor's degrees by 1994.

Table 40 shows that, for those in the second socioeconomic status quartile, a smaller percentage of African Americans than whites completed bachelor's degrees by May, 1994. Comparable shares of African Americans and whites attained bachelor's degrees for those in the lowest and highest socioeconomic status quartiles. But, the gap was smaller among students in the highest quartile.

- Only 36.8% of African American and 45.9% of whites in the second socioeconomic status quartile had attained a bachelor's degree by May, 1994.
- Among those in the second socioeconomic status quartile, a higher share of African Americans than of whites were still enrolled in May 1994 (26.2% versus 13.4%).

PARENTS' EDUCATION

Regardless of race or sex, a higher percentage of students whose parents had completed at least a bachelor's degree than of students whose parents had less education had attained bachelor's degrees by May 1994 (54.9% versus 39.1%).

Figure 23 shows that the relationship between parents' education and degree attainment was weaker for African Americans than for whites.

- **Table 41** shows that, of those who were seeking bachelor's degrees and whose parents had not completed bachelor's degrees, 33.0% of African Americans but 41.2% of whites had earned bachelor's degrees by May 1994.
- Of those whose parents had completed at least a bachelor's degrees, 38.7% of African Americans, but 56.2% of whites, had finished their bachelor's degrees by May 1994.
- The proportion of students who had not earned degrees and who were not enrolled in 1994 declined as parents' education increased for white students (from 32.9% versus 19.7%)

Table 38. Number of Months Enrolled during First Enrollment Spell by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Degree Attainment, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Months	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total + + + ~ ~ ~	25.6	24.6	26.6	25.6	24.4	26.8	24.5	23.2	25.2	23.7	23.9	23.5	31.4	32.0	31.0
	(1,101,864)	(545,248)	(556,616)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,019)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Attained Bachelor's Degree	34.2	33.8	34.5	33.8	33.4	34.2	35.6	34.5	36.1	35.3	36.6	34.3	37.1	37.6	36.7
	(507,653)	(227,836)	(279,817)	(430,003)	(197,466)	(232,537)	(28,383)	(8,945)	(19,438)	(21,666)	(8,710)	(12,956)	(27,601)	(12,715)	(14,886)
Attained Associate's Degree	18.3	17.0	19.3	17.6	15.3	19.3	13.2	6.2	18.6	38.1	48.7	9.3	26.0	-	26.0
	(51,238)	(22,180)	(29,058)	(41,435)	(17,796)	(23,639)	(5,741)	(2,517)	(3,224)	(2,555)	(1,867)	(688)	(1,507)	-	(1,507)
Attained Certificate	10.3	9.8	10.6	10.6	11.8	9.9	10.7	3.8	13.9	7.3	-	13.7	12.2	-	-
	(38,936)	(15,949)	(22,987)	(30,964)	(12,297)	(18,667)	(3,019)	-975	(2,044)	(4,240)	(2,343)	(1,897)	(713)	(334)	(379)
Still Enrolled	24.9	24.4	25.7	23.9	22.9	25.7	30.4	39.1	25.0	25.9	30.4	21.8	29.1	24.8	37.6
	(198,604)	(117,450)	(81,154)	(152,728)	(94,893)	(57,835)	(16,418)	(6,331)	(10,087)	(17,569)	(8,348)	(9,221)	(11,889)	(7,878)	(4,011)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	15.1	14.4	15.9	15.1	14.6	15.6	13.9	11.5	15.6	13.6	11.9	15.5	22.7	29.4	20.5
	(305,431)	(161,831)	(143,600)	(238,653)	(133,497)	(105,156)	(29,220)	(11,969)	(17,251)	(25,249)	(13,379)	(11,870)	(12,309)	(2,986)	(9,323)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total*** ~ ~ ~	14.2	13.7	14.6	14.0	13.6	14.4	10.9	10.3	11.4	15.7	15.3	16.2	23.8	22.8	24.5
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Attained Bachelor's Degree	21.7	24.2	19.8	21.5	23.9	19.5	27.0	-	27.0	19.2	23.0	17.7	30.0	-	-
	(62,071)	(26,618)	(35,453)	(49,928)	(22,794)	(27,134)	(2,650)	0	(2,650)	(8,021)	(2,352)	(5,669)	(1,472)	(1,472)	-
Attained Associate's Degree	22.3	20.4	23.7	22.0	21.4	22.5	14.5	8.6	25.8	26.6	23.8	29.1	31.0	-	31.0
	(126,533)	(53,793)	(72,740)	(102,358)	(42,896)	(59,462)	(7,942)	(5,205)	(2,737)	(11,791)	(5,692)	(6,099)	(4,442)	-	(4,442)
Attained Certificate	9.7	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.5	10.9	7.3	4.7	10.0	5.9	2.9	7.1	11.4	17.0	4.0
	(121,367)	(56,205)	(65,162)	(89,603)	(43,565)	(46,038)	(13,677)	(6,984)	(6,693)	(15,451)	(4,150)	(11,301)	(2,636)	(1,506)	(1,130)
Still Enrolled	20.4	19.4	21.9	19.7	18.4	21.9	18.5	36.0	13.8	22.4	20.5	25.7	27.2	24.8	30.7
	(123,262)	(73,595)	(49,667)	(94,099)	(58,619)	(35,480)	(7,279)	(1,518)	(5,761)	(14,301)	(8,946)	(5,355)	(7,583)	(4,512)	(3,071)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	11.0	10.6	11.3	10.5	10.0	11.0	9.4	10.6	8.3	13.6	13.2	14.3	21.3	20.1	21.9
	(533,204)	(260,864)	(272,340)	(419,941)	(203,289)	(216,652)	(51,018)	(23,883)	(27,135)	(48,450)	(29,531)	(18,919)	(13,795)	(4,161)	(9,634)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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Table 39. Total Number of Months Enrolled through First Degree Attained by 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students by Degree Attainment, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Months	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those Seeking Bachelor's Degrees															
Total** ~~~	34.8	34.5	35.1	35.0	34.7	35.2	31.5	29.5	32.7	34.0	31.6	36.2	38.2	39.8	36.9
	(1,101,864)	(545,248)	(556,616)	(893,784)	(455,950)	(437,834)	(82,782)	(30,738)	(52,044)	(71,279)	(34,647)	(36,632)	(54,019)	(23,913)	(30,106)
Attained Bachelor's Degree	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.5	40.9	40.1	40.8	40.7	40.8	42.0	41.6	42.4	42.8	44.0	41.8
	(507,653)	(227,836)	(279,817)	(430,003)	(197,466)	(232,537)	(28,383)	(8,945)	(19,438)	(21,666)	(8,710)	(12,956)	(27,601)	(12,715)	(14,886)
Attained Associate's Degree	31.7	33.4	30.3	31.9	33.9	30.3	27.2	17.9	34.5	41.9	49.9	20.4	26.0	-	26.0
	(51,238)	(22,180)	(29,058)	(41,435)	(17,796)	(23,639)	(5,741)	(2,517)	(3,224)	(2,555)	(1,867)	-688	(1,507)	-	(1,507)
Attained Certificate	20.6	19.6	21.2	22.0	22.8	21.4	18.1	14.0	20.1	11.9	-	19.2	21.6	-	-
	(38,936)	(15,949)	(22,987)	(30,964)	(12,297)	(18,667)	(3,019)	(975)	(2,044)	(4,240)	(2,343)	(1,897)	(713)	(334)	(379)
Still Enrolled	41.3	41.2	41.5	41.1	41.0	41.4	42.4	47.1	39.4	42.4	43.7	41.2	40.3	36.3	48.2
	(198,604)	(117,450)	(81,154)	(152,728)	(94,893)	(57,835)	(16,418)	(6,331)	(10,087)	(17,569)	(8,348)	(9,221)	(11,889)	(7,878)	(4,011)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	23.2	22.0	24.5	23.4	22.5	24.5	18.6	15.4	20.8	24.1	19.6	29.2	28.1	34.6	26.1
	(305,431)	(161,831)	(143,600)	(238,653)	(133,497)	(105,156)	(29,220)	(11,969)	(17,251)	(25,249)	(13,379)	(11,870)	(12,309)	(2,986)	(9,323)
Those who Began their Postsecondary Education in Community Colleges															
Total*** ~~~	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.8	20.9	17.0	15.7	18.1	25.1	22.8	27.5	28.3	28.9	27.9
	(966,436)	(471,074)	(495,362)	(755,929)	(371,163)	(384,766)	(82,566)	(37,590)	(44,976)	(98,013)	(50,670)	(47,343)	(29,928)	(11,651)	(18,277)
Attained Bachelor's Degree	32.0	35.2	29.6	32.1	35.9	28.8	27.0	-	27.0	30.5	20.1	34.8	48.0	48.0	-
	(62,071)	(26,618)	(35,453)	(49,928)	(22,794)	(27,134)	(2,650)	-	(2,650)	(8,021)	(2,352)	(5,669)	(1,472)	(1,472)	-
Attained Associate's Degree	29.4	29.7	29.3	28.9	30.0	28.0	27.1	23.5	34.0	35.4	32.7	37.9	30.8	-	30.8
	(126,533)	(53,793)	(72,740)	(102,358)	(42,896)	(59,462)	(7,942)	(5,205)	(2,737)	(11,791)	(5,692)	(6,099)	(4,442)	-	(4,442)
Attained Certificate	16.8	15.2	18.2	18.0	16.2	19.8	12.0	13.1	10.9	14.5	7.7	16.9	14.4	17.0	11.0
	(121,367)	(56,205)	(65,162)	(89,603)	(43,565)	(46,038)	(13,677)	(6,984)	(6,693)	(15,451)	(4,150)	(11,301)	(2,636)	(1,506)	(1,130)
Still Enrolled	36.4	37.1	35.2	35.9	37.1	34.0	37.6	36.0	38.1	40.4	40.6	40.0	33.3	31.5	36.0
	(123,262)	(73,595)	(49,667)	(94,099)	(58,619)	(35,480)	(7,279)	(1,518)	(5,761)	(14,301)	(8,946)	(5,355)	(7,583)	(4,512)	(3,071)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	16.1	15.5	16.7	15.7	15.3	16.1	13.2	13.4	13.1	20.6	17.9	24.8	25.3	23.6	26.0
	(533,204)	(260,864)	(272,340)	(419,941)	(203,289)	(216,652)	(51,018)	(23,883)	(27,135)	(48,450)	(29,531)	(18,919)	(13,795)	(4,161)	(9,634)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)
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Table 40. Degree Attainment by May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Socioeconomic Status, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lowest Quartile + +	100.0% (300,553)	100.0% (130,195)	100.0% (170,357)	100.0% (200,110)	100.0% (89,954)	100.0% (110,156)	100.0% (45,734)	100.0% (16,095)	100.0% (29,639)	100.0% (37,257)	100.0% (19,684)	100.0% (17,573)	100.0% (17,451)	100.0% (4,462)	100.0% (12,990)
Attained Bachelor's	32.1% (96,454)	26.9% (35,016)	36.1% (61,438)	35.0% (70,092)	30.1% (27,117)	39.0% (42,975)	29.3% (13,408)	23.7% (3,816)	32.4% (9,592)	17.0% (6,347)	10.3% (2,037)	24.5% (4,310)	37.9% (6,606)	45.9% (2,046)	35.1% (4,560)
Still Enrolled	20.7% (62,328)	23.5% (30,554)	18.7% (31,774)	19.9% (39,854)	23.7% (21,334)	16.8% (18,520)	17.8% (8,163)	18.0% (2,898)	17.8% (5,265)	24.7% (9,193)	21.5% (4,229)	28.2% (4,964)	29.3% (5,117)	46.9% (2,093)	23.3% (3,024)
Attained Associate's	4.7% (14,244)	4.7% (6,141)	4.8% (8,103)	4.1% (8,223)	2.1% (1,852)	5.8% (6,371)	8.2% (3,773)	15.1% (2,422)	4.6% (1,350)	6.0% (2,249)	9.5% (1,867)	2.2% (382)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Attained Certificate	3.8% (11,495)	3.5% (4,495)	4.1% (7,001)	3.7% (7,404)	2.1% (1,847)	5.0% (5,557)	3.8% (1,748)	1.9% (305)	4.9% (1,444)	6.3% (2,343)	11.9% (2,343)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
No Degree, Not Enrolled	38.6% (116,031)	41.5% (53,989)	36.4% (62,042)	37.2% (74,537)	42.0% (37,804)	33.3% (36,733)	40.8% (18,641)	41.3% (6,653)	40.4% (11,988)	46.0% (17,125)	46.8% (9,209)	45.0% (7,916)	32.8% (5,728)	7.2% -323	41.6% (5,405)
Second Quartile**	100.0% (279,436)	100.0% (135,999)	100.0% (143,437)	100.0% (234,463)	100.0% (116,908)	100.0% (117,555)	100.0% (20,183)	100.0% (5,831)	100.0% (14,352)	100.0% (12,082)	100.0% (4,180)	100.0% (7,901)	100.0% (12,708)	100.0% (9,080)	100.0% (3,628)
Attained Bachelor's	46.3% (129,306)	42.7% (58,094)	49.6% (71,212)	45.9% (107,554)	40.9% (47,824)	50.8% (59,730)	36.8% (7,433)	42.3% (2,467)	34.6% (4,966)	56.5% (6,822)	65.8% (2,753)	51.5% (4,069)	59.0% (7,497)	55.6% (5,051)	67.4% (2,446)
Still Enrolled	15.1% (42,187)	17.0% (23,125)	13.3% (19,062)	13.4% (31,396)	15.6% (18,208)	11.2% (13,188)	26.2% (5,292)	29.1% (1,697)	25.0% (3,595)	17.2% (2,076)	14.1% (588)	18.8% (1,487)	26.9% (3,423)	29.0% (2,631)	21.8% (792)
Attained Associate's	3.8% (10,521)	3.1% (4,238)	4.4% (6,283)	3.6% (8,445)	3.5% (4,143)	3.7% (4,302)	9.7% (1,968)	1.6% (95)	13.1% (1,873)	0.9% (108)	0.0% -	1.4% (108)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Attained Certificate	3.8% (10,590)	3.3% (4,453)	4.3% (6,137)	3.8% (8,942)	3.3% (3,877)	4.3% (5,065)	5.8% (1,176)	9.9% (576)	4.2% (600)	3.9% (472)	0.0% -	6.% (472)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
No Degree, Not Enrolled	31.1% (86,832)	33.9% (46,090)	28.4% (40,742)	33.3% (78,126)	36.7% (42,856)	30.% (35,270)	21.4% (4,314)	17.1% (996)	23.1% (3,317)	21.6% (2,604)	20.1% (839)	22.3% (1,765)	14.1% (1,789)	15.4% (1,399)	10.7% (390)
Third Quartile* + + +	100.0% (296,139)	100.0% (152,436)	100.0% (143,703)	100.0% (257,067)	100.0% (135,866)	100.0% (121,201)	100.0% (11,669)	100.0% (6,088)	100.0% (5,581)	100.0% (14,458)	100.0% (6,873)	100.0% (7,585)	100.0% (12,945)	100.0% (3,609)	100.0% (9,335)
Attained Bachelor's	48.2% (142,784)	41.4% (63,120)	55.4% (79,664)	50.1% (128,764)	42.9% (58,272)	58.2% (70,493)	38.7% (4,518)	26.7% (1,625)	51.8% (2,892)	23.8% (3,447)	20.1% (1,383)	27.2% (2,064)	46.8% (6,055)	51.% (1,840)	45.2% (4,215)
Still Enrolled	17.0% (50,424)	22.2% (33,858)	11.5% (16,566)	16.6% (42,657)	21.8% (29,636)	10.7% (13,021)	14.9% (1,733)	8.30% 506	22.0% (1,227)	35.4% (5,115)	43.5% (2,992)	28.0% (2,123)	7.1% (919)	20.0% (724)	2.1% (195)
Attained Associate's	5.7% (16,923)	5.5% (8,359)	6.0% (8,564)	6.0% (15,417)	6.2% (8,359)	5.8% (7,058)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	11.6% (1,507)	0.0% -	16.1% (1,507)
Attained Certificate	4.3% (12,729)	2.3% (3,461)	6.4% (9,269)	4.4% (11,304)	2.5% (3,461)	6.5% (7,843)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	9.9% (1,425)	0.0% -	18.8% (1,425)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
No Degree, Not Enrolled	24.7% (73,279)	28.6% (43,639)	20.6% (29,640)	22.9% (58,925)	26.6% (36,138)	18.8% (22,787)	46.4% (5,418)	65.0% (3,956)	26.2% (1,462)	30.9% (4,471)	36.3% (2,498)	26.0% (1,973)	34.5% (4,465)	29.0% (1,046)	36.6% (3,418)
Highest Quartile + +	100.0% (225,737)	100.0% (126,617)	100.0% (99,120)	100.0% (202,143)	100.0% (113,222)	100.0% (88,921)	100.0% (5,196)	100.0% (2,724)	100.0% (2,472)	100.0% (7,482)	100.0% (3,909)	100.0% (3,574)	100.0% (10,915)	100.0% (6,762)	100.0% (4,153)
Attained Bachelor's	61.6% (139,111)	56.6% (71,606)	68.1% (67,504)	61.1% (123,593)	56.8% (64,254)	66.7% (59,339)	58.2% (3,024)	38.1% (1,037)	80.4% (1,988)	67.5% (5,050)	64.9% (2,537)	70.3% (2,513)	68.2% (7,443)	55.9% (3,779)	88.2% (3,664)
Still Enrolled	19.3% (43,666)	23.6% (29,913)	13.9% (13,753)	19.2% (38,821)	22.7% (25,715)	14.7% (13,106)	23.7% (1,229)	45.1% (1,229)	0.0% -	15.8% (1,184)	13.8% (538)	18.1% (647)	22.3% (2,431)	36.0% (2,431)	0.0% -
Attained Associate's	4.2% (9,548)	2.7% (3,443)	6.2% (6,106)	4.6% (9,350)	3.0% (3,443)	6.6% (5,908)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	2.6% (198)	0.0% -	5.5% (198)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Attained Certificate	1.8% (4,121)	2.8% (3,541)	0.6% (580)	1.6% (3,314)	2.7% (3,113)	0.2% (201)	1.8% (94)	3.5% (94)	0.0% -	0.% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	6.5% (713)	4.9% (334)	9.1% (379)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	13.0% (29,291)	14.3% (18,114)	11.3% (11,177)	13.4% (27,065)	14.7% (16,698)	11.7% (10,367)	16.3% (848)	13.4% (364)	19.6% (484)	14.0% (1,049)	21.3% (834)	6.0% (216)	3.0% (329)	3.2% (218)	2.7% (110)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

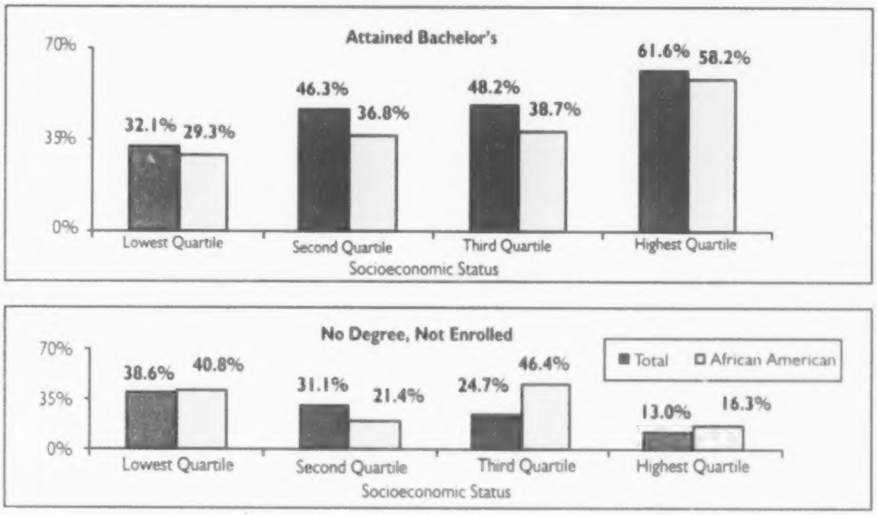
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

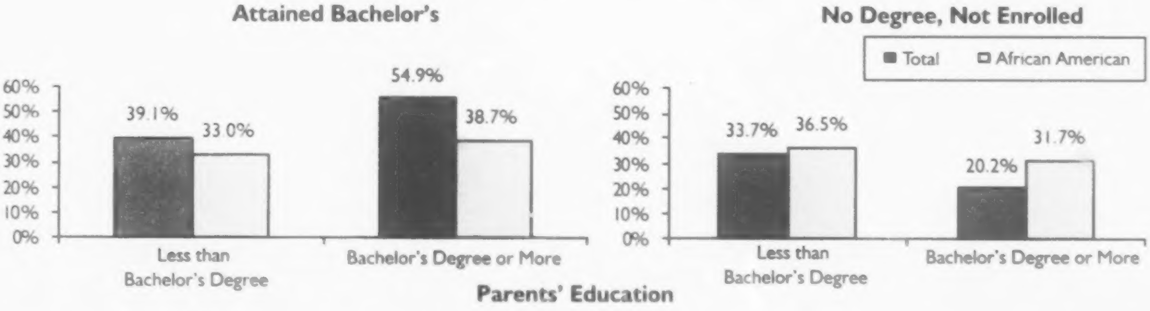
Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate. Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Figure 22. Degree Attainment by May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Socioeconomic Status



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Figure 23. Enrollment Status in May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Parents' Education and Race



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 41. Degree Attainment by May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Parents' Education, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Less than Bachelor's Degree+ + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(573,555)	(272,839)	(300,716)	(447,419)	(224,512)	(222,906)	(54,984)	(18,851)	(36,133)	(45,908)	(19,947)	(25,961)	(25,244)	(9,528)	(15,716)
Attained Bachelor's	39.1%	35.3%	42.7%	41.2%	36.0%	46.5%	33.0%	27.9%	35.7%	23.2%	22.0%	24.1%	45.1%	60.9%	35.5%
	(224,532)	(96,197)	(128,335)	(184,350)	(80,737)	(103,613)	(18,162)	(5,264)	(12,898)	(10,639)	(4,393)	(6,246)	(11,381)	(5,803)	(5,578)
Still Enrolled	17.8%	19.1%	16.5%	16.9%	19.2%	14.6%	17.1%	16.9%	17.2%	22.1%	16.4%	26.4%	26.1%	27.2%	25.5%
	(101,908)	(52,183)	(49,725)	(75,778)	(43,130)	(32,648)	(9,392)	(3,193)	(6,199)	(10,137)	(3,271)	(6,866)	(6,600)	(2,589)	(4,011)
Attained Associate's	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	9.2%	12.3%	7.5%	4.7%	9.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(29,734)	(14,760)	(14,974)	(22,546)	(10,569)	(11,977)	(5,033)	(2,325)	(2,708)	(2,155)	(1,867)	(288)	-	-	-
Attained Certificate	4.2%	3.5%	4.9%	3.9%	2.8%	5.0%	4.2%	4.7%	4.0%	9.2%	11.7%	7.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.4%
	(24,288)	(9,516)	(14,772)	(17,345)	(6,292)	(11,052)	(2,324)	-880	(1,444)	(4,240)	(2,343)	(1,897)	(379)	-	(379)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	33.7%	36.7%	30.9%	32.9%	37.3%	28.5%	36.5%	38.1%	35.7%	40.8%	40.5%	41.1%	27.3%	11.9%	36.6%
	(193,093)	(100,182)	(92,911)	(147,400)	(83,784)	(63,616)	(20,073)	(7,189)	(12,884)	(18,736)	(8,073)	(10,663)	(6,884)	(1,136)	(5,748)
Bachelor's Degree or More* + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(506,628)	(264,270)	(242,358)	(431,043)	(226,426)	(204,617)	(25,053)	(10,917)	(14,135)	(23,127)	(13,012)	(10,115)	(27,405)	(13,914)	(13,491)
Attained Bachelor's	54.9%	49.4%	61.0%	56.2%	51.2%	61.8%	38.7%	32.1%	43.9%	47.7%	33.2%	66.3%	55.9%	49.7%	62.3%
	(278,311)	(130,585)	(147,726)	(242,257)	(115,856)	(126,401)	(9,706)	(3,500)	(6,206)	(11,027)	(4,317)	(6,711)	(15,321)	(6,912)	(8,409)
Still Enrolled	18.4%	24.0%	12.3%	17.3%	22.3%	11.8%	26.4%	28.7%	24.7%	32.1%	39.0%	23.3%	17.6%	34.6%	0.0%
	(93,431)	(63,526)	(29,905)	(74,559)	(50,493)	(24,066)	(6,623)	(3,138)	(3,485)	(7,431)	(5,077)	(2,355)	(4,818)	(4,818)	-
Attained Associate's	4.0%	2.7%	5.3%	4.1%	3.2%	5.1%	2.1%	0.0%	3.6%	1.7%	0.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.0%	11.2%
	(20,166)	(7,227)	(12,939)	(17,745)	(7,227)	(10,517)	(515)	-	(515)	(400)	-	(400)	(1,507)	-	(1,507)
Attained Certificate	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%
	(12,366)	(6,433)	(5,933)	(11,755)	(6,005)	(5,750)	(277)	(94)	(182)	-	-	-	(334)	(334)	-
No Degree, Not Enrolled	20.2%	21.4%	18.9%	19.7%	20.7%	18.5%	31.7%	38.3%	26.5%	18.5%	27.8%	6.4%	19.8%	13.3%	26.5%
	(102,354)	(56,498)	(45,856)	(84,727)	(46,845)	(37,883)	(7,932)	(4,184)	(3,748)	(4,269)	(3,619)	(650)	(5,426)	(1,850)	(3,575)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – $p < .001$, – – $p < .01$, – $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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and for African American women (from 35.7% to 26.5%).

- But, about 38% of African American men had not earned degrees and were not enrolled in 1994, regardless of parents' education.

FINANCIAL AID RECEIVED

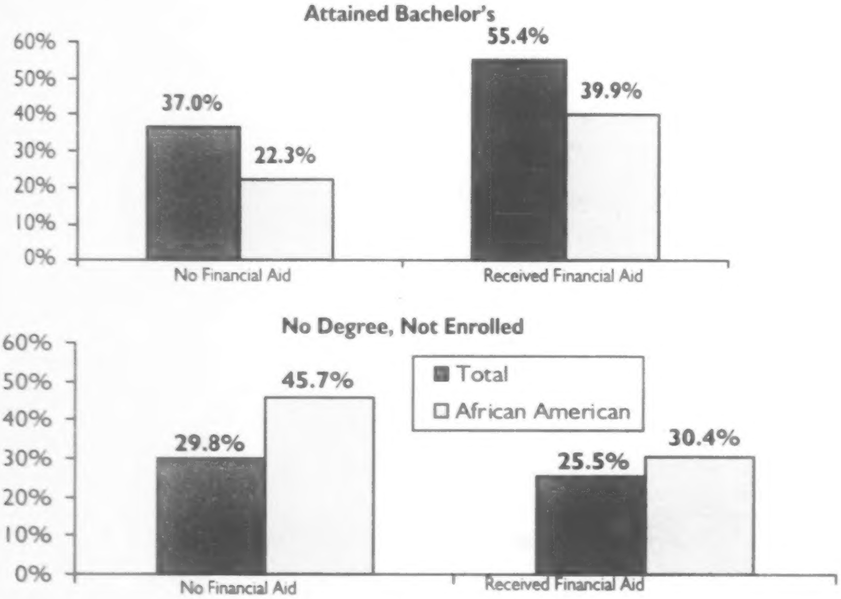
Figure 24 shows that a higher percentage of beginning postsecondary students who received financial aid in their first year than of those who did not receive financial aid achieved their goal of a bachelor's degree within five years of initial enrollment (55.4% versus 37.0%). Receiving financial aid was associated with higher rates of bachelor's degree completion for African Americans. But, even after controlling for financial aid, completion rates for African Americans lagged behind those of their white counterparts.

- **Table 42** shows that 22.3% of African Americans who did not receive aid but 39.9% of African Americans who received aid completed bachelor's degrees by 1994.
- By comparison, 39.1% of whites who did not receive aid but 57.8% of whites who received aid completed bachelor's degrees by 1994.

Among whites who were seeking bachelor's degrees in 1989/90, a smaller share of those who received financial aid in their first year than of those who did not were still enrolled five years later (12.7% versus 21.2%).

- In contrast, among African Americans who were seeking bachelor's degrees, a higher percentage of financial aid recipients than of nonrecipients were still enrolled in 1994 (21.9% versus 15.4%).

Figure 24. Enrollment Status in May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Financial Aid Received



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

Table 42. Degree Attainment by May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees by Financial Aid Receipt, Race, and

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No Financial Aid	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
in 1989/90* + + +**	(558,918)	(300,152)	(258,766)	(462,937)	(252,777)	(210,160)	(26,469)	(12,039)	(14,430)	(40,094)	(22,567)	(17,527)	(29,417)	(12,769)	(16,648)
Attained Bachelor's	37.0%	33.0%	41.6%	39.1%	35.0%	44.0%	22.3%	16.6%	27.0%	21.0%	10.7%	34.4%	39.2%	49.8%	31.2%
	(206,721)	(99,171)	(107,550)	(180,855)	(88,411)	(92,444)	(5,899)	(2,002)	(3,897)	(8,426)	(2,403)	(6,023)	(11,541)	(6,354)	(5,187)
Still Enrolled	21.7%	26.6%	15.9%	21.2%	26.5%	14.8%	15.4%	10.4%	19.5%	26.5%	27.6%	25.1%	28.6%	42.9%	17.6%
	(121,179)	(79,969)	(41,211)	(98,058)	(66,999)	(31,059)	(4,063)	(1,253)	(2,811)	(10,645)	(6,239)	(4,406)	(8,413)	(5,478)	(2,935)
Attained Associate's	6.7%	5.5%	8.1%	6.5%	5.0%	8.3%	15.1%	17.6%	13.0%	5.2%	7.9%	1.8%	5.1%	0.0%	9.0%
	(37,484)	(16,451)	(21,033)	(29,886)	(12,540)	(17,346)	(3,996)	(2,123)	(1,873)	(2,096)	(1,788)	(308)	(1,507)	-	(1,507)
Attained Certificate	4.8%	3.7%	6.1%	4.7%	3.4%	6.2%	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%	10.6%	10.4%	10.8%	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%
	(26,775)	(10,996)	(15,779)	(21,738)	(8,653)	(13,085)	(418)	-	(418)	(4,240)	(2,343)	(1,897)	(379)	-	(379)
No Degree,	29.8%	31.2%	28.3%	28.6%	30.1%	26.8%	45.7%	55.3%	37.6%	36.6%	43.4%	27.9%	25.8%	7.3%	39.9%
Not Enrolled	(166,759)	(93,567)	(73,192)	(132,401)	(76,174)	(56,227)	(12,093)	(6,662)	(5,431)	(14,687)	(9,794)	(4,893)	(7,578)	(937)	(6,641)
Received Financial	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Aid in 1989/90* +**	(542,947)	(245,096)	(297,851)	(430,846)	(203,173)	(227,673)	(56,312)	(18,698)	(37,614)	(31,185)	(12,080)	(19,105)	(24,602)	(11,144)	(13,458)
Attained Bachelor's	55.4%	52.5%	57.8%	57.8%	53.7%	61.5%	39.9%	37.1%	41.3%	42.5%	52.2%	36.3%	65.3%	57.1%	72.1%
	(300,933)	(128,666)	(172,267)	(249,148)	(109,055)	(140,093)	(22,485)	(6,943)	(15,541)	(13,240)	(6,307)	(6,933)	(16,060)	(6,361)	(9,699)
Still Enrolled	14.3%	15.3%	13.4%	12.7%	13.7%	11.8%	21.9%	27.2%	19.3%	22.2%	17.5%	25.2%	14.1%	21.5%	8.0%
	(77,425)	(37,481)	(39,944)	(54,670)	(27,894)	(26,776)	(12,355)	(5,079)	(7,276)	(6,924)	(2,109)	(4,815)	(3,476)	(2,400)	(1,076)
Attained Associate's	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.1%	3.6%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(13,753)	(5,729)	(8,024)	(11,550)	(5,256)	(6,293)	(1,745)	(394)	(1,350)	(459)	(79)	(380)	-	-	-
Attained Certificate	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	4.6%	5.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.0%	0.0%
	(12,160)	(4,953)	(7,207)	(9,226)	(3,644)	(5,581)	(2,600)	(975)	(1,626)	-	-	-	(334)	(334)	-
No Degree,	25.5%	27.9%	23.6%	24.7%	28.2%	21.5%	30.4%	28.4%	31.4%	33.9%	29.7%	36.5%	19.2%	18.4%	19.9%
Not Enrolled	(138,675)	(68,266)	(70,409)	(106,252)	(57,323)	(48,929)	(17,128)	(5,308)	(11,820)	(10,563)	(3,585)	(6,977)	(4,732)	(2,049)	(2,683)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).

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GRANTS AND LOANS

Overall, among beginning postsecondary students who were seeking bachelor's degrees, higher percentages of those who received loans (57.6%) and/or grants (55.6%) than of those who did not receive loans (42.7%) or grants (39.4%) had attained bachelor's degrees by spring 1994.

But, **Table 43** shows that, among grant recipients, a smaller percentage of African Americans than whites attained bachelor's degrees within four years of entering postsecondary education.

- Only 41.8% of African Americans who received grants in 1989/90 completed their bachelor's degrees by 1994, compared with 58.3% of their white counterparts.
- About one-third (32.7%) of African Americans who received grants in 1989/90 had not earned degrees and were not enrolled in 1994, compared with only 24.6% of their white counterparts.
- Statistically equivalent shares of African Americans and whites who received Pell grants completed their bachelor's degrees by May, 1994 (38.8% versus 44.1%).
- A smaller share African Americans than whites attained their bachelor's degree by May, 1994 among those who did not receive Pell grants (31.0% versus 48.8%), any grants (22.5% versus 41.5%), or loans (30.0% versus 45.0%).

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Among students who were seeking bachelor's degrees, **Table 44** shows that a higher share of those who were enrolled at HBCUs than of those who were enrolled at other institutions left the persistence track between fall 1989 and spring 1994 (57.8% versus 47.6%).

- When only African Americans are considered, a comparable percentage of African Americans at HBCUs and their counterparts at non-HBCUs left the persistence track (56.8% versus 66.3%).
- Enrollment at HBCUs seemed to be unrelated to the timing of departure for African Americans, since 47.8% of African Americans at HBCUs and 47.7% of African Americans at non-HBCUs left during the first year of enrollment.

Figure 25 and Table 45 show that, among students who first enrolled in four-year colleges and universities, five-year degree attainment rates were comparable for African Americans who did and did not attend HBCUs.

- About 45.1% of African Americans at HBCUs and 43.5% of African Americans at non-HBCU four-year institutions attained bachelor's degrees within five years of initial enrollment.
- By comparison, 58.5% of whites at non-HBCU four-year colleges and universities attained bachelor's degrees within five years.
- Among students who first enrolled in four-year institutions, 27.2% of African Americans at HBCUs, 27.9% of African Americans at non-HBCUs, and 22.6% of whites at non-HBCUs had completed no degree and were no longer enrolled in May 1994.

Table 43. Percent of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who were Seeking Bachelor's Degrees who Completed Bachelor's Degrees by Spring, 1994 by Receipt of Financial Aid, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No Pell Grant in 1989/90* +++**	100.0% (902,032)	100.0% (465,289)	100.0% (436,743)	100.0% (756,085)	100.0% (395,715)	100.0% (360,371)	100.0% (47,891)	100.0% (21,143)	100.0% (26,748)	100.0% (53,533)	100.0% (28,262)	100.0% (25,271)	100.0% (44,523)	100.0% (20,169)	100.0% (24,353)
Attained Bachelor's	46.6% (420,431)	42.1% (195,684)	51.5% (224,747)	48.8% (369,345)	43.9% (173,713)	54.3% (195,632)	31.0% (14,844)	26.7% (5,647)	34.4% (9,196)	27.2% (14,582)	21.9% (6,183)	33.2% (8,399)	48.7% (21,661)	50.3% (10,140)	47.3% (11,520)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	26.1% (235,867)	28.6% (133,076)	23.5% (102,791)	25.2% (190,403)	27.9% (110,378)	22.2% (80,025)	36.1% (17,297)	45.4% (9,604)	28.8% (7,693)	35.2% (18,852)	38.9% (10,999)	31.1% (7,853)	20.9% (9,314)	10.4% (2,095)	29.6% (7,219)
Received Pell Grant in 1989/90	100.0% (199,833)	100.0% (79,959)	100.0% (119,874)	100.0% (137,698)	100.0% (60,235)	100.0% (77,463)	100.0% (34,891)	100.0% (9,595)	100.0% (25,296)	100.0% (17,747)	100.0% (6,385)	100.0% (11,362)	100.0% (9,497)	100.0% (3,744)	100.0% (5,753)
Attained Bachelor's	43.6% (87,223)	40.2% (32,152)	45.9% (55,071)	44.1% (60,659)	39.4% (23,753)	47.6% (36,905)	38.8% (13,540)	34.4% (3,298)	40.5% (10,242)	39.9% (7,084)	39.6% (2,527)	40.1% (4,557)	62.5% (5,940)	68.8% (2,574)	58.5% (3,366)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	34.8% (69,567)	36.0% (28,757)	34.0% (40,810)	35.0% (48,250)	38.4% (23,119)	32.4% (25,131)	34.2% (11,924)	24.7% (2,366)	37.8% (9,558)	36.0% (6,397)	37.3% (2,381)	35.4% (4,017)	31.5% (2,996)	23.8% (891)	36.6% (2,105)
No Grants in 1989/90* +++**	100.0% (649,554)	100.0% (345,908)	100.0% (303,646)	100.0% (541,365)	100.0% (292,910)	100.0% (248,455)	100.0% (32,162)	100.0% (13,866)	100.0% (18,297)	100.0% (41,615)	100.0% (23,814)	100.0% (17,801)	100.0% (34,412)	100.0% (15,319)	100.0% (19,093)
Attained Bachelor's	39.4% (256,071)	34.6% (119,704)	44.9% (136,368)	41.5% (224,463)	36.2% (106,158)	47.6% (118,304)	22.5% (7,235)	16.8% (2,332)	26.8% (4,903)	22.5% (9,369)	13.7% (3,252)	34.4% (6,117)	43.6% (15,005)	52.0% (7,962)	36.9% (7,043)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	29.0% (188,370)	31.6% (109,356)	26.0% (79,014)	28.1% (151,988)	31.0% (90,920)	24.6% (61,068)	39.4% (12,675)	49.3% (6,836)	31.9% (5,839)	36.7% (15,265)	42.8% (10,192)	28.5% (5,073)	24.5% (8,442)	9.2% (1,408)	36.8% (7,035)
Received Grants in 1989/90**	100.0% (452,310)	100.0% (199,340)	100.0% (252,971)	100.0% (352,419)	100.0% (163,040)	100.0% (189,378)	100.0% (50,620)	100.0% (16,872)	100.0% (33,748)	100.0% (29,665)	100.0% (10,833)	100.0% (18,831)	100.0% (19,607)	100.0% (8,594)	100.0% (11,013)
Attained Bachelor's	55.6% (251,583)	54.2% (108,133)	56.7% (143,450)	58.3% (205,541)	56.0% (91,308)	60.3% (114,233)	41.8% (21,149)	39.2% (6,614)	43.1% (14,535)	41.5% (12,297)	50.4% (5,458)	36.3% (6,839)	64.2% (12,596)	55.3% (4,752)	71.2% (7,844)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	25.9% (117,064)	26.3% (52,477)	25.5% (64,587)	24.6% (86,665)	26.1% (42,577)	23.3% (44,088)	32.7% (16,546)	30.4% (5,133)	33.8% (11,413)	33.7% (9,985)	29.4% (3,187)	36.1% (6,797)	19.7% (3,868)	18.4% (1,579)	20.8% (2,289)
No Loans in 1989/90* +++**	100.0% (853,752)	100.0% (428,301)	100.0% (425,452)	100.0% (696,693)	100.0% (360,805)	100.0% (335,888)	100.0% (53,944)	100.0% (20,655)	100.0% (33,290)	100.0% (60,470)	100.0% (29,736)	100.0% (30,734)	100.0% (42,644)	100.0% (17,105)	100.0% (25,539)
Attained Bachelor's	42.7% (364,812)	38.2% (163,756)	47.3% (201,056)	45.0% (313,478)	40.1% (144,609)	50.3% (168,869)	30.0% (16,191)	23.7% (4,889)	34.0% (11,302)	26.9% (16,249)	19.8% (5,879)	33.7% (10,370)	44.3% (18,893)	49.0% (8,379)	41.2% (10,515)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	28.6% (243,870)	30.2% (129,510)	26.9% (114,360)	27.2% (189,600)	29.4% (106,229)	24.8% (83,372)	39.1% (21,086)	46.3% (9,555)	34.6% (11,530)	36.4% (22,036)	40.0% (11,902)	33.0% (10,134)	26.1% (11,148)	10.7% (1,825)	36.5% (9,324)
Received Loans in 1989/90*	100.0% (248,112)	100.0% (116,947)	100.0% (131,165)	100.0% (197,090)	100.0% (95,145)	100.0% (101,945)	100.0% (28,838)	100.0% (10,083)	100.0% (18,755)	100.0% (10,809)	100.0% (4,911)	100.0% (5,898)	100.0% (11,375)	100.0% (6,808)	100.0% (4,567)
Attained Bachelor's	57.6% (142,843)	54.8% (64,081)	60.0% (78,762)	59.1% (116,526)	55.6% (52,857)	62.5% (63,668)	42.3% (12,193)	40.2% (4,057)	43.4% (8,136)	50.1% (5,417)	57.6% (2,831)	43.8% (2,586)	76.6% (8,708)	63.7% (4,336)	95.7% (4,372)
No Degree, Not Enrolled	24.8% (61,563)	27.6% (32,322)	22.3% (29,241)	24.9% (49,053)	28.7% (27,269)	21.4% (21,784)	28.2% (8,135)	23.9% (2,414)	30.5% (5,721)	29.7% (3,213)	30.1% (1,477)	29.4% (1,736)	10.2% (1,162)	17.1% (1,162)	0.0% -

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 +++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women.
+++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05
~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

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Table 44. Persistence Pattern Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who Did and Did Not Attend HBCUs by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Persistence Pattern	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Enrolled at HBCUs															
Total	100.0% (22,121)	100.0% (8,311)	100.0% (13,810)	100.0% (1,091)	100.0% (712)	100.0% (378)	100.0% (20,695)	100.0% (7,599)	100.0% (13,096)	100.0% (336)	0.0% -	100.0% (336)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Did Not Leave Persistence Track	42.2% (9,327)	48.9% (4,068)	38.1% (5,259)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	43.2% (8,949)	48.6% (3,690)	40.2% (5,259)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Left Persistence Track	57.8% (12,794)	51.1% (4,243)	61.9% (8,551)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	56.8% (11,746)	51.4% (3,909)	59.8% (7,837)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Type of Departure															
Total Left Persistence Track	100.0% (12,794)	100.0% (4,243)	100.0% (8,551)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	100.0% (11,746)	100.0% (3,909)	100.0% (7,837)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Downward Transfer	44.1% (5,637)	18.9% (804)	56.5% (4,833)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	44.8% (5,258)	20.6% (804)	56.8% (4,454)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Stopout	20.0% (2,561)	19.7% (834)	20.2% (1,727)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	21.8% (2,561)	21.3% (834)	22.0% (1,727)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Left Without Return	35.9% (4,596)	61.4% (2,605)	23.3% (1,991)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	33.4% (3,926)	58.1% (2,271)	21.1% (1,655)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
When Left Persistence Track															
Total Left Persistence Track	100.0% (12,794)	100.0% (4,243)	100.0% (8,551)	100.0% (1,091)	100.0% (712)	100.0% (378)	100.0% (11,746)	100.0% (3,909)	100.0% (7,837)	100.0% (336)	0.0% -	100.0% (336)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Left 1989/90	52.1% (6,663)	42.7% (1,812)	56.7% (4,851)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	47.8% (5,615)	37.8% (1,478)	52.8% (4,137)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Left After 1989/90	47.9% (6,131)	57.3% (2,431)	43.3% (3,700)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	52.2% (6,131)	62.2% (2,431)	47.2% (3,700)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Not Enrolled at HBCUs															
Total*** ++	100.0% (1,079,743)	100.0% (536,937)	100.0% (542,806)	100.0% (892,693)	100.0% (455,238)	100.0% (437,455)	100.0% (62,087)	100.0% (23,139)	100.0% (38,948)	100.0% (70,943)	100.0% (34,647)	100.0% (36,296)	100.0% (54,020)	100.0% (23,913)	100.0% (30,106)
Did Not Leave Persistence Track	52.4% (565,553)	48.1% (258,119)	56.6% (307,434)	54.2% (484,018)	49.3% (224,321)	59.4% (259,696)	33.7% (20,946)	29.4% (6,808)	36.3% (14,138)	43.% (30,474)	37.0% (12,803)	48.7% (17,671)	55.7% (30,116)	59.3% (14,187)	52.9% (15,929)
Left Persistence Track	47.6% (514,190)	51.9% (278,818)	43.4% (235,372)	45.8% (408,675)	50.7% (230,916)	40.6% (177,759)	66.3% (41,141)	70.6% (16,331)	63.7% (24,810)	57.0% (40,469)	63.0% (21,844)	51.3% (18,625)	44.3% (23,904)	40.7% (9,726)	47.1% (14,178)
Type of Departure															
Total Left Persistence Track +++	100.0% (514,190)	100.0% (278,818)	100.0% (235,372)	100.0% (408,675)	100.0% (230,916)	100.0% (177,759)	100.0% (41,141)	100.0% (16,331)	100.0% (24,810)	100.0% (40,469)	100.0% (21,844)	100.0% (18,625)	100.0% (23,904)	100.0% (9,726)	100.0% (14,178)
Downward Transfer	38.2% (196,503)	37.5% (104,664)	39.0% (91,839)	39.0% (159,444)	37.4% (86,328)	41.1% (73,116)	31.1% (12,778)	39.9% (6,512)	25.3% (6,266)	34.7% (14,060)	34.1% (7,457)	35.5% (6,603)	42.8% (10,221)	44.9% (4,367)	41.3% (5,854)
Stopout	30.9% (158,772)	34.4% (95,826)	26.7% (62,947)	29.6% (121,080)	34.2% (78,950)	23.7% (42,130)	35.1% (14,427)	30.2% (4,935)	38.3% (9,493)	40.4% (16,345)	38.0% (8,307)	43.2% (8,037)	28.9% (6,920)	37.4% (3,633)	23.2% (3,286)
Left Without Return	30.9% (158,915)	28.1% (78,328)	34.2% (80,587)	31.4% (128,151)	28.4% (65,638)	35.2% (62,513)	33.9% (13,935)	29.9% (4,883)	36.5% (9,052)	24.9% (10,065)	27.8% (6,080)	21.4% (3,985)	28.3% (6,764)	17.8% (1,726)	35.5% (5,037)
Total Left Persistence Track	100.0% (514,190)	100.0% (278,818)	100.0% (235,372)	100.0% (408,675)	100.0% (230,916)	100.0% (177,759)	100.0% (41,141)	100.0% (16,331)	100.0% (24,810)	100.0% (40,469)	100.0% (21,844)	100.0% (18,625)	100.0% (23,904)	100.0% (9,726)	100.0% (14,178)
Left 1989/90	40.4% (207,528)	41.6% (116,058)	38.9% (91,470)	39.8% (162,793)	39.2% (90,578)	40.6% (72,215)	47.7% (19,631)	56.6% (9,236)	41.9% (10,395)	53.0% (21,453)	67.% (14,640)	36.6% (6,814)	15.3% (3,651)	16.5% (1,605)	14.4% (2,046)
Left After 1989/90	59.6% (306,662)	58.4% (162,759)	61.1% (143,903)	60.2% (245,882)	60.8% (140,339)	59.4% (105,544)	52.3% (21,510)	43.4% (7,095)	58.1% (14,416)	47.0% (19,016)	33.0% (7,204)	63.4% (11,812)	84.7% (20,253)	83.5% (8,121)	85.6% (12,132)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with Whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares White Men with White Women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American Men with African American Women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994).
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Table 45. Degree Attainment Among 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who Attended HBCUs and Non-HBCU Four-Year Institutions by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Those who were Enrolled at HBCUs															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(22,121)	(8,311)	(13,810)	(1,091)	(712)	(378)	(20,695)	(7,599)	(13,096)	(336)	-	(336)	-	-	-
Attained Bachelor's	43.9%	46.1%	42.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.1%	45.4%	44.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(9,717)	(3,831)	(5,886)	-	-	-	(9,339)	(3,452)	(5,886)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Still Enrolled	16.8%	17.1%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	18.7%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(3,716)	(1,418)	(2,298)	-	-	-	(3,716)	(1,418)	(2,298)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attained Associate's	1.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(334)	-	(334)	-	-	-	(334)	-	(334)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attained Certificate	9.3%	1.1%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	1.2%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(2,052)	(94)	(1,958)	-	-	-	(1,674)	(94)	(1,579)	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Degree, Not Enrolled	28.5%	35.7%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.2%	34.7%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(6,303)	(2,969)	(3,334)	-	-	-	(5,633)	(2,634)	(2,998)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Those who were Not Enrolled at HBCUs															
Total*** +++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(826,184)	(394,712)	(431,472)	(706,767)	(345,899)	(360,868)	(43,764)	(14,100)	(29,664)	(37,582)	(16,784)	(20,798)	(38,071)	(17,929)	(20,142)
Attained Bachelor's	57.8%	53.8%	61.4%	58.5%	54.1%	62.8%	43.5%	39.0%	45.7%	49.7%	51.9%	48.0%	68.3%	62.7%	73.3%
	(477,269)	(212,462)	(264,807)	(413,530)	(187,016)	(226,514)	(19,045)	(5,493)	(13,552)	(18,687)	(8,710)	(9,977)	(26,007)	(11,243)	(14,764)
Still Enrolled	15.2%	18.3%	12.4%	14.2%	17.4%	11.2%	24.9%	34.9%	20.1%	22.1%	21.4%	22.7%	15.6%	18.8%	12.7%
	(125,772)	(72,094)	(53,678)	(100,651)	(60,217)	(40,434)	(10,883)	(4,914)	(5,969)	(8,312)	(3,597)	(4,715)	(5,926)	(3,366)	(2,560)
Attained Associate's	2.3%	1.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%	3.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(19,394)	(7,470)	(11,924)	(17,938)	(7,183)	(10,755)	(966)	(287)	(679)	(490)	(490)	-	-	-	-
Attained Certificate	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
	(16,906)	(7,959)	(8,947)	(15,073)	(7,320)	(7,753)	(648)	(305)	(343)	(472)	(472)	(713)	(334)	(379)	-
No Degree, Not Enrolled	22.6%	24.0%	21.3%	22.6%	24.3%	20.9%	27.9%	22.0%	30.7%	25.6%	26.7%	24.7%	14.2%	16.7%	12.1%
	(186,843)	(94,727)	(92,116)	(159,575)	(84,162)	(75,413)	(12,222)	(3,101)	(9,120)	(9,621)	(4,477)	(5,145)	(5,425)	(2,986)	(2,439)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. - indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)
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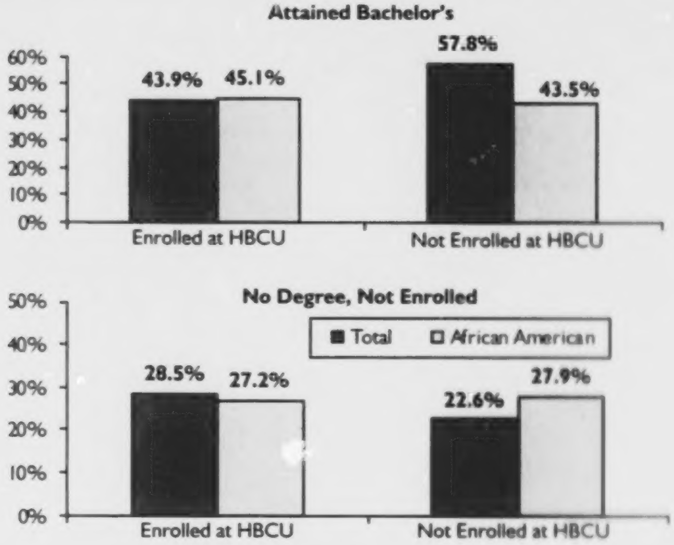
Figure 25. Enrollment Status in May, 1994 of 1989/90 Beginning Postsecondary Students who First Enrolled at Four-Year Institutions and who Did and Did Not Attend HBCUs



Source: Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey, Second Follow-up (1994)

CHAPTER V.

Activities Of Bachelor's Degree Recipients In The Year After Receiving The Bachelor's Degree

African Americans' experiences with higher education substantially influence their future educational, social, and economic status. Important questions pertaining to the role that the baccalaureate process plays in these outcomes include: How long do African Americans take to complete bachelor's degrees? What are their experiences in the labor market within the first year after receiving their degrees? And, what proportion of recipients enter directly into graduate programs? The best available source of data for addressing these questions is the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study first follow-up (B&B:93).

Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study is designed to track the occupational and educational experiences of individuals who received bachelor's degrees in the 1992/93 academic year over a twelve-year period. Because participants in the B&B:93 represent a sub-sample of individuals who participated in the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study in 1992/93, B&B:93 includes data regarding students' experiences as undergraduates, including the types, amounts, and sources of financial aid received and their grade point averages. The first of five scheduled follow-up surveys was conducted in 1993/94 and describes the experiences of bachelor's degree recipients one year after they received their degree.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

This chapter addresses six topics:

1. Demographic characteristics of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients;
2. Academic experiences of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients as undergraduates;
3. Characteristics of institutions attended by 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients;
4. Financial aid received by 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients;
5. Graduate school experiences of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients; and
6. Employment experiences of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients.

PART I — OVERVIEW

African Americans received only 6.0% of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the United States in 1992/93. The dramatic extent of African Americans' underrepresentation emerges by comparing the 6.0% share of bachelor's degrees with their 12.5% representation in the U.S. population or even with their 10% representation among undergraduates. Even the 6.0% number masks an imbalance, since twice as many African American women as African American men received bachelor's degrees in 1992/93.

Moreover, these African American women overcame greater disadvantages than African American men, or white men and white women, to earn their degrees. For instance, a higher proportion of African American women than of other individuals were first-generation college students, took remedial course work as undergraduates, and had SAT/ACT scores in the lowest quartile. Unlike their white counterparts, both African American women and men tended to have cumulative undergraduate grade point averages below 3.0. Among dependent students, African Americans had lower family incomes than their white counterparts.

Despite the tendency of African Americans to enroll in public, two-year and public, four-year institutions rather than in private, four-year institutions (see Chapter III) a smaller proportion of African American than of white bachelor's degree recipients began their postsecondary education in public, two-year institutions and a higher proportion of African American than of white recipients began in private, four-year institutions. Nonetheless, African Americans tended to attend comprehensive and liberal arts II institutions rather than research universities. On average, African American men required a longer period of time to complete their bachelor's degrees than African American women, white men, and white women.

African American bachelor's degree recipients generally had higher educational expectations and were more likely to have applied to graduate school one year after graduation than were their white counterparts. But African Americans were denied admission to their first-choice graduate school at higher rates than whites. Among those who did enroll, the proportions of African American men who majored in education and of African American women who majored in business and management were higher than the proportions of their white counterparts. Financial factors and happiness with their current jobs were cited more frequently by African American men than by bachelor's degree recipients of other racial groups as the reasons for not applying to graduate school.

The transition from postsecondary education to the work force was more difficult for African Americans than for whites, as evidenced by their higher unemployment rates. A smaller share of African American men than of white men were employed full-time (and not enrolled as students) one year after earning their bachelor's degrees. The proportion of African Americans who reported being employed in jobs with future career potential was smaller than the proportion of their white counterparts.

Nonetheless, on average, African Americans and whites who were employed full-time on April, 1994 earned comparable salaries.

A smaller percentage of African Americans than whites owned an automobile or a house or condominium, providing further evidence of African Americans' lower post-baccalaureate economic status.

A smaller share of African American college graduates than of whites who had considered teaching as a profession had taught, were certified to teach, and expected to be teaching in the future, suggesting that the underrepresentation of African Americans among America's public school teachers will not be ameliorated any time soon.

PART II — DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS AND TABLES

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF 1992/93 BACHELOR'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS

REPRESENTATION

- **Table 1** shows that African Americans comprised 6.0% (n = 69,000) of the 1.15 million U. S. citizens who received bachelor's degrees in 1992/93.
- Regardless of race, women comprised a larger share of bachelor's degree recipients in 1992/93 than men (54.9% versus 45.1% overall).
- Among African Americans, nearly twice as many women as men received bachelor's degrees in 1992/93 (45,500 versus 23,500).

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED

- **Figure 1** shows that the majority of all (83.4%) and of African American (86.0%) 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients attended public high schools.
- **Table 2** shows that about 17.1% of white male bachelor's degree recipients attended private high schools, compared with 15.4% of white females, 14.1% of African American females, and 13.7% of African American males.

Table 1. Representation of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

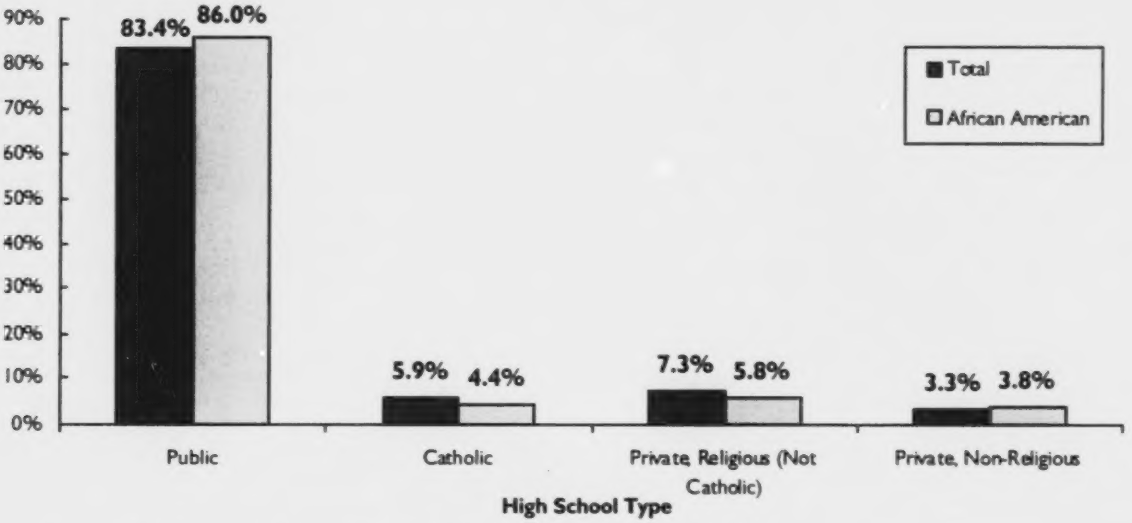
				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Representation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (1,145,745)	45.1% (516,693)	54.9% (629,052)	84.7% (970,110)	38.9% (445,365)	45.8% (524,745)	6.0% (69,007)	2.1% (23,505)	4.0% (45,502)	4.8% (55,176)	2.1% (23,832)	2.7% (31,344)	4.5% (51,453)	2.1% (23,992)	2.4% (27,461)

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 1. Type of High School Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 2. Type of High School Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
H.S. Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,099,443)	(496,895)	(602,549)	(929,932)	(428,586)	(501,346)	(67,208)	(22,815)	(44,393)	(52,980)	(22,797)	(30,184)	(49,323)	(22,697)	(26,626)
Public	83.4%	82.6%	84.1%	83.8%	82.9%	84.6%	86.0%	86.4%	85.9%	74.2%	71.8%	76.1%	82.4%	83.8%	81.2%
	(917,177)	(410,517)	(506,660)	(779,382)	(355,427)	(423,955)	(57,819)	(19,701)	(38,118)	(39,336)	(16,370)	(22,966)	(40,641)	(19,020)	(21,622)
Catholic	5.9%	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.5%	5.0%	4.4%	5.8%	3.6%	11.1%	9.9%	12.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.7%
	(64,728)	(32,702)	(32,026)	(52,988)	(27,745)	(25,243)	(2,943)	(1,325)	(1,618)	(5,901)	(2,255)	(3,646)	(2,895)	(1,377)	(1,518)
Private, Religious	7.3%	7.6%	7.1%	7.2%	7.4%	7.1%	5.8%	6.5%	5.5%	11.8%	15.5%	9.0%	7.2%	4.7%	9.4%
(Not Catholic)	(80,722)	(37,669)	(43,052)	(67,004)	(31,608)	(35,396)	(3,907)	(1,475)	(2,432)	(6,244)	(3,527)	(2,718)	(3,567)	(1,060)	(2,507)
Private,	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.8%	1.4%	5.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	4.5%	5.5%	3.7%
Non-Religious	(36,817)	(16,006)	(20,811)	(30,558)	(13,806)	(16,752)	(2,539)	(314)	(2,225)	(1,499)	(644)	(855)	(2,220)	(1,241)	(979)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

DEPENDENT STUDENTS' FAMILY INCOME

Nearly one-half (43.2%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who were financially dependent (as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria) had family incomes between $40,000 and $70,000.

- **Table 3** shows that one-half (51.0%) of African American degree recipients had family incomes below $40,000, compared with only 24.2% of their white counterparts.
- Only 17.8% of African Americans reported family incomes of $70,000 or higher, compared with 31.2% of whites.
- **Figure 2** shows that, among dependent bachelor's degree recipients, nearly one-half of African American men (45.1%) and over one half African American women (55.1%) were in the lowest family income quartile, compared with only 22.6% of all men and 27.8% of all women.
- Only 10.4% of African Americans, but 24.6% of whites, were in the highest family income quartile.

INDEPENDENT STUDENTS' FAMILY INCOME

Table 4 shows that among independent (as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria) bachelor's degree recipients, African Americans and whites had comparable family incomes.

- About 24.0% of African Americans and 16.9% of whites had annual incomes below $5,000.
- Only 7.2% of African American and 12.3% of white independent students had annual incomes of $50,000 or more.
- **Figure 3** shows that one-third of African American men (31.2%) and African American women (31.5%) were in the lowest income quartile, compared with one-quarter of all men (27.8%) and all women (24.7%).

- Among independent students, 14.5% of African American men, 21.2% of African American women, 19.4% of all men, and 29.3% of all women were in the highest income quartile.

PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS

The majority (73.8%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had parents who were married.

- A smaller proportion of African American than white bachelor's degree recipients had married parents (51.0% versus 75.3%).
- **Table 5** shows that only 45.9% of African American women bachelor's degree recipients had married parents, compared with 60.9% of African American men.

PARENTS' EDUCATION

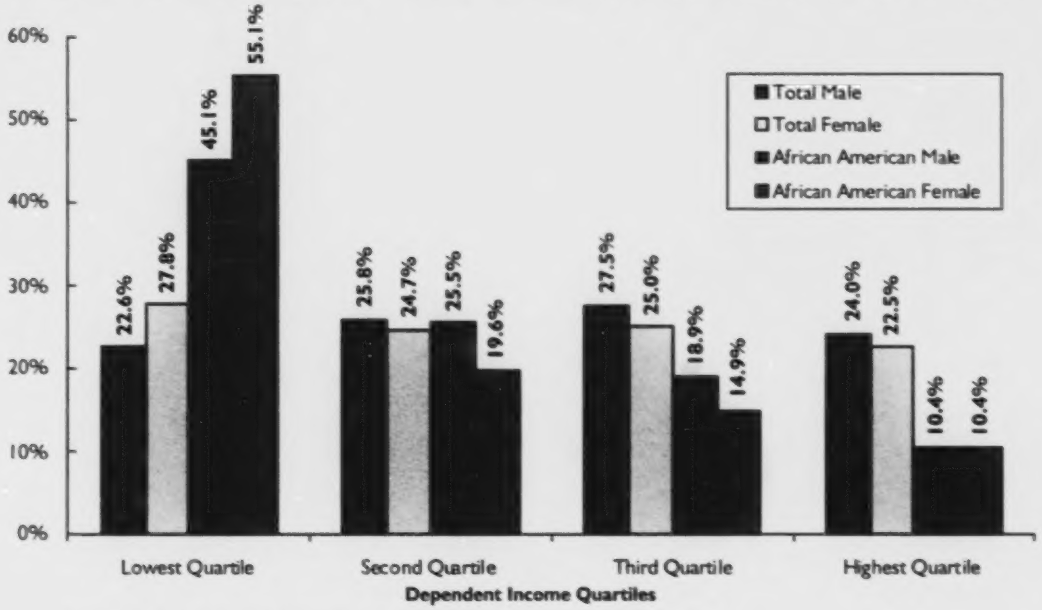
Figure 4 shows that a higher proportion of African American women than of African American men, white men, and white women were first-generation college students.

- **Table 5** shows that about one-half (49.0%) of African American women who received bachelor's degrees in 1992/93 were first-generation college students (defined as no education beyond high school), compared with 33.2% of African American men, 30.5% of white women, and 28.4% of white men.
- About one-half of white men (52.9%), white women (49.5%), and African American men (45.8%) bachelor's degree recipients had parents who had attained at least a bachelor's degree, compared with less than one-third (30.4%) of African American women.

AGE

Figure 5 shows that the majority of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients (82.3% of men and 86.8% of women) first enrolled for their bachelor's degrees when they were 18 years old. Regardless of race, women first enrolled in higher education at a younger age than men. On average, white men received their bachelor's degrees at a younger age than other individuals.

Figure 2. Distribution of Dependent 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Family Income



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 3. Distribution of Dependent 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Family Income, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Dependent Income Ranges															
Total Dependent***	100.0% (677,544)	100.0% (302,348)	100.0% (375,196)	100.0% (582,441)	100.0% (264,635)	100.0% (317,806)	100.0% (37,118)	100.0% (12,093)	100.0% (25,025)	100.0% (27,095)	100.0% (10,358)	100.0% (16,737)	100.0% (30,889)	100.0% (15,262)	100.0% (15,628)
Less than $10,000	3.3% (22,379)	2.7% (8,304)	3.8% (14,076)	2.0% (11,828)	1.7% (4,623)	2.3% (7,205)	12.0% (4,471)	11.1% (1,336)	12.5% (3,135)	16.9% (4,590)	16.2% (1,680)	17.4% (2,910)	4.8% (1,491)	4.4% (664)	5.3% (827)
$10,000 to $19,999	5.3% (36,122)	4.4% (13,154)	6.1% (22,968)	4.4% (25,869)	3.8% (10,127)	5.0% (15,742)	9.6% (3,565)	7.1% (864)	10.8% (2,702)	13.2% (3,565)	10.1% (1,042)	15.1% (2,523)	10.1% (3,122)	7.3% (1,121)	12.8% (2,001)
$20,000 to $29,999	8.5% (57,814)	8.2% (24,727)	8.8% (33,087)	8.1% (46,930)	8.0% (21,095)	8.1% (25,835)	14.7% (5,471)	8.5% (1,029)	17.8% (4,442)	13.3% (3,605)	13.9% (1,440)	12.9% (2,165)	5.9% (1,808)	7.6% (1,163)	4.1% (645)
$30,000 to $39,999	9.9% (67,110)	9.4% (28,286)	10.3% (38,824)	9.7% (56,404)	9.0% (23,935)	10.2% (32,469)	14.7% (5,459)	18.3% (2,210)	13.0% (3,249)	8.5% (2,296)	8.0% (827)	8.8% (1,469)	9.6% (2,951)	8.6% (1,314)	10.5% (1,637)
$40,000 to $49,999	11.6% (78,917)	11.3% (34,028)	12.0% (44,890)	11.6% (67,692)	11.1% (29,326)	12.1% (38,366)	9.1% (3,386)	8.4% (1,020)	9.5% (2,365)	12.6% (3,401)	10.8% (1,122)	13.6% (2,279)	14.4% (4,439)	16.8% (2,560)	12.0% (1,879)
$50,000 to $59,999	18.4% (124,841)	20.2% (60,985)	17.0% (63,856)	18.9% (109,984)	20.2% (53,423)	17.8% (56,560)	15.5% (5,740)	22.4% (2,712)	12.1% (3,027)	11.2% (3,031)	9.8% (1,017)	12.0% (2,014)	19.7% (6,087)	25.1% (3,833)	14.4% (2,254)
$60,000 to $69,999	13.2% (89,291)	12.9% (38,900)	13.4% (50,391)	14.1% (82,021)	13.8% (36,466)	14.3% (45,555)	6.6% (2,448)	6.3% (765)	6.7% (1,683)	4.6% (1,255)	3.3% (340)	5.5% (916)	11.5% (3,566)	8.7% (1,329)	14.3% (2,237)
$70,000 to $79,999	7.9% (53,556)	8.8% (26,540)	7.2% (27,015)	8.2% (47,725)	8.9% (23,649)	7.6% (24,077)	8.0% (2,970)	9.3% (1,127)	7.4% (1,843)	3.2% (878)	7.5% (781)	0.6% (97)	6.4% (1,983)	6.4% (984)	6.4% (999)
$80,000 to $99,999	9.2% (62,037)	9.0% (27,166)	9.3% (34,871)	9.7% (56,405)	9.6% (25,470)	9.7% (30,935)	4.5% (1,659)	4.7% (565)	4.4% (1,095)	7.0% (1,903)	4.1% (420)	8.9% (1,483)	6.7% (2,069)	4.7% (711)	8.7% (1,358)
$100,000 or More	12.6% (85,478)	13.3% (40,259)	12.1% (45,218)	13.3% (77,583)	13.8% (36,522)	12.9% (41,062)	5.3% (1,949)	3.8% (464)	5.9% (1,484)	9.5% (2,571)	16.3% (1,689)	5.3% (882)	10.9% (3,374)	10.4% (1,584)	11.5% (1,790)
Dependent Income Quartiles															
Total*** +	100.0% (666,002)	100.0% (297,114) - *	100.0% (368,889)	100.0% (572,892)	100.0% (260,377)	100.0% (312,515)	100.0% (36,188)	100.0% (11,740)	100.0% (24,448)	100.0% (26,430)	100.0% (9,888)	100.0% (16,542)	100.0% (30,493)	100.0% (15,109)	100.0% (15,384)
Lowest Quartile	25.5% (169,918)	22.6% (67,270)	27.8% (102,648)	22.5% (128,667)	20.4% (53,244)	24.1% (75,423)	51.8% (18,757)	45.1% (5,294)	55.1% (13,463)	50.9% (13,457)	47.0% (4,643)	53.3% (8,814)	29.6% (9,037)	27.1% (4,088)	32.2% (4,949)
Second Quartile	25.2% (167,793)	25.8% (76,765)	24.7% (91,028)	25.5% (146,037)	25.8% (67,106)	25.3% (78,930)	21.5% (7,781)	25.5% (2,996)	19.6% (4,785)	23.2% (6,120)	20.6% (2,040)	24.7% (4,080)	25.8% (7,855)	30.6% (4,623)	21.0% (3,232)
Third Quartile	26.1% (173,875)	27.5% (81,757)	25.0% (92,118)	27.5% (157,401)	28.6% (74,354)	26.6% (83,047)	16.2% (5,875)	18.9% (2,224)	14.9% (3,651)	8.9% (2,359)	10.9% (1,076)	7.8% (1,282)	27.0% (8,240)	27.2% (4,102)	26.9% (4,138)
Highest Quartile	23.2% (154,416)	24.0% (71,322)	22.5% (83,094)	24.6% (140,788)	25.2% (65,673)	24.0% (75,115)	10.4% (3,774)	10.4% (1,225)	10.4% (2,549)	17.0% (4,495)	21.5% (2,129)	14.3% (2,366)	17.6% (5,360)	15.2% (2,295)	19.9% (3,065)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

--- Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. --- $p < .001$, -- $p < .01$, - $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 4. Distribution of Independent 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Family Income, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Independent Income Ranges															
Total Independent* + + +	100.0% (449,525)	100.0% (205,873)	100.0% (243,652)	100.0% (370,791)	100.0% (172,925)	100.0% (197,866)	100.0% (31,403)	100.0% (11,304)	100.0% (20,099)	100.0% (27,381)	100.0% (13,239)	100.0% (14,141)	100.0% (19,950)	100.0% (8,405)	100.0% (11,545)
Less than $5,000	18.0% (80,754)	19.4% (40,020)	16.7% (40,734)	16.9% (62,511)	18.2% (31,453)	15.7% (31,058)	24.0% (7,530)	28.0% (3,160)	21.7% (4,369)	23.6% (6,450)	24.9% (3,297)	22.3% (3,153)	21.4% (4,263)	25.1% (2,109)	18.7% (2,154)
$5,000 to $9,999	17.8% (79,953)	20.3% (41,795)	15.7% (38,158)	17.7% (65,597)	20.8% (35,959)	15.0% (29,639)	17.8% (5,584)	15.7% (1,773)	19.0% (3,811)	16.3% (4,463)	12.8% (1,698)	19.6% (2,765)	21.6% (4,309)	28.1% (2,365)	16.8% (1,944)
$10,000 to $19,999	20.7% (93,049)	23.4% (48,197)	18.4% (44,852)	20.7% (76,875)	24.1% (41,673)	17.8% (35,202)	19.9% (6,249)	19.4% (2,192)	20.2% (4,057)	19.8% (5,415)	17.7% (2,346)	21.7% (3,069)	22.6% (4,510)	23.6% (1,985)	21.9% (2,525)
$20,000 to $29,999	13.4% (60,206)	12.6% (25,985)	14.0% (34,221)	13.0% (48,073)	11.8% (20,469)	14.0% (27,605)	14.6% (4,575)	17.6% (1,988)	12.9% (2,587)	16.5% (4,508)	20.8% (2,751)	12.4% (1,757)	15.3% (3,050)	9.2% (777)	19.7% (2,272)
$30,000 to $49,999	19.0% (85,298)	15.6% (32,111)	21.8% (53,187)	19.5% (72,177)	16.0% (27,587)	22.5% (44,590)	16.5% (5,196)	11.9% (1,349)	19.1% (3,847)	18.3% (5,013)	17.5% (2,312)	19.1% (2,701)	14.6% (2,912)	10.3% (862)	17.8% (2,049)
$50,000 or More	11.2% (50,265)	8.6% (17,766)	13.3% (32,499)	12.3% (45,557)	9.1% (15,784)	15.0% (29,773)	7.2% (2,269)	7.4% (841)	7.1% (1,428)	5.6% (1,532)	6.3% (834)	4.9% (697)	4.5% (907)	3.6% (306)	5.2% (601)
Independent Income Quartiles															
Total* + + +	100.0% (461,067)	100.0% (211,107)	100.0% (249,959)	100.0% (380,340)	100.0% (177,183)	100.0% (203,157)	100.0% (32,334)	100.0% (11,657)	100.0% (20,677)	100.0% (28,046)	100.0% (13,709)	100.0% (14,337)	100.0% (20,347)	100.0% (8,558)	100.0% (11,788)
Lowest Quartile	26.1% (120,447)	27.8% (58,676)	24.7% (61,770)	25.0% (94,942)	26.9% (47,597)	23.3% (47,345)	31.4% (10,154)	31.2% (3,637)	31.5% (6,518)	30.1% (8,442)	30.2% (4,135)	30.0% (4,307)	34.0% (6,909)	38.7% (3,308)	30.5% (3,600)
Second Quartile	24.5% (112,981)	29.7% (62,602)	20.2% (50,379)	24.5% (93,187)	30.3% (53,770)	19.4% (39,417)	22.1% (7,159)	25.5% (2,968)	20.3% (4,191)	26.3% (7,363)	23.0% (3,152)	29.4% (4,211)	25.9% (5,272)	31.7% (2,712)	21.7% (2,560)
Third Quartile	24.6% (113,636)	23.2% (48,971)	25.9% (64,665)	24.3% (92,576)	22.9% (40,587)	25.6% (51,989)	27.7% (8,943)	28.8% (3,358)	27.0% (5,586)	25.5% (7,147)	25.6% (3,509)	25.4% (3,638)	24.4% (4,970)	17.7% (1,518)	29.3% (3,453)
Highest Quartile	24.7% (114,003)	19.4% (40,858)	29.3% (73,145)	26.2% (99,635)	19.9% (35,229)	31.7% (64,406)	18.8% (6,077)	14.5% (1,695)	21.2% (4,382)	18.2% (5,094)	21.3% (2,913)	15.2% (2,181)	15.7% (3,196)	11.9% (1,020)	18.5% (2,176)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

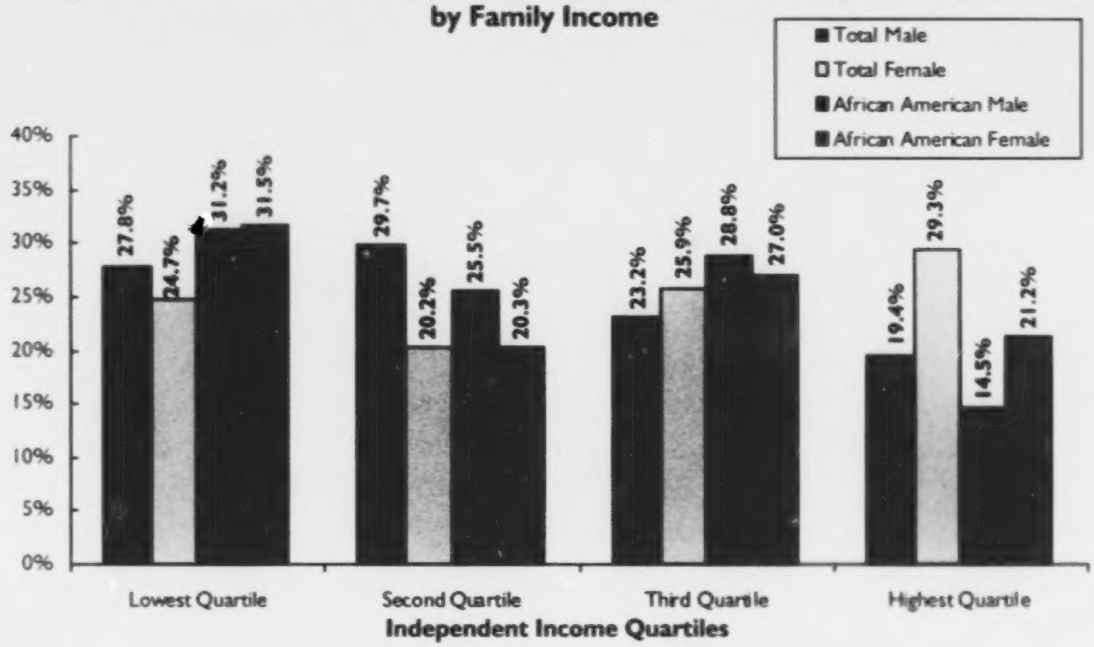
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

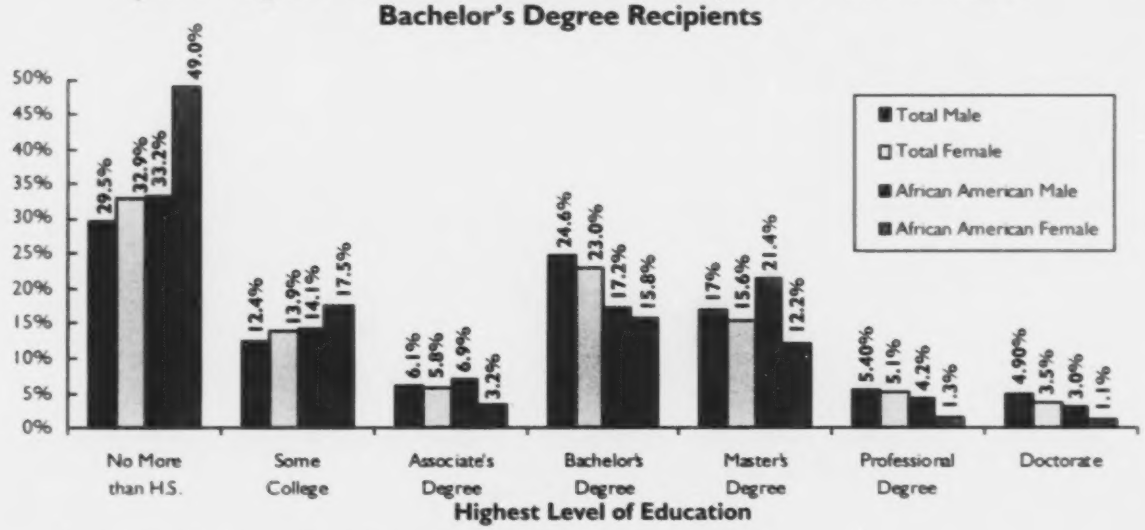
Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 3. Distribution of Independent 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Family Income



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 4. Highest level of Education Attained by the Parents of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 5. Characteristics of the Parents of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Marital Status															
Total*** + ~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,116,745)	(503,085)	(613,660)	(945,744)	(433,734)	(512,011)	(67,017)	(22,893)	(44,124)	(53,468)	(22,863)	(30,606)	(50,515)	(23,595)	(26,920)
Not Married	26.2%	24.4%	27.7%	24.7%	23.7%	25.6%	49.0%	39.1%	54.1%	31.3%	34.2%	29.2%	18.0%	14.1%	21.5%
	(292,650)	(122,786)	(169,864)	(233,950)	(102,689)	(131,261)	(32,831)	(8,941)	(23,890)	(16,752)	(7,829)	(8,923)	(9,116)	(3,326)	(5,790)
Married	73.8%	75.6%	72.3%	75.3%	76.3%	74.4%	51.0%	60.9%	45.9%	68.7%	65.8%	70.8%	82.0%	85.9%	78.5%
	(824,095)	(380,299)	(443,796)	(711,794)	(331,045)	(380,749)	(34,186)	(13,952)	(20,234)	(36,717)	(15,033)	(21,683)	(41,399)	(20,269)	(21,129)
Highest Level of Education															
Total*** + + + ~~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,077,845)	(484,363)	(593,482)	(916,623)	(419,433)	(497,190)	(63,703)	(21,548)	(42,156)	(50,258)	(21,563)	(28,695)	(47,261)	(21,819)	(25,442)
No More than H. S.	31.4%	29.5%	32.9%	29.6%	28.4%	30.5%	43.6%	33.2%	49.0%	49.1%	47.8%	50.0%	31.9%	28.9%	34.4%
	(338,621)	(143,072)	(195,549)	(271,089)	(119,284)	(151,805)	(27,797)	(7,161)	(20,635)	(24,664)	(10,314)	(14,350)	(15,072)	(6,313)	(8,759)
Some College	13.2%	12.4%	13.9%	13.2%	12.6%	13.7%	16.4%	14.1%	17.5%	12.0%	8.5%	14.6%	10.4%	10.5%	10.3%
	(142,491)	(60,163)	(82,328)	(121,141)	(52,994)	(68,148)	(10,421)	(3,047)	(7,374)	(6,015)	(1,828)	(4,188)	(4,913)	(2,295)	(2,618)
Associate's Degree	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	6.2%	4.5%	6.9%	3.2%	6.4%	10.0%	3.8%	5.3%	5.8%	4.9%
	(64,197)	(29,677)	(34,520)	(55,613)	(24,779)	(30,834)	(2,837)	(1,487)	(1,350)	(3,226)	(2,148)	(1,078)	(2,521)	(1,263)	(1,258)
Bachelor's Degree	23.7%	24.6%	23.0%	24.5%	25.1%	24.0%	16.3%	17.2%	15.8%	18.4%	21.0%	16.5%	24.3%	25.1%	23.6%
	(255,951)	(119,192)	(136,758)	(224,859)	(105,481)	(119,378)	(10,358)	(3,714)	(6,644)	(9,261)	(4,524)	(4,737)	(11,472)	(5,473)	(5,999)
Master's Degree	16.2%	17.0%	15.6%	16.7%	17.2%	16.2%	15.3%	21.4%	12.2%	9.2%	8.4%	9.8%	15.9%	15.3%	16.4%
	(174,905)	(82,109)	(92,796)	(153,033)	(72,351)	(80,682)	(9,741)	(4,603)	(5,138)	(4,620)	(1,817)	(2,803)	(7,511)	(3,338)	(4,174)
Professional Degree	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	2.3%	4.2%	1.3%	3.2%	1.7%	4.4%	6.0%	6.9%	5.1%
	(56,685)	(26,205)	(30,480)	(50,788)	(23,424)	(27,364)	(1,456)	(901)	(556)	(1,622)	(369)	(1,253)	(2,819)	(1,511)	(1,308)
Doctorate	4.2%	4.9%	3.5%	4.4%	5.0%	3.8%	1.7%	3.0%	1.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.0%	6.2%	7.5%	5.2%
	(44,996)	(23,945)	(21,051)	(40,099)	(21,120)	(18,980)	(1,094)	(636)	(458)	(849)	(563)	(287)	(2,953)	(1,626)	(1,327)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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- **Table 6** shows that comparable shares of African American women and white women bachelor's degree recipients first enrolled in higher education when they were 18 (87.3% versus 87.4%).

But, 77.8% of African American male bachelor's degree recipients and 83.3% of white male recipients first enrolled when they were 18.

Only 12.8% of white men, but 18.1% of white women, 19.5% of African American women, and 20.1% of African American men were age 30 or older when they received their bachelor's degrees.

TIME OF ENTRY INTO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Figure 6 shows that the majority of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients (82.1% of men and 83.5% of women) first enrolled in postsecondary education immediately after high school graduation. The proportion of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who delayed entry into postsecondary education did not vary by race.

- **Table 7** shows that 79.0% of African American men, 81.1% of African American women, 83.1% of white women, and 84.1% of white men entered postsecondary education immediately after high school.

MARITAL AND PARENTAL STATUS OF DEGREE RECIPIENTS

One year after receiving their bachelor's degrees, one-quarter (27.7%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients were married and two-thirds (66.0%) had never been married.

- **Figure 7** shows that a smaller proportion of African American women than of all bachelor's degree recipients were married (16.8% versus 29.9% of all women and 25.0% of all men).
- **Table 8** shows that a higher proportion of African American women than of all recipients were divorced, separated, or widowed (9.9% versus 4.0%).

In 1994 about 18.4% of all 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients reported having at least one child.

- Among whites, a higher proportion of women than men reported at least one child one year after receiving their bachelor's degrees (20.7% versus 14.0%).
- But, among African Americans, comparable shares of women and men reported at least one child (29.0% versus 28.2%).
- Among those who had children, a smaller share of African Americans than whites had two or more dependent children (38.7% versus 44.9%).

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCES AS UNDERGRADUATES

REMEDIAL INSTRUCTION

Only 5.5% of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had some type of remedial instruction (e.g., remedial reading, mathematics, writing, or study skills).

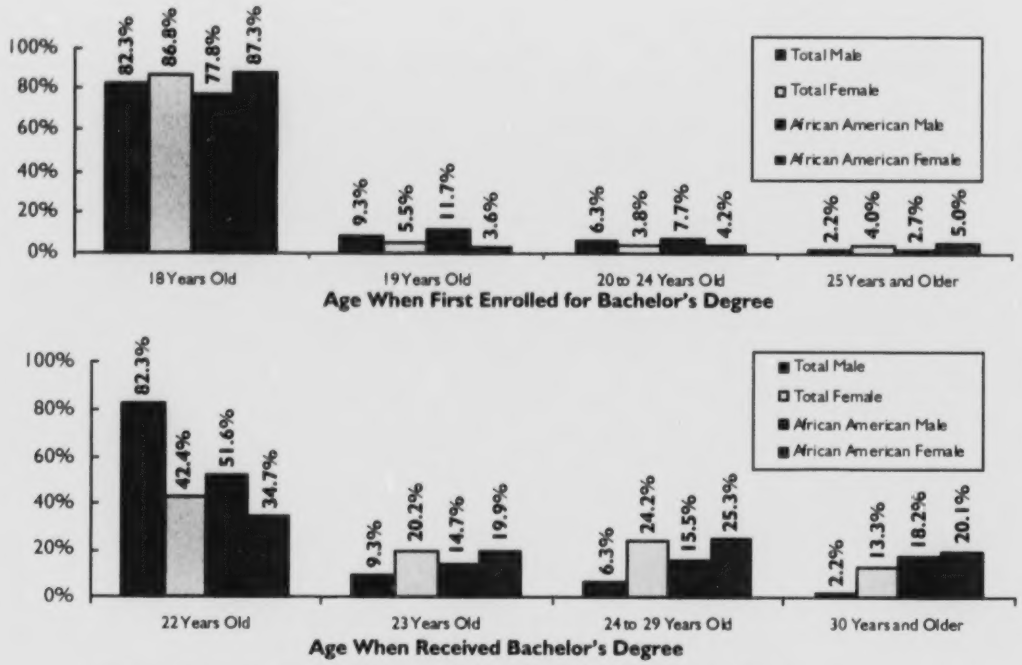
- **Table 9** shows that 14.6% African American women bachelor's degree recipients had some type of remedial instruction as undergraduates, compared with only 5.7% of white women, 4.1% of white men, and 4.3% of African American men.

SAT/ACT SCORE

Figure 8 shows that African Americans were concentrated in the lowest quartile of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who had taken the SAT and/or ACT.

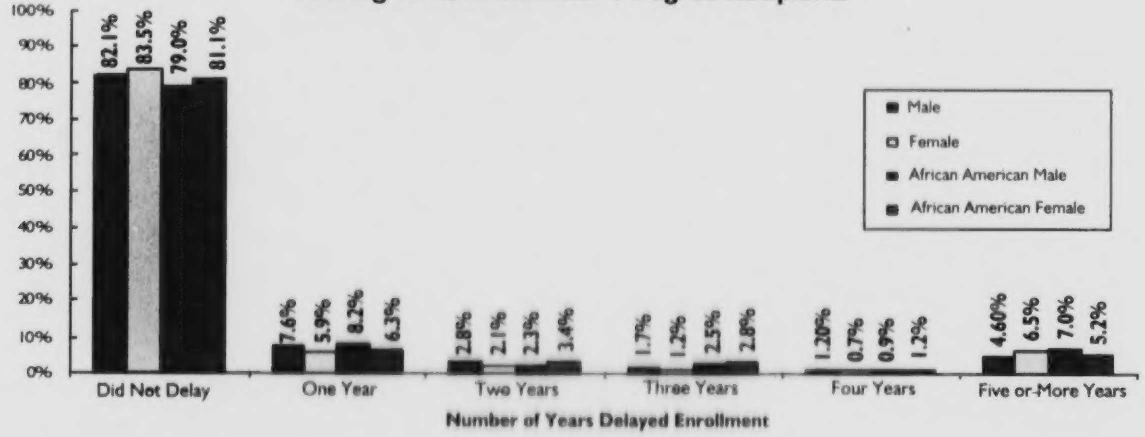
- Regardless of race or sex, about one-half (49.6%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had taken the ACT examination and two-thirds (69.6%) had taken the SAT examination.
- **Table 9** also shows that only 77.9% of African American women had taken the SAT or ACT examination, compared with 87.2% of African American men, 87.3% of white women, and 90.3% of white men.
- Among 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who had taken the SAT or ACT, nearly two-thirds (64.9%) of African American women and nearly one-half (45.5%) of African American men had scores in the lowest quartile, com-

Figure 5. Distribution of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Age



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 6. Number of Years After High School First Entered Postsecondary Education Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 6. Distribution of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Age, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age When First Enrolled for Bachelor's Degree															
Total + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,131,471)	(511,197)	(620,274)	(959,843)	(440,805)	(519,039)	(66,706)	(22,764)	(43,942)	(54,480)	(23,832)	(30,648)	(50,443)	(23,797)	(26,646)
18 Years Old	84.7%	82.3%	86.8%	85.6%	83.3%	87.4%	84.0%	77.8%	87.3%	77.9%	71.9%	82.5%	77.7%	77.1%	78.1%
	(958,826)	(420,556)	(538,270)	(821,180)	(367,364)	(453,816)	(56,054)	(17,714)	(38,340)	(42,422)	(17,123)	(25,299)	(39,169)	(18,354)	(20,815)
19 Years Old	7.2%	9.3%	5.5%	7.0%	9.1%	5.3%	6.4%	11.7%	3.6%	9.2%	10.1%	8.5%	9.8%	10.2%	9.3%
	(81,371)	(47,446)	(33,925)	(67,195)	(39,942)	(27,253)	(4,242)	(2,672)	(1,570)	(5,012)	(2,400)	(2,612)	(4,922)	(2,433)	(2,489)
20 to 24 Years Old	4.9%	6.3%	3.8%	4.4%	5.6%	3.4%	5.4%	7.7%	4.2%	8.5%	13.0%	5.1%	10.1%	11.8%	8.7%
	(55,578)	(32,185)	(23,393)	(42,233)	(24,530)	(17,703)	(3,589)	(1,762)	(1,828)	(4,643)	(3,092)	(1,551)	(5,113)	(2,801)	(2,311)
25 Years and Older	3.2%	2.2%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.9%	4.2%	2.7%	5.0%	4.4%	5.1%	3.9%	2.5%	0.9%	3.9%
	(35,696)	(11,010)	(24,686)	(29,235)	(8,969)	(20,266)	(2,820)	(616)	(2,204)	(2,402)	(1,217)	(1,185)	(1,239)	(208)	(1,031)
Age When Received Bachelor's Degree															
Total * + + + ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,137,017)	(513,841)	(623,175)	(963,544)	(442,829)	(520,715)	(67,301)	(23,266)	(44,035)	(54,941)	(23,832)	(31,109)	(51,231)	(23,915)	(27,316)
22 Years Old	47.4%	42.4%	51.6%	48.5%	43.4%	52.9%	44.4%	34.7%	49.6%	33.8%	27.2%	38.9%	46.1%	46.9%	45.4%
	(539,455)	(217,878)	(321,576)	(467,373)	(192,112)	(275,262)	(29,896)	(8,062)	(21,834)	(18,569)	(6,482)	(12,087)	(23,617)	(11,223)	(12,394)
23 Years Old	17.2%	20.2%	14.7%	17.0%	20.0%	14.5%	14.5%	19.9%	11.7%	20.3%	18.3%	21.9%	19.5%	24.7%	14.9%
	(195,161)	(103,567)	(91,593)	(164,234)	(88,674)	(75,560)	(9,773)	(4,638)	(5,135)	(11,175)	(4,351)	(6,824)	(9,979)	(5,905)	(4,074)
24 to 29 Years Old	19.4%	24.2%	15.5%	18.8%	23.8%	14.6%	21.3%	25.3%	19.2%	28.0%	38.4%	20.1%	19.4%	16.3%	22.2%
	(220,840)	(124,202)	(96,637)	(181,153)	(105,287)	(75,866)	(14,342)	(5,882)	(8,459)	(15,384)	(9,144)	(6,241)	(9,961)	(3,890)	(6,071)
30 Years and Older	16.0%	13.3%	18.2%	15.6%	12.8%	18.1%	19.7%	20.1%	19.5%	17.9%	16.2%	19.1%	15.0%	12.1%	17.5%
	(181,562)	(68,193)	(113,368)	(150,783)	(56,756)	(94,027)	(13,291)	(4,684)	(8,607)	(9,813)	(3,856)	(5,957)	(7,675)	(2,898)	(4,777)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 7. Percent of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Delayed Enrollment into Postsecondary Education by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Years Delayed	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total + + +	100.0% (1,119,079)	100.0% (503,322)	100.0% (615,757)	100.0% (947,809)	100.0% (434,336)	100.0% (513,472)	100.0% (67,501)	100.0% (23,101)	100.0% (44,400)	100.0% (54,057)	100.0% (23,082)	100.0% (30,974)	100.0% (49,712)	100.0% (22,802)	100.0% (26,910)
Did Not Delay	82.9% (927,408)	82.1% (413,104)	83.5% (514,304)	83.7% (792,910)	83.1% (360,914)	84.1% (431,996)	80.4% (54,241)	79.0% (18,250)	81.1% (35,991)	74.3% (40,176)	66.2% (15,284)	80.4% (24,892)	80.6% (40,080)	81.8% (18,655)	79.6% (21,425)
One Year	6.7% (74,780)	7.6% (38,189)	5.9% (36,592)	6.6% (62,500)	7.1% (31,049)	6.1% (31,451)	7.0% (4,697)	8.2% (1,896)	6.3% (2,801)	9.0% (4,858)	14.3% (3,300)	5.0% (1,559)	5.5% (2,725)	8.5% (1,944)	2.9% (781)
Two Years	2.4% (26,907)	2.8% (13,896)	2.1% (13,011)	2.1% (20,012)	2.6% (11,104)	1.7% (8,907)	3.0% (2,054)	2.3% (540)	3.4% (1,514)	4.8% (2,600)	6.0% (1,396)	3.9% (1,203)	4.5% (2,242)	3.8% (855)	5.2% (1,386)
Three Years	1.4% (16,202)	1.7% (8,705)	1.2% (7,497)	1.3% (12,385)	1.7% (7,297)	1.0% (5,089)	2.7% (1,819)	2.5% (583)	2.8% (1,236)	2.4% (1,324)	2.5% (566)	2.4% (758)	1.4% (674)	1.1% (260)	1.5% (414)
Four Years	1.0% (10,680)	1.2% (6,148)	0.7% (4,533)	0.9% (8,467)	1.2% (5,268)	0.6% (3,199)	1.1% (751)	0.9% (203)	1.2% (548)	1.3% (677)	2.9% (677)	0.0% -	1.6% (786)	0.0% -	2.9% (786)
Five or More Years	5.6% (63,101)	4.6% (23,280)	6.5% (39,821)	5.4% (51,535)	4.3% (18,704)	6.4% (32,831)	5.8% (3,938)	7.0% (1,628)	5.2% (2,310)	8.2% (4,422)	8.1% (1,859)	8.3% (2,563)	6.4% (3,206)	4.8% (1,088)	7.9% (2,118)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 8. Marital and Parental Status of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1994 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Marital Status															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,130,205)	(511,420)	(618,785)	(957,708)	(440,912)	(516,796)	(67,188)	(23,152)	(44,035)	(54,626)	(23,441)	(31,186)	(50,682)	(23,915)	(26,768)
Married	27.7%	25.0%	29.9%	28.8%	25.4%	31.6%	19.2%	23.7%	16.8%	30.1%	29.9%	30.3%	16.6%	14.5%	18.4%
	(313,235)	(128,042)	(185,193)	(275,490)	(112,085)	(163,405)	(12,889)	(5,479)	(7,410)	(16,467)	(7,012)	(9,455)	(8,388)	(3,466)	(4,922)
Divorced, Separated,	4.0%	2.1%	5.5%	3.8%	2.2%	5.2%	7.0%	1.5%	9.9%	3.8%	1.9%	5.2%	3.1%	2.2%	3.9%
Widowed	(44,910)	(10,885)	(34,025)	(36,552)	(9,562)	(26,990)	(4,708)	(337)	(4,371)	(2,073)	(456)	(1,617)	(1,576)	(530)	(1,046)
Single, Never Married	66.0%	70.7%	62.2%	65.1%	70.4%	60.6%	72.5%	71.8%	72.9%	63.7%	64.3%	63.2%	77.9%	80.7%	75.4%
	(746,395)	(361,347)	(385,048)	(623,417)	(310,363)	(313,055)	(48,707)	(16,618)	(32,089)	(34,777)	(15,067)	(19,710)	(39,495)	(19,300)	(20,195)
Living Together	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%	3.1%	0.4%	2.4%	3.9%	1.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%
	(25,664)	(11,146)	(14,519)	(22,249)	(8,902)	(13,346)	(883)	(719)	(164)	(1,309)	(905)	(404)	(1,223)	(619)	(604)
Any Children															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,120,938)	(506,573)	(614,365)	(950,902)	(436,732)	(514,171)	(65,972)	(22,714)	(43,257)	(53,781)	(23,263)	(30,518)	(50,284)	(23,864)	(26,419)
Yes	18.4%	14.8%	21.4%	17.6%	14.0%	20.7%	28.7%	28.2%	29.0%	24.4%	21.3%	26.7%	13.8%	10.3%	17.0%
	(206,388)	(74,889)	(131,499)	(167,397)	(61,079)	(106,318)	(18,949)	(6,410)	(12,540)	(13,096)	(4,952)	(8,144)	(6,945)	(2,448)	(4,497)
Number of Children that are Dependent															
Total** + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(205,238)	(74,803)	(130,435)	(166,904)	(60,993)	(105,911)	(18,293)	(6,410)	(11,883)	(13,096)	(4,952)	(8,144)	(6,945)	(2,448)	(4,497)
None	11.9%	8.3%	13.9%	12.8%	8.9%	15.0%	7.9%	6.8%	8.5%	4.7%	1.8%	6.4%	13.2%	9.7%	15.1%
	(24,321)	(6,186)	(18,136)	(21,356)	(5,422)	(15,933)	(1,442)	(437)	(1,005)	(609)	(89)	(520)	(915)	(238)	(677)
One	43.4%	43.0%	43.6%	42.3%	42.9%	42.0%	53.4%	53.8%	53.1%	45.3%	33.5%	52.4%	39.4%	37.0%	40.7%
	(89,064)	(32,198)	(56,866)	(70,641)	(26,187)	(44,454)	(9,763)	(3,448)	(6,315)	(5,926)	(1,658)	(4,268)	(2,733)	(905)	(1,828)
Two or More	44.8%	48.7%	42.5%	44.9%	48.2%	43.0%	38.7%	39.4%	38.4%	50.1%	64.7%	41.2%	47.5%	53.3%	44.3%
	(91,853)	(36,420)	(55,433)	(74,908)	(29,384)	(45,523)	(7,088)	(2,525)	(4,562)	(6,561)	(3,205)	(3,356)	(3,297)	(1,305)	(1,991)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 9. Academic Characteristics of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic Total	Male	Female	African American, Not Hispanic Total	Male	Female	Hispanic Total	Male	Female	Other Total	Male	Female
Ever Took Remedial Instruction															
Total*** + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (1,145,745)	100.0% (516,693)	100.0% (629,052)	100.0% (970,110)	100.0% (445,365)	100.0% (524,745)	100.0% (69,007)	100.0% (23,505)	100.0% (45,502)	100.0% (55,176)	100.0% (23,832)	100.0% (31,344)	100.0% (51,453)	100.0% (23,992)	100.0% (27,461)
Ever Took Remedial Instruction	5.5% (63,486)	4.4% (22,683)	6.5% (40,803)	5.0% (48,027)	4.1% (18,070)	5.7% (29,957)	11.1% (7,641)	4.3% (1,002)	14.6% (6,640)	8.0% (4,406)	8.3% (1,989)	7.7% (2,417)	6.6% (3,412)	6.8% (1,622)	6.5% (1,789)
Took ACT															
Total**	100.0% (1,081,935)	100.0% (490,117)	100.0% (591,817)	100.0% (916,832)	100.0% (422,713)	100.0% (494,119)	100.0% (63,935)	100.0% (21,829)	100.0% (42,105)	100.0% (52,481)	100.0% (22,547)	100.0% (29,935)	100.0% (48,687)	100.0% (23,028)	100.0% (25,659)
No	50.4% (544,894)	50.7% (248,643)	50.1% (296,250)	48.9% (448,612)	49.7% (209,925)	48.3% (238,687)	55.5% (35,470)	57.5% (12,551)	54.4% (22,919)	57.2% (30,033)	55.1% (12,424)	58.8% (17,610)	63.2% (30,778)	59.7% (13,744)	66.4% (17,034)
Yes	49.6% (537,041)	49.3% (241,474)	49.9% (295,567)	51.1% (468,220)	50.3% (212,788)	51.7% (255,431)	44.5% (28,465)	42.5% (9,279)	45.6% (19,186)	42.8% (22,448)	44.9% (10,123)	41.2% (12,325)	36.8% (17,909)	40.3% (9,284)	33.6% (8,625)
Took SAT															
Total	100.0% (1,100,765)	100.0% (497,866)	100.0% (602,898)	100.0% (932,796)	100.0% (428,790)	100.0% (504,006)	100.0% (65,100)	100.0% (22,308)	100.0% (42,792)	100.0% (52,544)	100.0% (23,036)	100.0% (29,508)	100.0% (50,325)	100.0% (23,732)	100.0% (26,593)
No	30.4% (335,025)	29.4% (146,576)	31.3% (188,449)	30.7% (286,433)	29.8% (127,743)	31.5% (158,689)	30.5% (19,830)	28.2% (6,288)	31.6% (13,542)	32.6% (17,134)	32.5% (7,477)	32.7% (9,657)	23.1% (11,627)	21.4% (5,068)	24.7% (6,559)
Yes	69.6% (765,740)	70.6% (351,291)	68.7% (414,450)	69.3% (646,363)	70.2% (301,047)	68.5% (345,316)	69.5% (45,270)	71.8% (16,020)	68.4% (29,250)	67.4% (35,410)	67.5% (15,559)	67.3% (19,850)	76.9% (38,697)	78.6% (18,664)	75.3% (20,033)
Merged SAT and ACT Score Quartile															
Total *** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (899,858)	100.0% (431,448)	100.0% (468,410)	100.0% (768,992)	100.0% (374,649)	100.0% (394,344)	100.0% (50,383)	100.0% (19,359)	100.0% (31,024)	100.0% (40,938)	100.0% (18,185)	100.0% (22,753)	100.0% (39,544)	100.0% (19,256)	100.0% (20,288)
Did Not Take SAT or ACT	12.3% (111,095)	10.4% (44,680)	14.2% (66,416)	11.2% (86,216)	9.7% (36,157)	12.7% (50,059)	18.5% (9,332)	12.8% (2,476)	22.1% (6,857)	23.8% (9,739)	19.8% (3,606)	27.0% (6,133)	14.7% (5,808)	12.7% (2,441)	16.6% (3,367)
Total Took SAT or ACT with Test Scores	100.0% (788,763)	100.0% (386,769)	100.0% (401,994)	100.0% (682,776)	100.0% (338,492)	100.0% (344,285)	100.0% (41,051)	100.0% (16,883)	100.0% (24,168)	100.0% (31,200)	100.0% (14,579)	100.0% (16,620)	100.0% (33,736)	100.0% (16,815)	100.0% (16,921)
Lowest Quartile	23.4% (184,508)	19.3% (74,724)	27.3% (109,784)	21.1% (144,045)	17.8% (60,084)	24.4% (83,961)	56.9% (23,358)	45.5% (7,682)	64.9% (15,676)	37.3% (11,628)	31.9% (4,644)	42.0% (6,984)	16.2% (5,478)	13.8% (2,314)	18.7% (3,164)
Second Quartile	26.7% (210,890)	24.9% (96,425)	28.5% (114,465)	27.1% (184,913)	25.3% (85,695)	28.8% (99,218)	22.9% (9,396)	27.5% (4,646)	19.7% (4,751)	26.5% (8,258)	19.1% (2,784)	32.9% (5,474)	24.7% (8,323)	19.6% (3,300)	29.7% (5,023)
Third Quartile	25.1% (197,734)	27.2% (105,186)	23.0% (92,548)	26.2% (178,800)	27.9% (94,351)	24.5% (84,449)	11.9% (4,897)	14.2% (2,405)	10.3% (2,492)	19.4% (6,046)	25.5% (3,713)	14.0% (2,333)	23.7% (7,992)	28.1% (4,717)	19.4% (3,275)
Highest Quartile	24.8% (195,630)	28.6% (110,434)	21.2% (85,196)	25.6% (175,018)	29.1% (98,362)	22.3% (76,657)	8.3% (3,400)	12.7% (2,151)	5.2% (1,249)	16.9% (5,268)	23.6% (3,438)	11.0% (1,830)	35.4% (11,944)	38.6% (6,483)	32.3% (5,460)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

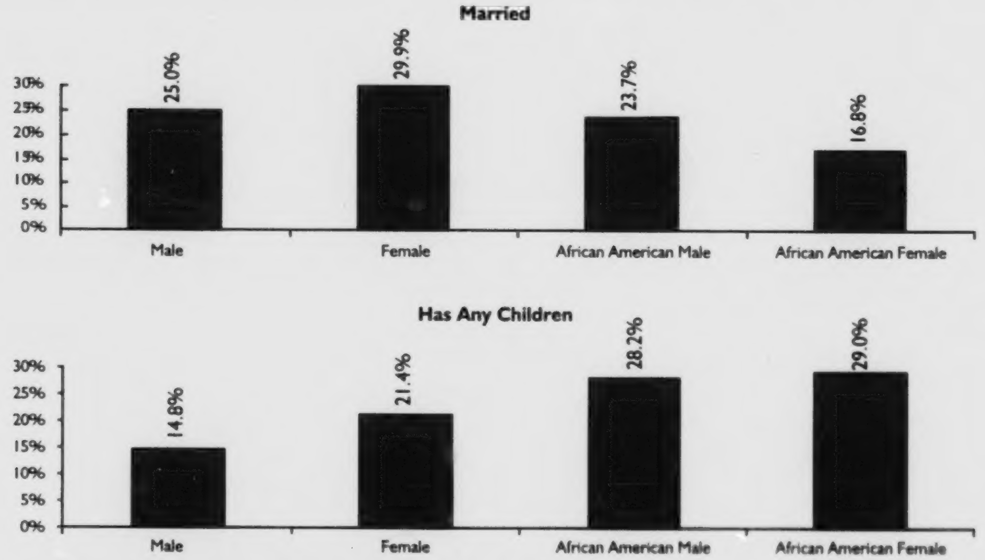
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

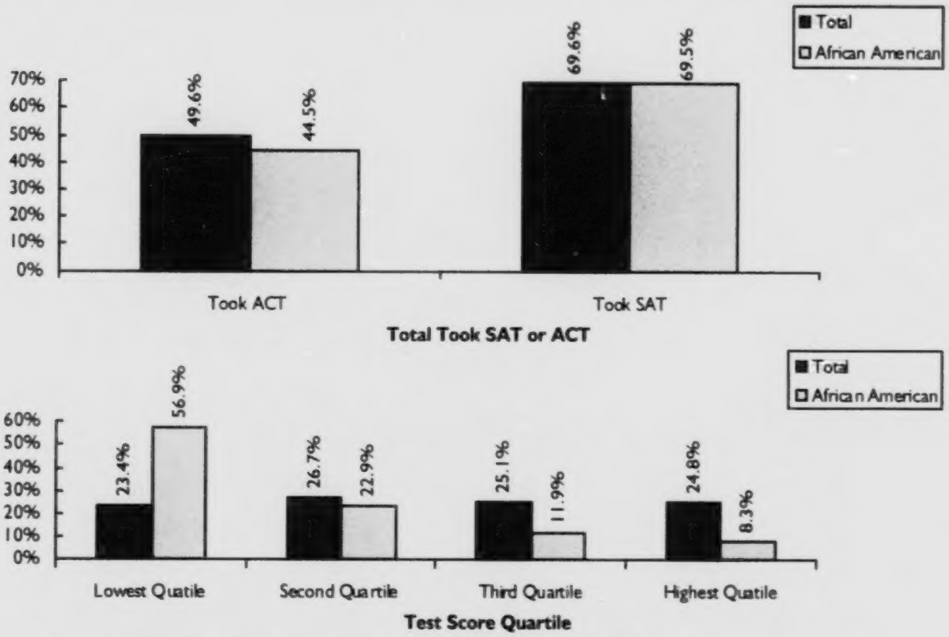
Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 7. Marital and Parental Status of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1994



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 8. Percentage of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who took the SAT or ACT



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

pared with only 24.4% of white women and 17.8% of white men.

- Only 5.2% of African American women and 12.7% of African American men who received bachelor's degrees had scores in the highest quartile, compared with 22.3% of white women and 29.1% of white men.

CUMULATIVE UNDERGRADUATE GRADE POINT AVERAGE

Figure 9 shows that African Americans had lower grade point averages than all 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients, since only 11.3% of African Americans, but 28.0% of all students, had cumulative undergraduate grade point averages of 3.5 or higher.

- Overall, white women had higher cumulative undergraduate grade point averages than their male counterparts. **Table 10** shows that 36.5% of white women but only 22.2% of white men had grade point averages of 3.5 or higher.
- Nearly two-thirds (60.8%) of African American men and one-half (50.9%) of African American women had grade point averages below 3.0, compared with only 35.1% of white men and 21.7% of white women.

MAJOR FIELD

Regardless of race, business and management was the most popular major field of study among 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients (21.9%).

- **Table 11** shows that a higher share of African Americans than whites majored in business and management (27.3% versus 21.9%).

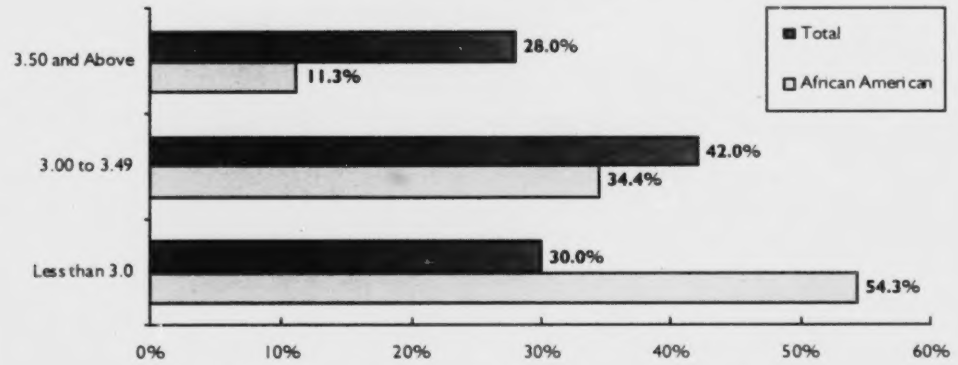
Overall, the second most popular major field was education (13.0%). Regardless of race, a higher percentage of women than men majored in education (18.6% versus 6.2%). Regardless of sex, a smaller share of African Americans than whites majored in education.

- About 3.7% of African American men, 9.9% of African American women, 6.6% of white men, and 19.9% of white women majored in education.

Only 3.5% of bachelor's degree recipients majored in public affairs and social services.

- But, the proportion of African Americans who majored in public affairs was twice as large as the proportion of whites (6.1% versus 3.2%).

Figure 9. Cumulative Undergraduate Grade Point Average of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 10. Cumulative Undergraduate Grade Point Average of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Grade Point Average	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,102,072)	(499,431)	(602,641)	(934,230)	(430,887)	(503,343)	(66,578)	(22,819)	(43,759)	(52,702)	(23,392)	(29,311)	(48,561)	(22,333)	(26,228)
Less than 3.0	30.0%	36.5%	24.7%	27.9%	35.1%	21.7%	54.3%	60.8%	50.9%	38.2%	45.7%	32.2%	29.1%	28.6%	29.5%
	(330,906)	(182,208)	(148,697)	(260,484)	(151,252)	(109,232)	(36,153)	(13,874)	(22,279)	(20,128)	(10,691)	(9,437)	(14,140)	(6,391)	(7,749)
3.00 to 3.49	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.3%	42.7%	41.8%	34.4%	26.2%	38.7%	41.8%	38.9%	44.1%	47.7%	46.4%	48.8%
	(462,847)	(209,567)	(253,280)	(394,720)	(184,125)	(210,595)	(22,930)	(5,977)	(16,952)	(22,019)	(9,097)	(12,921)	(23,179)	(10,367)	(12,812)
3.50 and Above	28.0%	21.6%	33.3%	29.9%	22.2%	36.5%	11.3%	13.0%	10.3%	20.0%	15.4%	23.7%	23.2%	25.0%	21.6%
	(308,319)	(107,656)	(200,663)	(279,026)	(95,510)	(183,516)	(7,495)	(2,968)	(4,527)	(10,556)	(3,603)	(6,953)	(11,242)	(5,575)	(5,667)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

YEARS FROM COLLEGE ENTRY TO BACHELOR'S DEGREE ATTAINMENT

Figure 10 shows that 39.8% of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who first entered higher education at age 18 than 35.5% of all recipients completed their degrees within four years.

Regardless of age at initial college entry, a smaller proportion of African American men than of African American women, white men, and white women completed their degrees within four years.

- **Table 12** shows that, among those who entered at age 18, 22.1% of African American men but 35.4% of white men, 37.2% of African American women, and 45.6% of white women completed their degrees within four years.
- Among all bachelor's degree recipients, about one-third (31.6%) of African Americans required more than six years to complete their bachelor's degrees, compared with only one-quarter (25.1%) of whites.

YEARS FROM HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION TO BACHELOR'S DEGREE ATTAINMENT

Figure 11 shows that 35.9% of bachelor's degree recipients who were age 18 at college entry and 31.1% of all recipients completed their degrees within four years of high school graduation.

Regardless of race and age at entry, a higher proportion of women than men received their bachelor's degrees within four years of high school graduation (34.8% versus 26.6% among all recipients).

- **Table 13** shows that the percentage of African American women who completed their bachelor's degrees four years after high school graduation was smaller than the percentage of white women (25.8% versus 36.4%), comparable to the percentage of white men (27.7%), and higher than the percentage of African American men (13.6%).
- A smaller proportion of African American men than of all recipients completed their degrees

Table 11. Major Field of Study of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Major Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** +++ ~~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,145,527)	(516,497)	(629,030)	(969,891)	(445,169)	(524,722)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
Business	21.9%	26.1%	18.4%	21.9%	26.2%	18.2%	27.3%	31.8%	24.9%	17.8%	20.9%	15.5%	19.9%	24.5%	15.9%
& Management	(250,835)	(134,875)	(115,960)	(211,945)	(116,560)	(95,384)	(18,817)	(7,464)	(11,352)	(9,840)	(4,974)	(4,866)	(10,234)	(5,876)	(4,358)
Education	13.0%	6.2%	18.6%	13.8%	6.6%	19.9%	7.8%	3.7%	9.9%	12.1%	3.3%	18.9%	6.4%	3.6%	8.7%
	(149,203)	(32,084)	(117,119)	(133,854)	(29,577)	(104,278)	(5,380)	(860)	(4,520)	(6,700)	(777)	(5,922)	(3,269)	(870)	(2,399)
Engineering	6.1%	11.7%	1.6%	6.1%	11.6%	1.4%	3.6%	8.9%	0.8%	5.2%	10.4%	1.3%	11.1%	17.6%	5.4%
	(70,410)	(60,648)	(9,762)	(59,348)	(51,851)	(7,498)	(2,456)	(2,090)	(367)	(2,884)	(2,480)	(404)	(5,721)	(4,228)	(1,493)
Health Professions	7.4%	4.1%	10.1%	7.3%	3.8%	10.3%	7.9%	3.6%	10.1%	8.0%	6.6%	9.1%	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%
	(84,365)	(20,934)	(63,431)	(70,841)	(17,003)	(53,838)	(5,426)	(849)	(4,577)	(4,440)	(1,582)	(2,858)	(3,658)	(1,501)	(2,157)
Public Affairs	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%	3.2%	2.8%	3.6%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.8%	1.9%	3.5%	0.5%
& Social Services	(39,806)	(16,140)	(23,666)	(31,375)	(12,416)	(18,959)	(4,206)	(1,430)	(2,776)	(3,259)	(1,453)	(1,806)	(966)	(841)	(124)
Biological Sciences	4.5%	5.2%	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%	3.7%	4.9%	3.5%	5.6%	5.6%	7.8%	4.0%	8.3%	10.4%	6.5%
	(51,959)	(26,916)	(25,044)	(41,200)	(21,731)	(19,469)	(3,371)	(823)	(2,549)	(3,105)	(1,857)	(1,247)	(4,283)	(2,504)	(1,779)
Mathematics	5.7%	7.5%	4.2%	5.3%	7.3%	3.6%	6.1%	5.2%	6.6%	5.5%	7.5%	3.9%	12.5%	13.6%	11.6%
& Science	(64,984)	(38,673)	(26,311)	(51,289)	(32,416)	(18,873)	(4,241)	(1,224)	(3,018)	(3,013)	(1,779)	(1,234)	(6,441)	(3,255)	(3,187)
Social Science	9.6%	10.4%	8.9%	9.4%	10.3%	8.6%	10.5%	12.5%	9.4%	9.8%	11.7%	8.3%	11.8%	8.8%	14.5%
	(109,441)	(53,698)	(55,743)	(90,733)	(45,845)	(44,889)	(7,217)	(2,942)	(4,275)	(5,395)	(2,795)	(2,601)	(6,095)	(2,117)	(3,978)
History	1.8%	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.7%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%
	(20,741)	(12,690)	(8,051)	(19,216)	(12,073)	(7,142)	(527)	(301)	(226)	(242)	(78)	(164)	(757)	(238)	(519)
Humanities	9.2%	8.4%	9.9%	9.2%	8.4%	9.9%	7.1%	6.9%	7.2%	11.9%	12.7%	11.2%	10.2%	5.0%	14.8%
	(105,776)	(43,206)	(62,570)	(89,060)	(37,343)	(51,717)	(4,899)	(1,617)	(3,283)	(6,554)	(3,037)	(3,517)	(5,263)	(1,210)	(4,053)
Psychology	3.6%	2.2%	4.7%	3.6%	2.2%	4.8%	4.3%	1.9%	5.6%	4.2%	2.9%	5.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%
	(40,727)	(11,115)	(29,612)	(34,916)	(9,810)	(25,106)	(2,995)	(443)	(2,552)	(2,332)	(697)	(1,635)	(485)	(165)	(319)
Other	13.7%	12.7%	14.6%	14.0%	13.2%	14.8%	13.7%	14.7%	13.2%	13.4%	9.7%	16.2%	8.3%	4.9%	11.3%
	(157,280)	(65,518)	(91,762)	(136,114)	(58,544)	(77,570)	(9,471)	(3,464)	(6,007)	(7,414)	(2,323)	(5,091)	(4,281)	(1,186)	(3,095)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 12. Years from College Entry to Bachelor's Degree Attainment Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Years	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Students															
Total*** +++ ---	100.0% (1,064,330)	100.0% (481,331)	100.0% (582,999)	100.0% (902,112)	100.0% (414,117)	100.0% (487,995)	100.0% (64,132)	100.0% (21,589)	100.0% (42,543)	100.0% (50,759)	100.0% (22,902)	100.0% (27,857)	100.0% (47,327)	100.0% (22,723)	100.0% (24,605)
Four Years of Less	35.5% (377,793)	30.7% (147,940)	39.4% (229,853)	36.9% (332,837)	31.9% (132,110)	41.1% (200,726)	25.4% (16,283)	17.3% (3,736)	29.5% (12,547)	22.0% (11,167)	17.0% (3,886)	26.1% (7,281)	37.0% (17,506)	36.1% (8,207)	37.8% (9,298)
Four to 5 Years	27.7% (295,173)	29.8% (143,476)	26.0% (151,697)	27.5% (248,416)	29.8% (123,604)	25.6% (124,812)	28.2% (18,106)	26.6% (5,742)	29.1% (12,365)	29.8% (15,134)	29.2% (6,690)	30.3% (8,444)	28.6% (13,516)	32.7% (7,440)	24.7% (6,076)
Five to Six Years	11.0% (116,884)	13.4% (64,556)	9.0% (52,328)	10.5% (94,510)	12.8% (53,171)	8.5% (41,338)	14.7% (9,455)	22.6% (4,875)	10.8% (4,580)	13.1% (6,658)	15.3% (3,499)	11.3% (3,159)	13.2% (6,261)	13.2% (3,010)	13.2% (3,250)
More than 6 Years	25.8% (274,480)	26.0% (125,358)	25.6% (149,122)	25.1% (226,349)	25.4% (105,231)	24.8% (121,118)	31.6% (20,287)	33.5% (7,236)	30.7% (13,052)	35.1% (17,799)	38.5% (8,826)	32.2% (8,973)	21.2% (10,044)	17.9% (4,065)	24.3% (5,979)
Students who were 18 at College Entry															
Total** +++ -	100.0% (740,505)	100.0% (335,523)	100.0% (404,982)	100.0% (644,739)	100.0% (298,264)	100.0% (346,475)	100.0% (38,087)	100.0% (11,940)	100.0% (26,147)	100.0% (29,080)	100.0% (11,984)	100.0% (17,096)	100.0% (28,598)	100.0% (13,335)	100.0% (15,264)
Four Years of Less	39.8% (294,715)	34.3% (115,246)	44.3% (179,469)	40.9% (263,493)	35.4% (105,462)	45.6% (158,031)	32.4% (12,356)	22.1% (2,639)	37.2% (9,716)	27.2% (7,904)	20.6% (2,466)	31.8% (5,438)	38.3% (10,962)	35.1% (4,679)	41.2% (6,284)
Four to 5 Years	29.5% (218,527)	31.9% (107,116)	27.5% (111,412)	29.2% (188,154)	31.4% (93,674)	27.3% (94,480)	29.6% (11,259)	34.4% (4,104)	27.4% (7,156)	34.8% (10,111)	36.9% (4,418)	33.3% (5,693)	31.5% (9,003)	36.9% (4,920)	26.8% (4,083)
Five to Six Years	10.6% (78,421)	12.9% (43,194)	8.7% (35,227)	10.1% (65,225)	12.4% (36,967)	8.2% (28,258)	16.4% (6,262)	23.7% (2,830)	13.1% (3,432)	10.5% (3,043)	11.6% (1,385)	9.7% (1,658)	13.6% (3,891)	15.1% (2,012)	12.3% (1,879)
More than 6 Years	20.1% (148,841)	20.9% (69,968)	19.5% (78,873)	19.8% (127,867)	20.8% (62,161)	19.0% (65,706)	21.6% (8,210)	19.8% (2,367)	22.3% (5,843)	27.6% (8,021)	31.0% (3,715)	25.2% (4,307)	16.6% (4,742)	12.9% (1,725)	19.8% (3,017)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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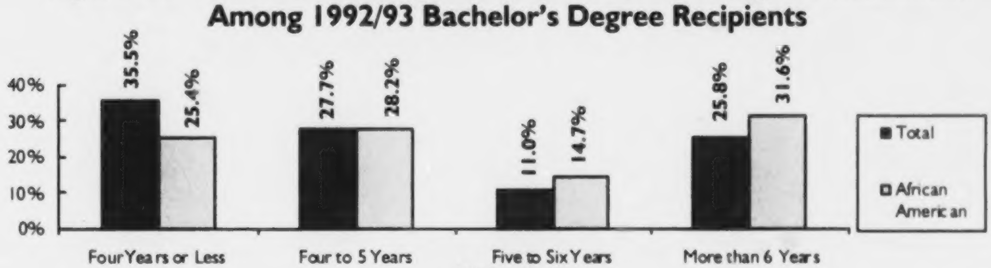
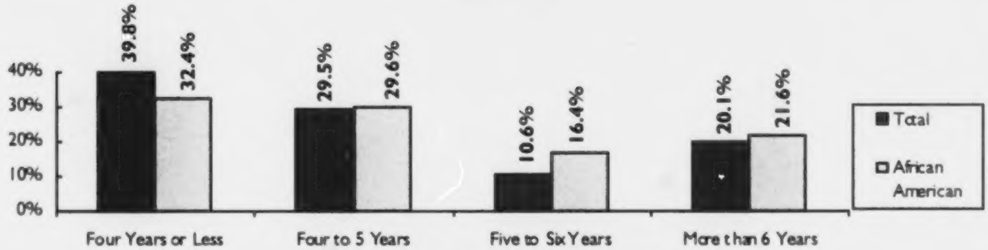
Figure 10. Years from College Entry to Bachelor's Degree Attainment Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



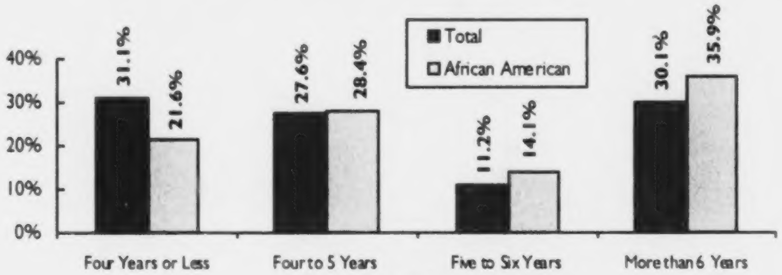
All Students



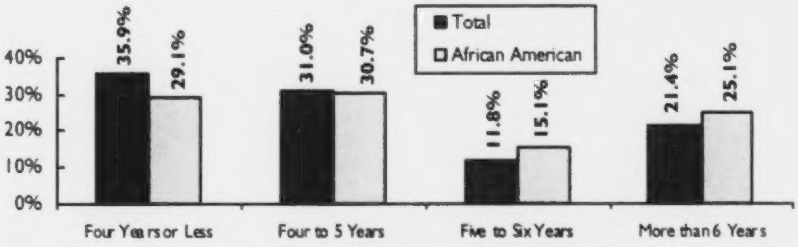
Students who were 18 at College Entry

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 11. Years from High School Graduation to Bachelor's Degree Attainment Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



All Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Students who were 18 at College Entry

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 13. Years from High School Graduation to Bachelor's Degree Attainment Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Years	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Years from High School Graduation to Bachelor's Degree															
Total*** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,067,707)	(483,008)	(584,698)	(904,721)	(415,706)	(489,015)	(64,556)	(21,992)	(42,564)	(50,767)	(22,889)	(27,878)	(47,663)	(22,422)	(25,241)
Four Years of Less	31.1%	26.6%	34.8%	32.4%	27.7%	36.4%	21.6%	13.6%	25.8%	17.8%	14.1%	20.8%	33.2%	31.6%	34.7%
	(332,018)	(128,492)	(203,526)	(293,169)	(115,183)	(177,986)	(13,970)	(2,983)	(10,987)	(9,034)	(3,231)	(5,804)	(15,844)	(7,094)	(8,750)
Four to 5 Years	27.6%	29.0%	26.3%	27.7%	29.3%	26.3%	28.4%	27.0%	29.1%	26.6%	24.9%	28.0%	25.4%	30.9%	20.4%
	(294,356)	(140,311)	(154,045)	(250,430)	(121,735)	(128,695)	(18,332)	(5,938)	(12,394)	(13,502)	(5,707)	(7,795)	(12,092)	(6,931)	(5,161)
Five to Six Years	11.2%	13.6%	9.3%	10.6%	12.9%	8.7%	14.1%	21.5%	10.3%	14.5%	15.4%	13.7%	15.7%	16.3%	15.1%
	(119,935)	(65,581)	(54,354)	(96,034)	(53,666)	(42,368)	(9,092)	(4,729)	(4,363)	(7,336)	(3,521)	(3,815)	(7,473)	(3,665)	(3,808)
More than 6 Years	30.1%	30.8%	29.5%	29.3%	30.1%	28.6%	35.9%	37.9%	34.8%	41.2%	45.6%	37.5%	25.7%	21.1%	29.8%
	(321,398)	(148,625)	(172,773)	(265,088)	(125,122)	(139,966)	(23,162)	(8,342)	(14,820)	(20,894)	(10,429)	(10,465)	(12,254)	(4,732)	(7,522)
Students who were 18 at College Entry															
Total** + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(740,589)	(335,509)	(405,080)	(644,837)	(298,264)	(346,573)	(38,087)	(11,940)	(26,147)	(29,066)	(11,970)	(17,096)	(28,598)	(13,335)	(15,264)
Four Years of Less	35.9%	30.7%	40.1%	36.8%	31.5%	41.3%	29.1%	19.9%	33.4%	23.0%	16.2%	27.8%	37.2%	35.1%	39.1%
	(265,649)	(103,063)	(162,585)	(237,227)	(94,073)	(143,153)	(11,092)	(2,371)	(8,720)	(6,688)	(1,940)	(4,748)	(10,642)	(4,679)	(5,963)
Four to 5 Years	31.0%	33.0%	29.3%	31.0%	32.9%	29.4%	30.7%	33.2%	29.5%	34.5%	38.4%	31.7%	26.4%	30.1%	23.2%
	(229,327)	(110,811)	(118,517)	(200,072)	(98,241)	(101,831)	(11,687)	(3,961)	(7,726)	(10,017)	(4,591)	(5,426)	(7,551)	(4,017)	(3,534)
Five to Six Years	11.8%	14.1%	9.9%	11.2%	13.5%	9.3%	15.1%	22.3%	11.8%	13.2%	13.8%	12.7%	19.2%	20.5%	18.0%
	(87,461)	(47,248)	(40,213)	(72,386)	(40,186)	(32,200)	(5,755)	(2,666)	(3,089)	(3,831)	(1,656)	(2,175)	(5,489)	(2,739)	(2,749)
More than 6 Years	21.4%	22.2%	20.7%	21.0%	22.0%	20.0%	25.1%	24.6%	25.3%	29.3%	31.6%	27.8%	17.2%	14.2%	19.8%
	(158,152)	(74,388)	(83,764)	(135,153)	(65,764)	(69,389)	(9,553)	(2,941)	(6,612)	(8,529)	(3,783)	(4,746)	(4,917)	(1,900)	(3,017)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

within four years of high school graduation (13.6% versus 31.1% among all recipients and 19.9% versus 35.9% among those who entered at age 18).

- A higher proportion of African American men than of African American women, white men, and white women received their degrees five to six years after high school graduation (21.5% versus 10.3%, 12.9%, and 8.7% of all recipients).
- About one-third (35.9%) of African American bachelor's degree recipients completed their degrees more than six years after graduating from high school, compared with only 29.3% of their white counterparts.

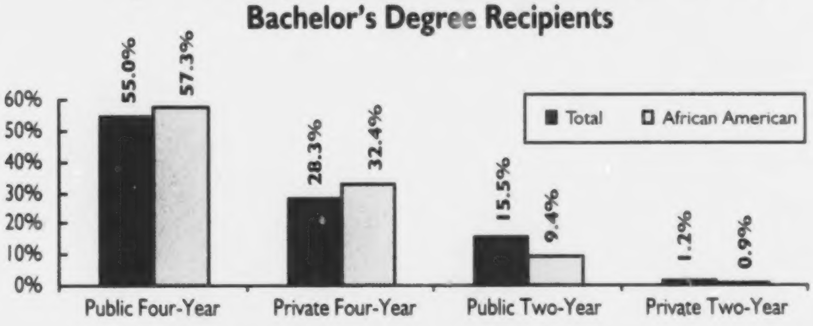
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED

TYPE OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH STUDENTS BEGAN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

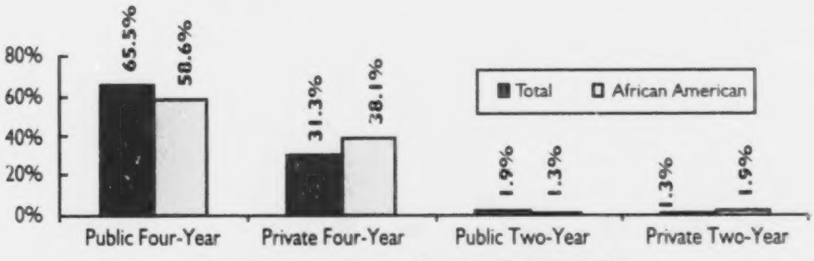
Figure 12 shows that slightly more than one-half (55.0%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients began their postsecondary education at public, four-year institutions.

- **Table 14** shows that a smaller share of African American bachelor's degree recipients than of their white counterparts began their postsecondary education at public, two-year institutions (9.4% versus 15.7%).

Figure 12. Type of Institution Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Type of Institution Began Postsecondary Education



Type of Institution that Awarded Bachelor's Degree

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 14. Characteristics of Institutions Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institution	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Type of Institution Began Postsecondary Education															
Total** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,026,340)	(465,415)	(560,925)	(873,521)	(402,904)	(470,617)	(59,966)	(20,605)	(39,361)	(47,074)	(20,795)	(26,279)	(45,779)	(21,110)	(24,669)
Public Four-Year	55.0%	57.1%	53.2%	54.8%	56.8%	53.0%	57.3%	58.6%	56.6%	54.1%	59.5%	49.8%	56.6%	58.8%	54.8%
	(564,105)	(265,852)	(298,253)	(478,367)	(228,980)	(249,387)	(34,342)	(12,076)	(22,265)	(25,468)	(12,375)	(13,093)	(25,928)	(12,420)	(13,508)
Private Four-Year	28.3%	27.4%	29.1%	28.3%	27.2%	29.1%	32.4%	33.1%	32.0%	26.8%	24.5%	28.7%	25.6%	28.0%	23.5%
	(290,624)	(127,597)	(163,028)	(246,853)	(109,756)	(137,097)	(19,420)	(6,829)	(12,591)	(12,632)	(5,092)	(7,540)	(11,719)	(5,920)	(5,799)
Public Two-Year	15.5%	14.7%	16.1%	15.7%	15.1%	16.2%	9.4%	7.1%	10.6%	17.4%	15.6%	18.8%	17.7%	12.9%	21.7%
or Less	(158,788)	(68,297)	(90,491)	(136,897)	(60,875)	(76,022)	(5,636)	(1,461)	(4,174)	(8,175)	(3,242)	(4,933)	(8,080)	(2,719)	(5,362)
Private Two-Year	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.4%	2.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
or Less	(12,823)	(3,669)	(9,154)	(11,403)	(3,293)	(8,110)	(569)	(239)	(330)	(799)	(86)	(714)	(52)	(52)	-
Type of Institution that Awarded Bachelor's Degree															
Total**	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,143,433)	(516,092)	(627,341)	(967,980)	(444,763)	(523,217)	(68,892)	(23,505)	(45,387)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,384)	(23,992)	(27,392)
Public Four-Year	65.5%	66.9%	64.4%	65.8%	67.0%	64.7%	58.6%	57.7%	59.1%	67.2%	70.7%	64.5%	68.4%	69.4%	67.6%
	(749,077)	(345,199)	(403,879)	(636,483)	(298,139)	(338,344)	(40,385)	(13,571)	(26,814)	(37,064)	(16,848)	(20,217)	(35,144)	(16,641)	(18,504)
Private Four-Year	31.3%	30.1%	32.4%	31.3%	30.0%	32.5%	38.1%	40.7%	36.8%	29.7%	25.4%	33.0%	24.5%	27.2%	22.2%
	(358,466)	(155,392)	(203,074)	(303,201)	(133,242)	(169,959)	(26,265)	(9,566)	(16,699)	(16,389)	(6,058)	(10,331)	(12,611)	(6,526)	(6,085)
Public Two-Year	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	1.1%	5.6%	1.4%	9.3%
or Less	(21,291)	(9,306)	(11,985)	(16,491)	(8,204)	(8,287)	(899)	(91)	(808)	(1,034)	(678)	(356)	(2,867)	(333)	(2,534)
Private Two-Year	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.0%
or Less	(14,599)	(6,195)	(8,404)	(11,806)	(5,179)	(6,627)	(1,343)	(277)	(1,066)	(688)	(248)	(440)	(762)	(492)	(270)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

- A higher percentage of African American than of white bachelor recipients began their postsecondary education at private, four-year institutions (32.4% versus 28.3%).

TYPE OF INSTITUTION THAT AWARDED BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Figure 12 also shows that, in 1992/93, public, four-year institutions awarded about two-thirds (65.5%) of all bachelor's degrees.

- **Table 14** shows that a higher share of African Americans than of whites received their bachelor's degrees from private, four-year institutions (38.1% versus 31.3%).

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN 1992/93

Figure 13 shows that, overall, about one-third (31.1%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients attended research universities in 1992/93, 14.0% attended doctoral-granting institutions, 36.1% attended comprehensive institutions, and 15.1% attended liberal arts colleges.

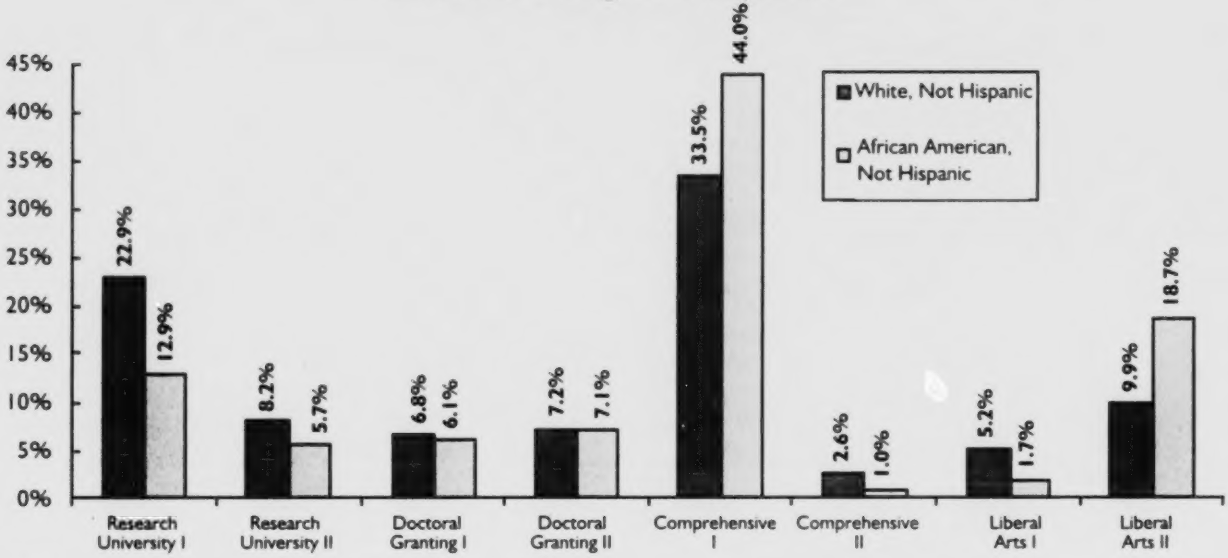
- **Table 15** shows that only 18.6% of African American college graduates attended research universities in 1992/93, compared with 31.0% of whites.
- A higher proportion of African Americans than whites attended comprehensive institutions (45.0% versus 35.6%) and liberal arts II colleges (18.7% versus 9.7%) in 1992/93.
- Only 1.7% of African Americans but 5.7% of whites attended liberal arts I colleges in 1992/93.

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN 1992/93

Regardless of race, about three-quarters (78.2%) of bachelor's degree recipients attended a college or university in their home state in 1992/93.

- **Table 15** also shows that 19.2% of African American women, 25.8% of African American men, 21.3% of white women, and 24.0% of white men attended out-of-state institutions.

Figure 13. Carnegie Classification of Institution Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 15. Carnegie Classification of Institution Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1992/93 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institution Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Carnegie Classification															
Total*** +++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,133,446)	(512,170)	(621,276)	(961,252)	(441,633)	(519,618)	(68,633)	(23,344)	(45,289)	(52,487)	(23,427)	(29,060)	(51,076)	(23,767)	(27,309)
Research University I	22.9%	26.7%	19.8%	22.3%	25.8%	19.3%	12.9%	15.8%	11.4%	26.0%	30.5%	22.3%	45.2%	49.9%	41.0%
	(259,817)	(136,794)	(123,023)	(214,251)	(114,096)	(100,155)	(8,853)	(3,683)	(5,170)	(13,641)	(7,151)	(6,490)	(23,072)	(11,864)	(11,208)
Research University II	8.2%	8.5%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	8.4%	5.7%	5.9%	5.6%	5.1%	4.5%	5.7%	4.5%	5.9%	3.2%
	(92,464)	(43,536)	(48,929)	(83,587)	(39,714)	(43,874)	(3,898)	(1,366)	(2,532)	(2,691)	(1,049)	(1,642)	(2,289)	(1,408)	(881)
Doctoral Granting I	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	7.3%	7.2%	7.4%	6.1%	9.5%	4.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.7%	3.6%	3.9%	3.4%
	(77,520)	(35,281)	(42,239)	(70,244)	(31,672)	(38,572)	(4,177)	(2,220)	(1,957)	(1,244)	(465)	(779)	(1,855)	(924)	(931)
Doctoral Granting II	7.2%	6.6%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	7.6%	7.1%	7.0%	7.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.1%	7.2%	6.9%	7.6%
	(81,102)	(33,703)	(47,399)	(67,683)	(28,256)	(39,427)	(4,898)	(1,640)	(3,258)	(4,821)	(2,172)	(2,649)	(3,699)	(1,634)	(2,064)
Comprehensive I	33.5%	31.2%	35.4%	32.8%	30.8%	34.6%	44.0%	42.0%	45.1%	42.2%	40.4%	43.8%	22.9%	19.3%	26.0%
	(379,756)	(159,821)	(219,934)	(315,666)	(135,974)	(179,691)	(30,231)	(9,797)	(20,434)	(22,174)	(9,458)	(12,716)	(11,685)	(4,592)	(7,093)
Comprehensive II	2.6%	2.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.3%	3.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	2.3%	1.3%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
	(29,481)	(11,140)	(18,341)	(26,783)	(10,218)	(16,565)	(705)	(264)	(441)	(1,202)	(310)	(892)	(791)	(347)	(443)
Liberal Arts I	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	2.6%	3.1%	2.1%	3.6%	4.8%	2.5%
	(58,868)	(27,308)	(31,560)	(54,532)	(25,186)	(29,346)	(1,170)	(256)	(914)	(1,350)	(728)	(622)	(1,817)	(1,138)	(679)
Liberal Arts II	9.9%	9.2%	10.5%	9.7%	9.2%	10.2%	18.7%	16.8%	19.6%	6.9%	6.0%	7.7%	5.6%	6.3%	5.0%
	(112,756)	(47,350)	(65,406)	(93,468)	(40,529)	(52,939)	(12,806)	(3,917)	(8,889)	(3,620)	(1,397)	(2,224)	(2,862)	(1,508)	(1,354)
Two Year	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	8.4%
	(7,920)	(2,830)	(5,090)	(5,630)	(2,830)	(2,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,290)	-	(2,290)
Special	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	0.9%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	3.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	(33,762)	(14,407)	(19,355)	(29,408)	(13,158)	(16,250)	(1,894)	(201)	(1,693)	(1,745)	(697)	(1,048)	(716)	(352)	(364)
Institution Location															
Total ++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,083,469)	(488,699)	(594,770)	(918,126)	(421,492)	(496,634)	(64,529)	(22,478)	(42,051)	(52,341)	(22,406)	(29,934)	(48,473)	(22,323)	(26,150)
Different State	21.8%	23.6%	20.4%	22.6%	24.0%	21.3%	21.5%	25.8%	19.2%	15.0%	17.2%	13.3%	16.0%	19.7%	12.9%
	(236,651)	(115,369)	(121,283)	(207,189)	(101,309)	(105,879)	(13,868)	(5,807)	(8,061)	(7,829)	(3,851)	(3,978)	(7,765)	(4,401)	(3,364)
Same State	78.2%	76.4%	79.6%	77.4%	76.0%	78.7%	78.5%	74.2%	80.8%	85.0%	82.8%	86.7%	84.0%	80.3%	87.1%
	(846,818)	(373,330)	(473,487)	(710,937)	(320,182)	(390,754)	(50,661)	(16,671)	(33,990)	(44,512)	(18,555)	(25,957)	(40,708)	(17,922)	(22,786)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)
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RACIAL COMPOSITION OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED IN 1992/93

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) awarded 2.2% of all bachelor's degrees in 1992/93. But, **Figure 14** shows that HBCUs played an important role in the education of African Americans.

- **Table 16** shows that, of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients, about one-third (29.6%) of African Americans received their bachelor's degrees from historically black colleges and universities.
- On average, African American bachelor's degree recipients attended institutions in which African Americans comprised one-third (36.0%) of the student body, while whites attended institutions in which African Americans represented only 6.2%.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED PRIOR TO ATTAINING BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Figure 15 shows that slightly more than one-half (53.7%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients attended more than one college or university prior to obtaining their degrees.

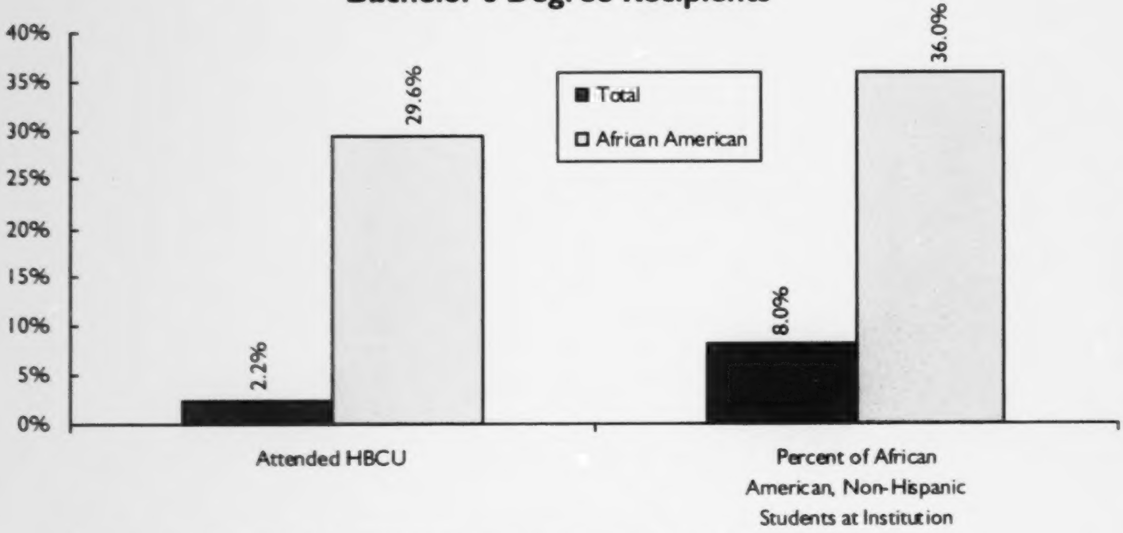
- **Table 17** shows that a smaller share of African Americans than of whites attended more than one institution prior to earning their bachelor's degrees (48.2% versus 54.5%).

PROPORTION OF CREDITS EARNED AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Regardless of race or sex, 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients transferred an average of 13.5% of their total credits from other colleges and universities. Considering only those who transferred at least one credit, 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients transferred an average of 40.3% of their total credits. The proportion of credits earned at institutions other than the institution from which the bachelor's degree was granted did not vary by race or sex.

- **Table 17** also shows that, of those who transferred at least one credit, African Americans earned about 40.0% and whites earned about 40.2% of their credits at another institution.

Figure 14. Racial Composition of Institution Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 16. Racial Composition of Institution Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1992/93 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Racial Composition	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** +	100.0%	100.0%	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,117,771)	(504,620)	(613,152)	(948,332)	(435,903)	(512,429)	(66,785)	(22,384)	(44,401)	(53,137)	(22,930)	(30,207)	(49,517)	(23,403)	(26,114)
HBCU	2.2%	1.7%	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	29.6%	26.3%	31.3%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(24,719)	(8,717)	(16,002)	(4,309)	(2,731)	(1,578)	(19,798)	(5,878)	(13,919)	(612)	(107)	(505)	-	-	-
Percent African American Students***	8.0%	7.4%	8.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	36.0%	32.7%	37.7%	7.2%	6.7%	7.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.6%
	(1,128,362)	(509,167)	(619,195)	(950,005)	(436,420)	(513,585)	(67,468)	(23,013)	(44,455)	(53,623)	(23,082)	(30,541)	(50,662)	(23,562)	(27,100)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

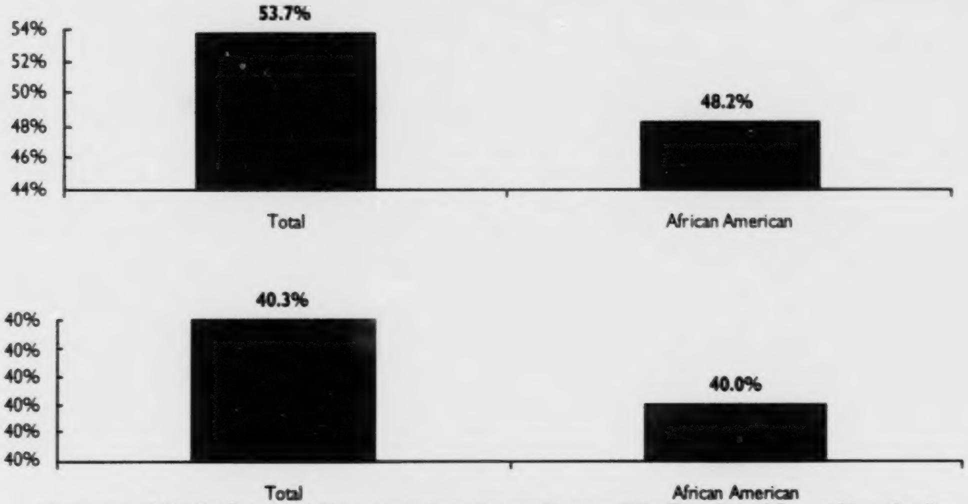
~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 15. Percentage of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Who Attended More Than One Institution Prior To Attaining The Bachelor's Degree



Proportion of Credits Earned at Other Institutions Among Students Who Transferred One or More Credits

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)
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Table 17. Number of Institutions Attended by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Transfer Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number Institutions Attended Prior to Attaining Bachelor's Degree															
Total** ++	100.0%	100.0%	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,145,745)	(516,693)	(629,052)	(970,110)	(445,365)	(524,745)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
Attended One Institution	46.3%	47.8%	45.1%	45.5%	47.3%	43.9%	51.8%	54.0%	50.7%	48.2%	44.2%	51.2%	53.9%	55.0%	53.0%
Prior to Bachelor's Degree	(531,004)	(247,014)	(283,991)	(440,958)	(210,612)	(230,346)	(35,736)	(12,686)	(23,050)	(26,568)	(10,526)	(16,042)	(27,742)	(13,190)	(14,553)
Attended More than	53.7%	52.2%	54.9%	54.5%	52.7%	56.1%	48.2%	46.0%	49.3%	51.8%	55.8%	48.8%	46.1%	45.0%	47.0%
One Institution	(614,741)	(269,680)	(345,061)	(529,151)	(234,753)	(294,399)	(33,271)	(10,819)	(22,452)	(28,608)	(13,306)	(15,302)	(23,710)	(10,802)	(12,908)
Proportion of Credits Earned at Other Institutions															
All Students	13.5%	13.1%	13.9%	13.9%	13.3%	14.4%	11.2%	11.9%	10.9%	14.3%	14.5%	14.1%	9.5%	9.0%	10.0%
	(1,052,840)	(478,172)	(574,668)	(890,224)	(411,888)	(478,336)	(61,453)	(20,602)	(40,851)	(49,264)	(20,670)	(28,594)	(46,306)	(22,144)	(24,162)
Students with 1 or More	40.3%	39.6%	40.9%	40.2%	39.6%	40.8%	40.0%	42.8%	38.6%	43.8%	40.1%	47.1%	37.4%	35.0%	39.6%
Transferred Credits	(353,476)	(157,636)	(195,840)	(306,748)	(137,828)	(168,920)	(17,231)	(5,737)	(11,494)	(16,083)	(7,486)	(8,597)	(11,772)	(5,686)	(6,086)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

USE OF FINANCIAL AID

COSTS OF ATTENDANCE

For 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients, total costs of attendance averaged $12,927 and tuition and fees averaged $5,964 in the 1992/93 academic year.

- On average, African American and white bachelor's degree recipients attended institutions with comparable costs of attendance ($12,417 versus $12,979) but lower tuition and fees ($5,344 versus $6,070).

RECEIVED FINANCIAL AID

During their last year of attendance, nearly one-half (47.3%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients received financial aid, more than one-third (37.7%) received need-based financial aid, one-third (33.8%) received federal aid, and 16.3% received Pell Grants.

- **Table 18** shows that a higher proportion of African Americans than whites received any financial aid (59.5% versus 46.3%), any need-based financial aid (51.0% versus 36.2%), any federal financial aid (49.9% versus 32.2%), and Pell Grants (31.8% versus 14.5%).
- Among African Americans, a similar percentage of women and men received need-based financial aid (53.0% versus 47.1%), and federal financial aid (52.3% versus 45.2%).

AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID RECEIVED

On average, 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients received $2,545 in financial aid, $1,213 in the form of grants, $1,047 in the form of loans (excluding PLUS), and $698 from their institutions.

- **Table 18** shows that the average amount of financial aid received was 45.0% higher for African Americans than for whites ($3,569 versus $2,462).
~~~

Table 18. Percent of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Received Financial Aid in 1992/93 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Financial Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Received Any Financial Aid in 1992-93															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,143,433)	(516,092)	(627,341)	(967,980)	(444,763)	(523,217)	(68,892)	(23,505)	(45,387)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,384)	(23,992)	(27,392)
Any Aid*** +	47.3%	45.9%	48.5%	46.3%	44.7%	47.6%	59.5%	57.5%	60.5%	54.2%	54.0%	54.4%	44.0%	48.9%	39.7%
	(541,301)	(237,124)	(304,177)	(447,799)	(198,999)	(248,799)	(40,997)	(13,521)	(27,475)	(29,918)	(12,877)	(17,041)	(22,588)	(11,727)	(10,861)
Need-Based Aid*** ++	37.7%	35.8%	39.2%	36.2%	34.3%	37.8%	51.0%	47.1%	53.0%	47.6%	48.0%	47.3%	36.8%	40.9%	33.1%
	(430,655)	(184,995)	(245,660)	(350,361)	(152,652)	(197,709)	(35,134)	(11,072)	(24,063)	(26,259)	(11,448)	(14,810)	(18,901)	(9,822)	(9,078)
Federal Aid*** +	33.8%	32.3%	35.1%	32.2%	31.0%	33.1%	49.9%	45.2%	52.3%	44.4%	43.3%	45.3%	32.1%	32.1%	32.1%
	(386,650)	(166,713)	(219,936)	(311,272)	(138,051)	(173,222)	(34,370)	(10,634)	(23,736)	(24,520)	(10,327)	(14,192)	(16,488)	(7,701)	(8,786)
Pell Grant*** ~	16.3%	15.3%	17.1%	14.5%	14.2%	14.8%	31.8%	24.9%	35.4%	28.2%	24.7%	30.8%	16.6%	17.2%	16.0%
	(186,205)	(78,864)	(107,341)	(140,244)	(62,974)	(77,270)	(21,913)	(5,861)	(16,052)	(15,541)	(5,898)	(9,643)	(8,507)	(4,131)	(4,376)
Amount of Aid Received															
Total Costs* (FT/FY)	$12,927	$12,900	$12,950	$12,979	$12,854	$13,084	$12,417	$12,882	$12,179	$12,084	$12,424	$11,822	$13,279	$13,661	$12,944
	(1,098,850)	(494,145)	(604,705)	(924,227)	(422,894)	(501,333)	(66,117)	(22,415)	(43,702)	(52,740)	(22,936)	(29,804)	(49,697)	(23,192)	(26,505)
Tuition & Fees** (FT/FY)	$5,964	$5,973	$5,957	$6,070	$5,976	$6,150	$5,344	$5,793	$5,114	$4,818	$5,236	$4,497	$5,773	$6,196	$5,404
	(1,098,850)	(494,145)	(604,705)	(924,227)	(422,894)	(501,333)	(66,117)	(22,415)	(43,702)	(52,740)	(22,936)	(29,804)	(49,697)	(23,192)	(26,505)
Total Amount of Aid***	$2,545	$2,558	$2,534	$2,462	$2,471	$2,455	$3,569	$3,587	$3,559	$2,722	$2,666	$2,765	$2,523	$2,955	$2,145
	(1,150,036)	(519,181)	(630,855)	(967,980)	(444,763)	(523,217)	(68,892)	(23,505)	(45,387)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,384)	(23,992)	(27,392)
Total Grant Amount***	$1,213	$1,187	$1,234	$1,169	$1,150	$1,184	$1,627	$1,553	$1,666	$1,492	$1,432	$1,537	$1,220	$1,337	$1,117
	(1,150,036)	(519,181)	(630,855)	(967,980)	(444,763)	(523,217)	(68,892)	(23,505)	(45,387)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,384)	(23,992)	(27,392)
Total Loan*** (Except PLUS)	$1,047	$1,050	$1,045	$1,019	$1,017	$1,020	$1,531	$1,523	$1,535	$993	$1,046	$952	$962	$1,053	$883
	(1,150,036)	(519,181)	(630,855)	(967,980)	(444,763)	(523,217)	(68,892)	(23,505)	(45,387)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,384)	(23,992)	(27,392)
Amount Parent Borrowed	$1,101	$986	$1,199	$1,070	$925	$1,199	$642	$748	$588	$2,029	$2,096	$1,983	$1,505	$1,761	$1,289
	(474,746)	(218,833)	(255,913)	(416,983)	(195,696)	(221,287)	(20,822)	(7,099)	(13,723)	(17,581)	(7,180)	(10,401)	(17,848)	(8,167)	(9,681)
Total Institutional Aid	$698	$717	$683	$691	$692	$690	$830	$1,062	$709	$627	$519	$710	$740	$1,040	$478
	(1,150,036)	(519,181)	(630,855)	(967,980)	(444,763)	(523,217)	(68,892)	(23,505)	(45,387)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,384)	(23,992)	(27,392)
Ratio of Grants to Total Aid**	51.7%	50.9%	52.3%	51.1%	50.5%	51.6%	47.0%	42.7%	49.2%	64.1%	63.3%	64.6%	54.5%	54.6%	54.5%
	(543,890)	(238,512)	(305,378)	(447,798)	(198,999)	(248,799)	(40,996)	(13,521)	(27,475)	(29,918)	(12,877)	(17,041)	(22,588)	(11,727)	(10,861)
Ratio of Loans to Total Aid***	37.4%	36.8%	37.8%	37.7%	37.1%	38.1%	41.8%	42.6%	41.4%	29.1%	30.6%	27.9%	34.2%	30.1%	38.7%
	(543,890)	(238,512)	(305,378)	(447,798)	(198,999)	(248,799)	(40,996)	(13,521)	(27,475)	(29,918)	(12,877)	(17,041)	(22,588)	(11,727)	(10,861)
Ratio of Grants to Total Loans***	101.0%	92.5%	107.2%	98.4%	88.9%	105.8%	112.2%	83.4%	125.6%	129.8%	160.9%	101.7%	95.5%	105.3%	86.9%
	(326,508)	(140,052)	(186,456)	(268,860)	(117,040)	(151,820)	(28,403)	(9,066)	(19,337)	(15,172)	(7,211)	(7,961)	(12,404)	(5,769)	(6,635)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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- Compared with their white counterparts, African American bachelor's degree recipients received 39.2% more financial aid in the form of grants ($1,627 versus $1,169) and 50.2% more financial aid in the form of non-PLUS loans ($1,531 versus $1,019).
- African Americans and whites received comparable amounts of aid from their institutions in 1992/93 ($830 versus $691).
- The amount borrowed by the parents of white bachelor's degree recipients averaged $1,070, compared with $642 by the parents of African Americans.
- Grants comprised a smaller proportion of the total aid package for African Americans than for whites (47.0% versus 51.1%).
- Loans represented a higher proportion of the aid package for African Americans than for whites (41.8% versus 37.7%).

TYPE OF LOANS

For two-thirds (66.4%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who borrowed to finance the costs of their undergraduate education, the Stafford Loan was the most common type of loan.

Table 19 shows that among borrowers, 76.3% of African American women, 67.9% of African American men, 65.6% of white women, and 65.5% of white men relied upon Stafford Loans.

Only 1.2% of African Americans and 3.6% of whites relied upon loans from family or friends.

STATUS OF LARGEST LOAN

- **Table 19** also shows that about one-half (48.3%) of African American men and one-third (35.1%) of African American women indicated that no payments were currently required on their loans, compared with only 24.1% of white women and 22.1% of white men.
- Only 58.7% of African Americans indicated that full or partial payment was currently required on their largest loan, compared with 75.9% of whites.
- About 2.2% of African Americans and 0.9% of whites reported that they were in default on their largest loan.

AMOUNT OF DEBT

Regardless of race or sex, 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had an average of 1.8 loans. On average, 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had $5,021 in undergraduate debt.

- **Table 20** shows that, the average amount of undergraduate debt reported by 1992/93 college graduates ranged from $4,799 for white women and $5,063 for white men to $6,129 for African American women and $6,528 for African American men.
- Monthly payments for undergraduate loans comparable for African American men ($154), white men ($146), African American women ($117), and white women ($137).

GRADUATE SCHOOL EXPERIENCES

EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS ONE YEAR AFTER GRADUATION

Figure 16 shows that African American bachelor's degree recipients generally had higher educational expectations one year after graduation than recipients of other race groups.

- **Table 21** shows that only 7.0% of African American bachelor's degree recipients expected to earn no credential beyond the bachelor's degree, compared with 17.3% of their white counterparts.
- The proportion of African Americans who expected to earn first-professional degrees (10.4% versus 5.6%) and doctoral degrees (27.9% versus 15.8%) was about twice as large as the proportion of whites.

GRADUATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PLANS

Figure 17 shows that, in 1993/94, about one-half (53.8%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients indicated that they were enrolled or planned to enroll in graduate school within two years.

Table 19. Characteristics of Largest Loan Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic Total	White, Not Hispanic Male	White, Not Hispanic Female	African American, Not Hispanic Total	African American, Not Hispanic Male	African American, Not Hispanic Female	Hispanic Total	Hispanic Male	Hispanic Female	Other Total	Other Male	Other Female
Type of Largest Loan															
Total* ++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(424,929)	(190,447)	(234,482)	(349,024)	(159,994)	(189,030)	(33,930)	(10,360)	(23,571)	(26,340)	(12,278)	(14,063)	(15,634)	(7,816)	(7,818)
Consolidated Loan	8.4%	7.3%	9.3%	8.5%	6.9%	9.9%	8.6%	15.6%	5.6%	6.8%	5.5%	7.9%	9.4%	7.9%	10.8%
	(35,825)	(13,920)	(21,905)	(29,636)	(11,006)	(18,630)	(2,934)	(1,615)	(1,318)	(1,790)	(681)	(1,109)	(1,466)	(618)	(847)
Stafford Loan (GSL)	66.4%	66.7%	66.2%	65.6%	65.5%	65.6%	73.7%	67.9%	76.3%	69.3%	79.1%	60.7%	64.5%	69.3%	59.7%
	(282,204)	(126,939)	(155,265)	(228,854)	(104,781)	(124,073)	(25,018)	(7,037)	(17,980)	(18,248)	(9,706)	(8,542)	(10,084)	(5,414)	(4,670)
Perkins Loan (NDSL)	6.9%	6.6%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	5.0%	7.1%	4.4%	2.7%	5.9%	6.6%	2.4%	10.9%
	(29,318)	(12,592)	(16,726)	(24,914)	(11,543)	(13,371)	(2,198)	(523)	(1,675)	(1,168)	(338)	(831)	(1,038)	(188)	(849)
Other Federal Loans	3.0%	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%	2.9%	4.4%	5.3%	3.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%
(PLUS, ICL, etc.)	(12,728)	(6,086)	(6,642)	(10,512)	(5,191)	(5,321)	(830)	(155)	(675)	(1,149)	(653)	(496)	(238)	(86)	(151)
State Loan	3.0%	3.60%	2.6%	3.2%	4.1%	2.5%	1.7%	0.6%	2.2%	2.9%	0.7%	4.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
	(12,804)	(6,776)	(6,029)	(11,310)	(6,560)	(4,750)	(579)	(67)	(512)	(775)	(91)	(684)	(141)	(58)	(83)
Loans from Family	3.5%	3.9%	3.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.7%	3.1%	0.0%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	6.5%
or Friends	(14,722)	(7,361)	(7,362)	(12,575)	(6,928)	(5,647)	(392)	-	(392)	(812)	-	(812)	(942)	(433)	(510)
Institutional Loan	4.3%	3.6%	4.8%	4.2%	3.4%	4.9%	3.9%	6.4%	2.7%	4.4%	1.9%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.4%
	(18,136)	(6,846)	(11,289)	(14,650)	(5,429)	(9,221)	(1,310)	(665)	(645)	(1,149)	(229)	(920)	(1,027)	(523)	(504)
Other Loan	4.5%	5.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.3%	4.2%	2.0%	2.9%	1.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.5%	6.3%	2.6%
	(19,192)	(9,928)	(9,264)	(16,573)	(8,555)	(8,018)	(671)	(298)	(373)	(1,249)	(580)	(669)	(699)	(495)	(204)
Status of Largest Loan															
Total*** ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(427,402)	(192,612)	(234,790)	(351,602)	(162,308)	(189,294)	(34,075)	(10,336)	(23,739)	(26,220)	(12,278)	(13,942)	(15,504)	(7,690)	(7,814)
No Payments	24.9%	24.2%	25.4%	23.2%	22.1%	24.1%	39.1%	48.3%	35.1%	24.2%	19.7%	28.2%	33.0%	42.0%	24.3%
Currently Required	(106,307)	(46,565)	(59,743)	(81,517)	(35,930)	(45,588)	(13,322)	(4,995)	(8,327)	(6,344)	(2,413)	(3,931)	(5,124)	(3,227)	(1,897)
Full Payment	28.5%	30.0%	27.2%	29.3%	30.3%	28.5%	23.7%	27.2%	22.1%	27.1%	34.3%	20.9%	22.2%	21.0%	23.5%
Currently Required	(121,684)	(57,766)	(63,918)	(103,049)	(49,130)	(53,919)	(8,069)	(2,812)	(5,256)	(7,118)	(4,210)	(2,908)	(3,448)	(1,614)	(1,835)
Partial Payment	45.6%	45.1%	46.0%	46.6%	46.9%	46.4%	35.0%	22.9%	40.3%	48.4%	46.1%	50.5%	41.3%	36.1%	46.5%
Currently Required	(194,977)	(86,954)	(108,024)	(163,926)	(76,151)	(87,776)	(11,941)	(2,372)	(9,570)	(12,700)	(5,655)	(7,046)	(6,409)	(2,777)	(3,633)
In Default	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.5%	2.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	3.4%	0.9%	5.8%
	(4,434)	(1,328)	(3,106)	(3,110)	(1,098)	(2,012)	(744)	(157)	(586)	(58)	-	(58)	(522)	(73)	(449)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 20. Debt Held and Monthly Payments Required by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Debt	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic Total	White, Not Hispanic Male	White, Not Hispanic Female	African American, Not Hispanic Total	African American, Not Hispanic Male	African American, Not Hispanic Female	Hispanic Total	Hispanic Male	Hispanic Female	Other Total	Other Male	Other Female
Total Undergraduate Debt***	$5.021 (1.116.662)	$5.182 (506.744)	(4.888) (609.918)	$4.920 (942.334)	$5.063 (434.337)	$4.799 (507.997)	$6.265 (65.477)	$6.528 (22.373)	$6.129 (43.104)	$5.030 (54.291)	$4.956 (23.586)	$5.086 (30.705)	$5.224 (48.728)	$6.209 (23.715)	$4.290 (25.013)
Number Undergraduate Loans	1.8 (432.639)	1.8 (195.252)	1.7 (237.387)	1.8 (353.911)	1.8 (163.442)	1.8 (190.469)	1.7 (34.817)	1.7 (10.774)	1.7 (24.043)	1.8 (26.173)	1.9 (12.144)	1.6 (14.029)	1.7 (15.707)	1.7 (7.816)	1.6 (7.891)
Combined Household Educational Debt	$6.398 (1.075.056)	$6.579 (487.823)	$6.247 (587.233)	$6.322 (908.278)	$6.528 (420.232)	$6.144 (488.046)	$7.206 (62.021)	$7.130 (20.038)	$7.243 (41.983)	$6.297 (51.605)	$6.334 (22.163)	$6.268 (29.442)	$6.773 (47.692)	$7.159 (22.931)	$6.416 (24.761)
Monthly Total All Undergraduate Loans	$139 (203.029)	$144 (91.106)	$134 (111.923)	$141 (168.690)	$146 (77.142)	$137 (91.548)	$128 (15.727)	$154 (4.606)	$117 (11.121)	$127 (10.712)	$130 (5.156)	$124 (5.556)	$146 (6.670)	$130 (3.465)	$164 (3.205)
Monthly Payment on Largest Education Loan ~	$101 (315.969)	$104 (143.441)	$99 (172.528)	$101 (264.070)	$103 (123.235)	$99 (140.835)	$105 (20.986)	$130 (5.682)	$95 (15.304)	$91 (19.832)	$91 (9.700)	$90 (10.132)	$126 (10.316)	$126 (4.352)	$126 (5.964)
Monthly Payment on Other Debt	$254 (499.214)	$237 (213.573)	$267 (285.641)	$256 (420.083)	$235 (184.831)	$272 (235.252)	$210 (35.829)	$267 (10.555)	$187 (25.274)	$264 (24.567)	$228 (9.512)	$287 (15.055)	$304 (16.345)	$252 (7.980)	$354 (8.365)
Total Non-Educational Debt ++	$600 (1.032.698)	$584 (471.724)	$614 (560.974)	$604 (871.412)	$583 (405.076)	$623 (466.336)	$563 (59.321)	$587 (20.661)	$551 (38.660)	$621 (50.499)	$640 (21.747)	$608 (28.752)	$548 (47.417)	$526 (22.669)	$569 (24.748)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

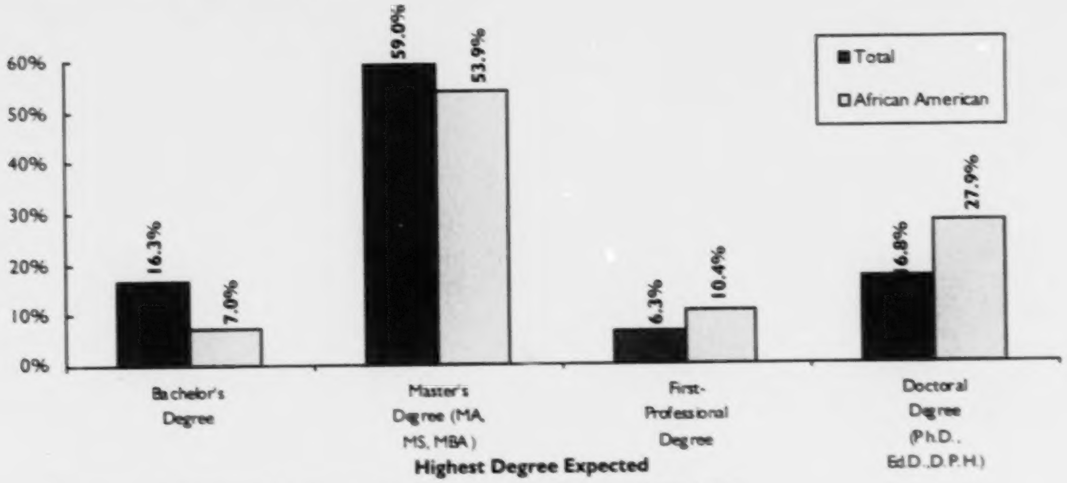
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 16. Highest Degree Expected By 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 21. Highest Degree Expected Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1993/94 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Highest Degree	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,132,503)	(510,978)	(621,525)	(958,585)	(440,342)	(518,243)	(68,380)	(23,424)	(44,956)	(54,496)	(23,237)	(31,259)	(51,042)	(23,975)	(27,067)
Bachelor's Degree	16.3%	18.1%	14.8%	17.3%	19.3%	15.6%	7.0%	5.9%	7.5%	13.8%	11.9%	15.3%	12.5%	13.3%	11.8%
	(184,289)	(92,241)	(92,048)	(165,596)	(84,899)	(80,697)	(4,779)	(1,385)	(3,394)	(7,531)	(2,762)	(4,769)	(6,383)	(3,194)	(3,189)
Post-Baccalaureate	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Certificate	(6,557)	(2,537)	(4,021)	(5,485)	(2,264)	(3,220)	(75)	-	(75)	(377)	(272)	(105)	(621)	-	(621)
Master's Degree	59.0%	55.8%	61.7%	59.7%	55.6%	63.2%	53.9%	58.5%	51.5%	58.4%	59.6%	57.4%	53.9%	53.2%	54.5%
(MA, MS, MBA)	(668,520)	(285,342)	(383,178)	(572,349)	(245,029)	(327,320)	(36,867)	(13,707)	(23,159)	(31,805)	(13,853)	(17,953)	(27,499)	(12,753)	(14,746)
First-Professional	6.3%	7.5%	5.2%	5.6%	6.8%	4.6%	10.4%	12.2%	9.5%	5.7%	7.1%	4.7%	13.1%	16.6%	10.0%
Degree	(71,071)	(38,553)	(32,518)	(54,136)	(30,075)	(24,062)	(7,122)	(2,850)	(4,272)	(3,118)	(1,640)	(1,477)	(6,696)	(3,988)	(2,707)
Doctoral Degree	16.8%	17.1%	16.5%	15.8%	16.8%	15.0%	27.9%	23.4%	30.2%	19.7%	18.5%	20.5%	17.4%	16.0%	18.7%
(Ph.D., Ed.D., D.P.H.)	(190,152)	(87,580)	(102,572)	(151,491)	(73,982)	(77,509)	(19,069)	(5,483)	(13,586)	(10,714)	(4,291)	(6,424)	(8,878)	(3,824)	(5,054)
Other Degree	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	0.9%	2.8%
	(11,914)	(4,727)	(7,188)	(9,529)	(4,093)	(5,436)	(469)	-	(469)	(951)	(419)	(532)	(966)	(215)	(750)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

- **Table 22** shows that a higher share of African Americans than of whites were enrolled or planned to enroll in graduate school within two years (70.3% versus 51.8%).
- About 22.0% of African Americans but only 10.4% of whites expected to enroll in doctoral degree programs within two years.
- About 8.4% of African Americans but only 4.5% of whites expected to enroll in first-professional degree programs within two years.
- Comparable proportions of African Americans and whites expected to enroll in master's degree programs within two years (43.7% versus 41.0%).

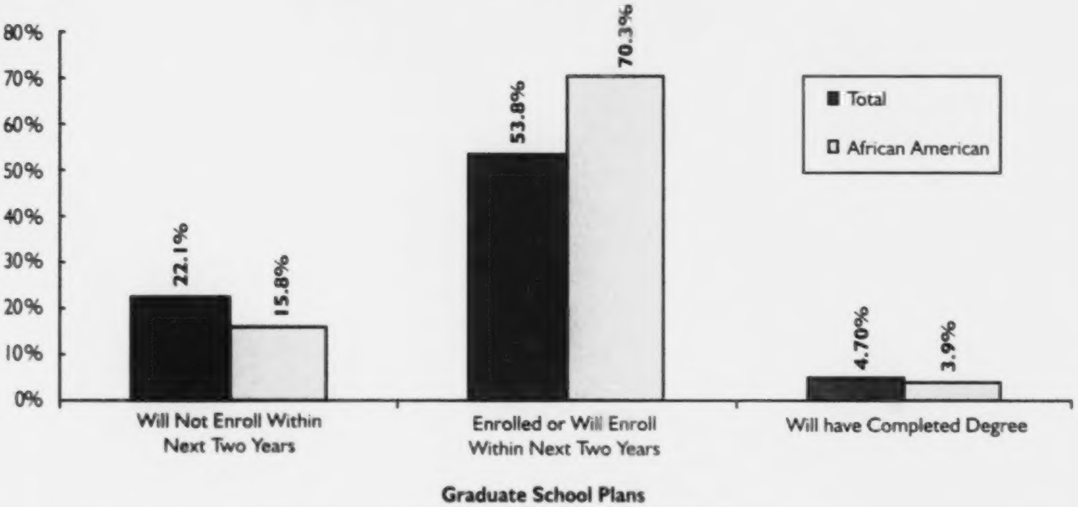
APPLICATION TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

Figure 18 shows that more than one-quarter (28.0%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had applied to graduate school one year after earning their bachelor's degrees.

- **Table 23** shows that a higher share of African Americans than whites had applied to graduate school (35.7% versus 27.2%).

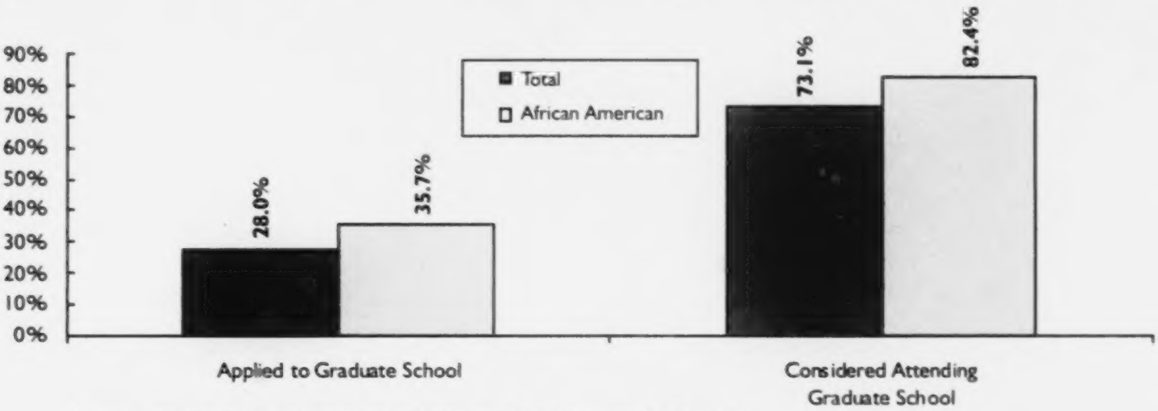
Among those bachelor's degree recipients who had not applied to graduate school, about three-quarters (73.1%) reported that they had considered attending graduate school.

Figure 17. Graduate School Enrollment Plans Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 18. Percent of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Applied to Graduate School



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 22. Graduate School Enrollment Plans of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients in 1993/94 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Enrollment Plans	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Plan to Enroll in Next Two Years															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,132,503)	(510,978)	(621,525)	(958,585)	(440,342)	(518,243)	(68,380)	(23,424)	(44,956)	(54,496)	(23,237)	(31,259)	(51,042)	(23,975)	(27,067)
Expect No More than	16.3%	18.10%	14.8%	17.3%	19.3%	15.6%	7.0%	5.9%	7.5%	13.8%	11.9%	15.3%	12.5%	13.3%	11.8%
Bachelor's Degree	(184,289)	(92,241)	(92,048)	(165,596)	(84,899)	(80,697)	(4,779)	(1,385)	(3,394)	(7,531)	(2,762)	(4,769)	(6,383)	(3,194)	(3,189)
Don't Know/Missing	3.1%	3.4%	2.8%	3.2%	3.6%	2.8%	3.0%	1.3%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	4.2%	3.6%	4.8%
	(34,803)	(17,257)	(17,546)	(30,360)	(16,034)	(14,326)	(2,045)	(293)	(1,752)	(240)	(59)	(181)	(2,158)	(871)	(1,287)
Will Not Enroll Within	22.1%	21.7%	22.4%	22.9%	22.1%	23.6%	15.8%	16.3%	15.6%	15.1%	17.2%	13.6%	22.7%	25.0%	20.7%
Next Two Years	(250,034)	(110,935)	(139,099)	(219,382)	(97,135)	(122,247)	(10,808)	(3,812)	(6,996)	(8,248)	(3,994)	(4,255)	(11,596)	(5,995)	(5,602)
Enrolled or Will Enroll	53.8%	52.0%	55.3%	51.8%	50.2%	53.2%	70.3%	72.4%	69.2%	66.1%	64.4%	67.3%	57.0%	53.8%	59.8%
Within Next Two Years	(609,835)	(265,860)	(343,975)	(496,669)	(221,028)	(275,641)	(48,071)	(16,962)	(31,108)	(35,996)	(14,959)	(21,037)	(29,098)	(12,910)	(16,189)
Will have Completed	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	3.9%	4.1%	3.8%	4.6%	6.3%	3.3%	3.5%	4.2%	3.0%
Degree	(53,543)	(24,685)	(28,857)	(46,578)	(21,246)	(25,333)	(2,677)	(972)	(1,706)	(2,480)	(1,463)	(1,018)	(1,807)	(1,006)	(801)
Immediate and Long Term Degree Expectations															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,131,940)	(510,700)	(621,240)	(958,022)	(440,064)	(517,958)	(68,380)	(23,424)	(44,956)	(54,496)	(23,237)	(31,259)	(51,042)	(23,975)	(27,067)
No Post-BA	16.3%	18.1%	14.8%	17.3%	19.3%	15.6%	7.0%	5.9%	7.5%	13.8%	11.9%	15.3%	12.5%	13.3%	11.8%
Degree Plans	(184,289)	(92,241)	(92,048)	(165,596)	(84,899)	(80,697)	(4,779)	(1,385)	(3,394)	(7,531)	(2,762)	(4,769)	(6,383)	(3,194)	(3,189)
Post-BA Certificate	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	0.6%	4.1%
Enroll in Two Years	(10,621)	(2,895)	(7,726)	(8,190)	(2,283)	(5,907)	(75)	-	(75)	(1,095)	(472)	(623)	(1,261)	(141)	(1,121)
Post-BA Certificate	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%
Later than Two Years	(7,851)	(4,368)	(3,483)	(6,823)	(4,074)	(2,749)	(470)	-	(470)	(233)	(219)	(13)	(325)	(75)	(250)
Master's Degree Enroll	41.2%	38.3%	43.6%	41.0%	37.7%	43.8%	43.7%	48.2%	41.3%	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%	35.8%	31.6%	39.6%
in Two Years	(466,605)	(195,655)	(270,951)	(392,679)	(165,797)	(226,882)	(29,861)	(11,288)	(18,573)	(25,769)	(10,991)	(14,779)	(18,296)	(7,579)	(10,717)
Master's Degree Later	17.8%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	18.0%	19.3%	10.2%	10.3%	10.2%	11.1%	12.3%	10.2%	18.0%	21.6%	14.9%
than Two Years	(201,449)	(89,507)	(111,942)	(179,204)	(79,052)	(100,153)	(7,006)	(2,419)	(4,587)	(6,036)	(2,862)	(3,174)	(9,203)	(5,174)	(4,029)
First Professional Degree	5.1%	6.0%	4.3%	4.5%	5.4%	3.7%	8.4%	8.6%	8.4%	4.9%	6.3%	3.9%	11.4%	15.3%	8.0%
Enroll in Two Years	(57,338)	(30,875)	(26,463)	(43,049)	(23,722)	(19,326)	(5,776)	(2,018)	(3,758)	(2,682)	(1,464)	(1,218)	(5,831)	(3,671)	(2,161)
First Professional Degree	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	3.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.7%	1.3%	2.0%
Later than Two Years	(13,635)	(7,580)	(6,055)	(10,989)	(6,254)	(4,735)	(1,346)	(831)	(514)	(435)	(176)	(259)	(864)	(317)	(547)
Doctoral Degree	11.4%	12.0%	10.9%	10.4%	11.5%	9.4%	22.0%	19.8%	23.2%	16.4%	15.0%	17.4%	10.8%	10.5%	11.1%
Enroll in Two Years	(128,813)	(61,120)	(67,693)	(99,330)	(50,472)	(48,858)	(15,037)	(4,628)	(10,409)	(8,930)	(3,496)	(5,434)	(5,516)	(2,525)	(2,992)
Doctoral Degree Later	5.4%	5.2%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%	5.9%	3.6%	7.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	6.6%	5.4%	7.6%
than Two Years	(61,339)	(26,460)	(34,879)	(52,161)	(23,511)	(28,651)	(4,032)	(855)	(3,177)	(1,784)	(795)	(989)	(3,362)	(1,300)	(2,062)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 23. Percent of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Applied to Graduate School by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Applied	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Applied to Graduate School															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,145,745)	(516,693)	(629,052)	(970,110)	(445,365)	(524,745)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
No	72.0%	70.9%	72.9%	72.8%	71.9%	73.7%	64.3%	62.1%	65.4%	71.6%	68.6%	73.9%	67.3%	63.8%	70.4%
	(825,050)	(366,315)	(458,734)	(706,545)	(320,056)	(386,489)	(44,360)	(14,607)	(29,753)	(39,507)	(16,340)	(23,168)	(34,637)	(15,312)	(19,325)
Yes	28.0%	29.1%	27.1%	27.2%	28.1%	26.3%	35.7%	37.9%	34.6%	28.4%	31.4%	26.1%	32.7%	36.2%	29.6%
	(320,696)	(150,378)	(170,318)	(263,564)	(125,308)	(138,256)	(24,647)	(8,898)	(15,749)	(15,669)	(7,492)	(8,177)	(16,816)	(8,680)	(8,136)
Considered Attending Graduate School															
Total Did Not Apply***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(812,195)	(360,230)	(451,966)	(694,760)	(314,048)	(380,713)	(43,974)	(14,607)	(29,367)	(39,042)	(16,263)	(22,779)	(34,419)	(15,312)	(19,107)
No	26.9%	27.8%	26.2%	27.8%	28.7%	27.0%	17.6%	12.8%	20.0%	22.3%	23.3%	21.5%	26.8%	29.0%	25.0%
	(218,520)	(100,084)	(118,436)	(192,853)	(89,992)	(102,862)	(7,751)	(1,864)	(5,887)	(8,703)	(3,794)	(4,909)	(9,213)	(4,434)	(4,779)
Yes	73.1%	72.2%	73.8%	72.2%	71.3%	73.0%	82.4%	87.2%	80.0%	77.7%	76.7%	78.5%	73.2%	71.0%	75.0%
	(593,675)	(260,146)	(333,529)	(501,907)	(224,056)	(277,851)	(36,223)	(12,743)	(23,480)	(30,339)	(12,469)	(17,870)	(25,207)	(10,878)	(14,329)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

- But, a higher share of African American men (87.2%) and African American women (80.0%) than of white women (73.0%) and white men (71.3%) reported that they had considered attending graduate school.

PREPARATION FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL

- **Table 24** shows that comparable proportions of African Americans and whites reported taking the Graduate Record Examination (14.4% versus 16.9%) or another graduate or professional examination (6.8% versus 7.9%).
- The proportion of African American bachelor's degree recipients who took state or professional licensing examinations was about one-half as large as the proportion of their white counterparts (6.8% versus 13.8%).

NUMBER OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS TO WHICH APPLIED AND WERE ACCEPTED

Figure 19 shows that about one-half (54.6%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who applied to graduate school applied to only one school.

- **Table 25** shows that 68.6% of African American men, 56.8% of African American women, 49.0% of white men, and 60.1% of white women applied to only one graduate school.
- Only 2.6% of African American men, 9.2% of African American women, 10.1% of white women, and 14.6% of white men applied o six or more graduate schools.
- Comparable proportions of African Americans and whites who applied to graduate school were
~~~

Table 24. Preparation for Graduate School Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Interest	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Took Graduate Record Examination															
Total + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,141,396)	(514,830)	(626,566)	(966,016)	(443,501)	(522,515)	(68,819)	(23,505)	(45,314)	(55,109)	(23,832)	(31,277)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
Yes	16.6%	15.2%	17.8%	16.9%	15.4%	18.2%	14.4%	12.0%	15.7%	14.6%	15.2%	14.1%	16.1%	14.7%	17.3%
	(189,562)	(78,161)	(111,401)	(163,352)	(68,214)	(95,138)	(9,925)	(2,810)	(7,115)	(8,021)	(3,611)	(4,410)	(8,264)	(3,526)	(4,738)
Took Other Graduate/Professional Examination															
Total + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,142,866)	(515,180)	(627,686)	(967,601)	(443,852)	(523,749)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,082)	(23,992)	(27,091)
Yes	7.9%	7.0%	8.6%	7.9%	7.1%	8.7%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	9.0%	9.2%	8.8%	7.3%	4.6%	9.8%
	(90,293)	(36,273)	(54,020)	(76,878)	(31,372)	(45,506)	(4,702)	(1,615)	(3,087)	(4,959)	(2,189)	(2,769)	(3,754)	(1,096)	(2,658)
Took State or Professional Licensing Examination															
Total*** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,140,131)	(514,558)	(625,573)	(965,574)	(443,306)	(522,268)	(68,358)	(23,505)	(44,853)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,023)	(23,915)	(27,107)
Yes	13.3%	11.6%	14.7%	13.8%	12.1%	15.2%	6.8%	5.8%	7.3%	14.6%	9.4%	18.5%	11.5%	10.5%	12.3%
	(151,611)	(59,879)	(91,733)	(133,069)	(53,756)	(79,313)	(4,635)	(1,367)	(3,268)	(8,047)	(2,241)	(5,806)	(5,860)	(2,515)	(3,345)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

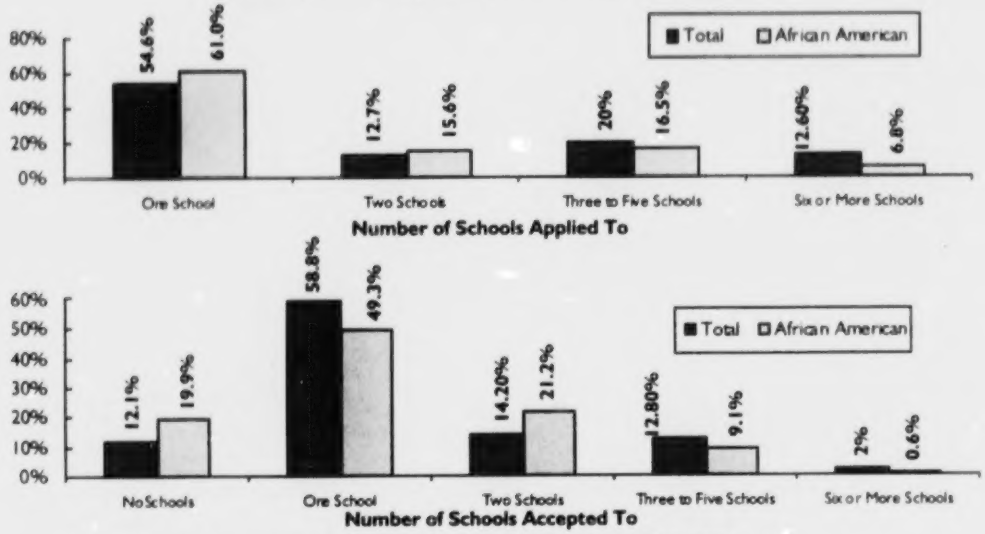
– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – $p < .001$, – – $p < .01$, – $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 19. Number of Graduate Schools to Which 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Applied and Were Accepted



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 25. Number of Graduate Schools to Which 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Applied and were Accepted by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Schools	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percent of Bachelor Degree Recipients who did Not Apply to Graduate School															
Total***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,145,745)	(516,693)	(629,052)	(970,110)	(445,365)	(524,745)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
No	72.0%	70.9%	72.9%	72.8%	71.9%	73.7%	64.3%	62.1%	65.4%	71.6%	68.6%	73.9%	67.3%	63.8%	70.4%
	(825,050)	(366,315)	(458,734)	(706,545)	(320,056)	(386,489)	(44,360)	(14,607)	(29,753)	(39,507)	(16,340)	(23,168)	(34,637)	(15,312)	(19,325)
Number of Schools Applied to															
Total Applied + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(320,251)	(149,982)	(170,269)	(263,211)	(125,004)	(138,207)	(24,556)	(8,807)	(15,749)	(15,669)	(7,492)	(8,177)	(16,816)	(8,680)	(8,136)
One School	54.6%	50.1%	58.7%	54.8%	49.0%	60.1%	61.0%	68.6%	56.8%	54.4%	50.9%	57.5%	43.2%	46.3%	39.7%
	(174,974)	(75,072)	(99,902)	(144,208)	(61,196)	(83,012)	(14,988)	(6,038)	(8,950)	(8,521)	(3,816)	(4,705)	(7,256)	(4,022)	(3,234)
Two Schools	12.7%	13.7%	11.9%	12.4%	13.3%	11.5%	15.6%	11.9%	17.7%	13.1%	20.4%	6.4%	14.2%	16.6%	11.7%
	(40,803)	(20,594)	(20,210)	(32,527)	(16,581)	(15,946)	(3,832)	(1,045)	(2,788)	(2,057)	(1,530)	(527)	(2,387)	(1,438)	(949)
Three to Five Schools	20.0%	21.6%	18.7%	20.6%	23.2%	18.3%	16.5%	17.0%	16.3%	20.7%	14.9%	25.9%	15.4%	8.6%	22.8%
	(64,151)	(32,391)	(31,760)	(54,256)	(29,031)	(25,225)	(4,060)	(1,497)	(2,564)	(3,238)	(1,119)	(2,118)	(2,597)	(744)	(1,852)
Six or More Schools	12.6%	14.6%	10.8%	12.2%	14.6%	10.1%	6.8%	2.6%	9.2%	11.8%	13.7%	10.1%	27.2%	28.5%	25.8%
	(40,323)	(21,926)	(18,398)	(32,219)	(18,196)	(14,024)	(1,675)	(227)	(1,448)	(1,853)	(1,027)	(826)	(4,576)	(2,476)	(2,100)
Number of Schools Accepted to															
Total Applied** + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(309,302)	(144,450)	(164,852)	(254,284)	(120,428)	(133,856)	(23,248)	(8,302)	(14,946)	(15,329)	(7,228)	(8,101)	(16,441)	(8,492)	(7,949)
No Schools	12.1%	12.1%	12.2%	11.5%	11.4%	11.5%	19.9%	24.0%	17.6%	12.7%	13.8%	11.6%	10.9%	7.7%	14.4%
	(37,552)	(17,421)	(20,131)	(29,194)	(13,770)	(15,424)	(4,618)	(1,995)	(2,623)	(1,942)	(999)	(943)	(1,799)	(658)	(1,141)
One School	58.8%	54.8%	62.3%	59.7%	54.8%	64.1%	49.3%	48.3%	49.8%	62.3%	61.3%	63.1%	55.5%	56.1%	54.9%
	(181,975)	(79,199)	(102,776)	(151,845)	(65,988)	(85,857)	(11,460)	(4,012)	(7,448)	(9,544)	(4,433)	(5,111)	(9,126)	(4,766)	(4,360)
Two Schools	14.2%	16.6%	12.1%	13.8%	16.8%	11.1%	21.2%	19.2%	22.3%	11.5%	15.1%	8.3%	13.2%	12.2%	14.2%
	(43,995)	(23,969)	(20,026)	(35,146)	(20,251)	(14,895)	(4,918)	(1,590)	(3,328)	(1,765)	(1,089)	(675)	(2,166)	(1,038)	(1,128)
Three to Five Schools	12.8%	14.0%	11.7%	13.0%	14.3%	11.8%	9.1%	7.4%	10.1%	10.7%	9.8%	11.5%	16.6%	19.1%	13.9%
	(39,525)	(20,193)	(19,332)	(33,042)	(17,252)	(15,789)	(2,117)	(614)	(1,504)	(1,640)	(707)	(933)	(2,726)	(1,619)	(1,107)
Six or More Schools	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	2.9%	0.0%	5.4%	3.8%	4.8%	2.7%
	(6,255)	(3,668)	(2,587)	(5,056)	(3,166)	(1,890)	(135)	(91)	(44)	(439)	-	(439)	(624)	(410)	(214)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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accepted by two or more schools (30.9% versus 28.8%).

About one-eighth (12.1%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who applied to graduate school were not accepted for admission to any graduate school.

- But, a higher proportion of African Americans than of whites were not accepted for admission to any graduate school (19.9% versus 11.5%).

ACCEPTANCE TO THEIR FIRST-CHOICE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Figure 20 shows that, overall, about three-quarters (73.1%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who applied to graduate school were accepted by their first-choice, 19.3% were not accepted, and 7.7% had not yet heard whether they had been accepted.

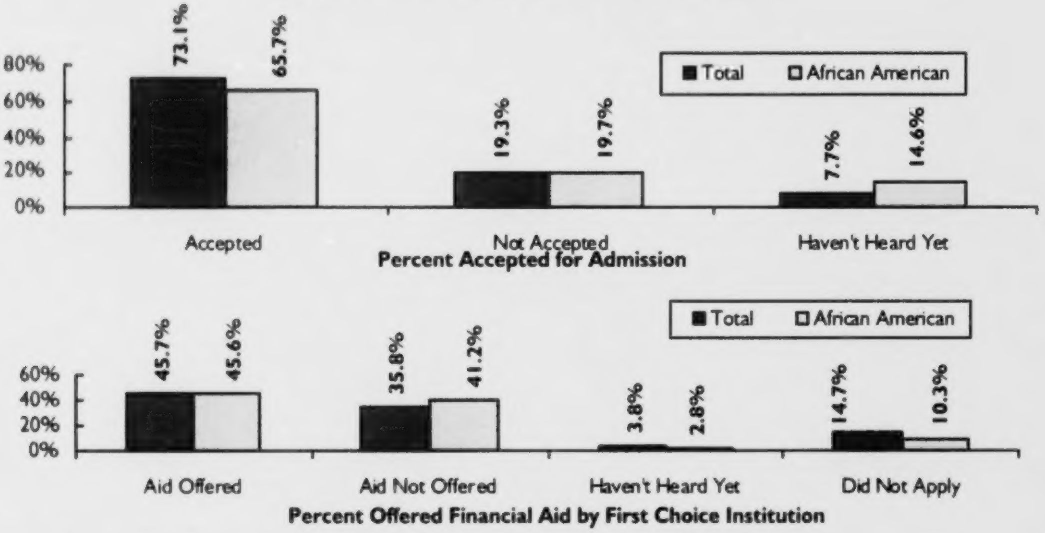
- **Table 26** shows that a smaller share of African Americans than of whites who applied for graduate school admission were accepted to their first-choice (65.7% versus 74.5%).
- A higher share of African Americans than whites who applied for graduate school admission were waiting to hear whether they had been accepted (14.6% versus 7.2%).

FINANCIAL AID OFFERED BY THEIR FIRST-CHOICE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Nearly one-half (45.7%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who applied for graduate school admission were offered financial aid by their first-choice institution.

- **Table 26** also shows that comparable shares of African Americans and whites who applied for graduate school admission were offered financial aid by their first-choice institution (45.6% versus 44.9%).
- About 41.2% of African Americans and 35.9% of whites were not offered financial aid by their first-choice graduate school.

Figure 20. Percent of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who were Accepted by their First Choice Graduate School



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 26. Percent of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who were Accepted by their First Choice Graduate School by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Accepted	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percent Accepted for Admission															
Total Applied*** +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(319,320)	(149,594)	(169,725)	(262,381)	(124,616)	(137,765)	(24,455)	(8,807)	(15,648)	(15,669)	(7,492)	(8,177)	(16,816)	(8,680)	(8,136)
Accepted	73.1%	72.3%	73.8%	74.5%	73.7%	75.2%	65.7%	63.4%	67.0%	74.5%	72.2%	76.7%	60.3%	61.1%	59.4%
	(233,334)	(108,091)	(125,243)	(195,459)	(91,802)	(103,657)	(16,059)	(5,581)	(10,478)	(11,679)	(5,407)	(6,272)	(10,137)	(5,300)	(4,837)
Not Accepted	19.3%	21.1%	17.7%	18.3%	20.2%	16.6%	19.7%	25.3%	16.6%	16.7%	14.8%	18.5%	36.1%	34.9%	37.3%
	(61,496)	(31,502)	(29,995)	(47,983)	(25,140)	(22,844)	(4,826)	(2,226)	(2,600)	(2,621)	(1,107)	(1,514)	(6,066)	(3,029)	(3,037)
Haven't Heard Yet	7.7%	6.7%	8.5%	7.2%	6.2%	8.2%	14.6%	11.4%	16.4%	8.7%	13.1%	4.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.2%
	(24,490)	(10,002)	(14,487)	(18,938)	(7,674)	(11,265)	(3,570)	(1,000)	(2,570)	(1,368)	(978)	(390)	(613)	(350)	(262)
Percent Offered Financial Aid by First Choice Institution															
Total Accepted	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(232,004)	(107,538)	(124,467)	(194,129)	(91,249)	(102,880)	(16,059)	(5,581)	(10,478)	(11,679)	(5,407)	(6,272)	(10,137)	(5,300)	(4,837)
Aid Offered	45.7%	45.8%	45.7%	44.9%	45.2%	44.7%	45.6%	48.3%	44.2%	57.4%	52.8%	61.5%	48.8%	46.0%	51.7%
	(106,139)	(49,210)	(56,929)	(87,162)	(41,224)	(45,937)	(7,328)	(2,694)	(4,634)	(6,708)	(2,853)	(3,855)	(4,942)	(2,439)	(2,503)
Aid Not Offered	35.8%	36.4%	35.3%	35.9%	35.7%	36.1%	41.2%	41.6%	41.0%	31.3%	34.4%	28.6%	31.0%	45.8%	14.8%
	(83,096)	(39,145)	(43,951)	(69,674)	(32,537)	(37,138)	(6,623)	(2,322)	(4,301)	(3,655)	(1,859)	(1,796)	(3,144)	(2,427)	(716)
Haven't Heard Yet	3.8%	3.5%	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%	7.3%	0.0%	15.2%
	(8,748)	(3,798)	(4,949)	(7,363)	(3,646)	(3,717)	(446)	(153)	(293)	(201)	-	(201)	(737)	-	(737)
Did Not Apply	14.7%	14.3%	15.0%	15.4%	15.2%	15.6%	10.3%	7.4%	11.9%	9.5%	12.9%	6.7%	13.0%	8.2%	18.2%
	(34,021)	(15,383)	(18,638)	(29,930)	(13,843)	(16,088)	(1,662)	(412)	(1,250)	(1,115)	(695)	(420)	(1,314)	(434)	(881)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

REASONS FOR NOT APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

Regardless of race or sex, the most common reason 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who had considered attending graduate school did not apply was the desire to gain work experience first (reported by 17.2% of all those who did not apply). Among whites, wanting to take time off from school was the second most common reason for not applying to graduate school (reported by 14.1%).

- **Table 27** shows that wanting to take time off from school was less important for African American men than for other students (8.6% of African American men, but 11.9% of African American women, 13.7% of white men, and 14.3% of white women).
- Not enough financial aid was more important for African American men (6.9%) than for African American women (3.9%), white women (3.0%), and white men (2.8%).
- Similarly, the need to save money for graduate school was more important for African American men (7.5%) than for African American women (3.9%), white women (3.2%), and white men (2.2%).
- About 12.6% of African American men did not apply to graduate school because they were happy with their current jobs, compared with 9.1% of white men, 4.6% of white women, and 1.5% of African American women.

HIGHEST POST-BA DEGREE PROGRAM

For about one-half (44.3%) of 1992/93 degree recipients who had attended graduate school within one year of earning their bachelor's degree, the highest post-BA degree program was a master's degree.

- **Table 28** shows that, of those who enrolled, 52.4% of African Americans and 44.7% of whites enrolled in master's degree programs.

Overall, a higher percentage of white men than white women enrolled in first-professional degree programs (14.2% versus 5.3%).

- But, among African Americans the shares of women and men who enrolled in first-professional degree programs were comparable (8.7% versus 8.0%).

MAJOR FIELD OF HIGHEST POST-BA DEGREE PROGRAM

Regardless of race or sex, the most popular major fields among those who had enrolled in graduate programs were education (21.0%) and business and management (14.0%).

Overall, a higher percentage of women than men majored in education (30.7% versus 9.2%).

- **Table 29** shows that, among men, a higher share of African Americans than whites majored in education (16.1% versus 9.0%).
- The proportion of African American women who majored in business and management was twice the proportion of white women (22.3% versus 11.6%) and comparable to the proportion of African American men (19.7%).

ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN APRIL 1994

Figure 21 shows that about 11.7% of those who received their bachelor's degrees in 1992/93 were enrolled full-time in April 1994, one year after receiving their degrees, 5.9% were enrolled part-time, and 82.4% were not enrolled.

- **Table 30** shows that comparable shares of African Americans and whites were enrolled full-time (10.2% versus 11.7%) and part-time (6.1% versus 5.8%) in April 1994.
- Regardless of sex, a higher proportion of African Americans than of whites were not employed and were not enrolled in higher education one year after receiving their bachelor's degrees (9.4% versus 5.5%).
- About 70.5% of white men were employed full-time and not enrolled in April 1994, compared with 66.6% of white women, 64.7% of African American men, and 63.0% of African American women.

Table 27. Reasons for Not Applying to Graduate School Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who had Considered Attending by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Reason	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (1,145,745)	100.0% (516,693)	100.0% (629,052)	100.0% (970,110)	100.0% (445,365)	100.0% (524,745)	100.0% (69,007)	100.0% (23,505)	100.0% (45,502)	100.0% (55,176)	100.0% (23,832)	100.0% (31,344)	100.0% (51,453)	100.0% (23,992)	100.0% (27,461)
Applied***	28.0% (320,696)	29.1% (150,378)	27.1% (170,318)	27.2% (263,564)	28.1% (125,308)	26.3% (138,256)	35.7% (24,647)	37.9% (8,898)	34.6% (15,749)	28.4% (15,669)	31.4% (7,492)	26.1% (8,177)	32.7% (16,816)	36.2% (8,680)	29.6% (8,136)
Did Not Report if Had Considered Attending	1.1% (12,854)	1.2% (6,086)	1.1% (6,769)	1.2% (11,785)	1.3% (6,009)	1.1% (5,776)	0.6% (386)	0.0% -	0.8% (386)	0.8% (466)	0.3% (77)	1.2% (389)	0.4% (218)	0.0% -	0.8% (218)
Did Not Consider Attending	19.1% (218,520)	19.4% (100,084)	18.8% (118,436)	19.9% (192,853)	20.2% (89,992)	19.6% (102,862)	11.2% (7,751)	7.9% (1,864)	12.9% (5,887)	15.8% (8,703)	15.9% (3,794)	15.7% (4,909)	17.9% (9,213)	18.5% (4,434)	17.4% (4,779)
Considered Attending***	51.8% (593,675)	50.3% (260,146)	53.0% (333,529)	51.7% (501,907)	50.3% (224,056)	52.9% (277,851)	52.5% (36,223)	54.2% (12,743)	51.6% (23,480)	55.0% (30,339)	52.3% (12,469)	57.0% (17,870)	49.0% (25,207)	45.3% (10,878)	52.2% (14,329)
Total Considered Attending** + + + ~~	100.0% (590,998)	100.0% (259,236)	100.0% (331,762)	100.0% (499,508)	100.0% (223,223)	100.0% (276,285)	100.0% (36,223)	100.0% (12,743)	100.0% (23,480)	100.0% (30,204)	100.0% (12,392)	100.0% (17,812)	100.0% (25,062)	100.0% (10,878)	100.0% (14,184)
Cost — Too Much Undergraduate Debt	5.7% (33,479)	5.4% (14,050)	5.9% (19,430)	5.6% (28,058)	5.6% (12,466)	5.6% (15,592)	7.2% (2,604)	8.0% (1,021)	6.7% (1,582)	7.0% (2,126)	2.4% (297)	10.3% (1,829)	2.8% (691)	2.4% (265)	3.0% (426)
Cost — Too Much Other Debt	4.3% (25,141)	4.0% (10,435)	4.4% (14,706)	4.2% (20,922)	4.2% (9,448)	4.2% (11,474)	5.8% (2,112)	3.2% (406)	7.3% (1,706)	5.5% (1,652)	3.2% (397)	7.0% (1,255)	1.8% (454)	1.7% (184)	1.9% (271)
Cost — Not Enough Financial Aid	3.1% (18,260)	3.1% (7,964)	3.1% (10,296)	2.9% (14,488)	2.8% (6,321)	3.0% (8,167)	5.0% (1,810)	6.9% (883)	3.9% (927)	4.3% (1,298)	1.5% (184)	6.3% (1,114)	2.7% (664)	5.3% (577)	0.6% (87)
Cost — Costs Too Much Can't Afford	10.7% (63,274)	9.9% (25,622)	11.3% (37,652)	10.6% (52,816)	9.8% (21,858)	11.2% (30,958)	11.1% (4,030)	11.5% (1,463)	10.9% (2,567)	10.5% (3,183)	10.1% (1,256)	10.8% (1,927)	12.9% (3,245)	9.6% (1,045)	15.5% (2,200)
Personal — Wanted to Take Time Off	13.7% (80,783)	13.7% (35,587)	13.6% (45,196)	14.1% (70,226)	13.7% (30,672)	14.3% (39,554)	10.7% (3,893)	8.6% (1,102)	11.9% (2,791)	13.0% (3,924)	20.8% (2,572)	7.6% (1,352)	10.9% (2,741)	11.4% (1,241)	10.6% (1,500)
Personal — Family Respons. Too Demanding	6.3% (37,353)	3.4% (8,860)	8.6% (28,493)	6.4% (32,190)	3.7% (8,178)	8.7% (24,012)	4.8% (1,753)	1.4% (175)	6.7% (1,578)	5.9% (1,788)	3.4% (416)	7.7% (1,371)	6.5% (1,623)	0.8% (91)	10.8% (1,532)
Personal — Don't Like School	0.6% (3,356)	1.0% (2,538)	0.2% (818)	0.6% (2,872)	0.9% (2,053)	0.3% (818)	0.3% (93)	0.7% (93)	0.0% -	1.3% (392)	3.2% (392)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Personal — Location No School Nearby	0.7% (4,222)	0.4% (1,130)	0.9% (3,091)	0.7% (3,543)	0.5% (1,130)	0.9% (2,412)	1.4% (521)	0.0% -	2.2% (521)	0.5% (158)	0.0% -	0.9% (158)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -

—Continued next page.

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Table 27—Continued. Reasons for Not Applying to Graduate School Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who had Considered Attending by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Reason	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Work — Not Necessary	1.9%	2.3%	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	2.7%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%
for Career	(11,324)	(6,020)	(5,304)	(10,066)	(5,676)	(4,389)	(331)	(180)	(151)	(476)	-	(476)	(452)	(164)	(288)
Work — Happy with	6.9%	9.2%	5.0%	6.6%	9.1%	4.6%	5.4%	12.6%	1.5%	8.8%	7.0%	10.1%	12.9%	11.5%	14.0%
Current Job	(40,696)	(23,972)	(16,723)	(32,830)	(20,247)	(12,583)	(1,965)	(1,608)	(357)	(2,666)	(865)	(1,801)	(3,235)	(1,253)	(1,982)
Work — Want Work	17.2%	18.5%	16.1%	17.4%	18.8%	16.2%	18.8%	18.1%	19.2%	12.6%	16.2%	10.1%	16.3%	16.8%	15.8%
Experience Before Attend	(101,380)	(47,996)	(53,384)	(86,684)	(41,861)	(44,823)	(6,820)	(2,301)	(4,519)	(3,802)	(2,001)	(1,801)	(4,073)	(1,832)	(2,241)
Work — Need to Save	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	3.2%	5.2%	7.5%	3.9%	4.2%	6.6%	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%
Money for Graduate School	(17,024)	(6,848)	(10,175)	(13,572)	(4,855)	(8,716)	(1,873)	(956)	(917)	(1,265)	(821)	(444)	(314)	(215)	(99)
Work — Job Responsibilities	4.4%	5.5%	3.4%	3.9%	4.8%	3.1%	6.4%	7.8%	5.7%	7.3%	9.8%	5.5%	6.7%	11.6%	3.0%
Too Demanding	(25,730)	(14,295)	(11,435)	(19,519)	(10,819)	(8,700)	(2,328)	(997)	(1,332)	(2,201)	(1,216)	(984)	(1,682)	(1,262)	(420)
Academic — Undecided	3.4%	2.4%	4.2%	3.7%	2.7%	4.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	1.7%	0.8%	2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	4.1%
About what to Study	(20,371)	(6,308)	(14,063)	(18,637)	(5,956)	(12,681)	(461)	(78)	(383)	(521)	(100)	(421)	(752)	(173)	(579)
Academic — Need Better	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	5.0%	1.0%
Grades/Test Scores	(5,822)	(3,383)	(2,438)	(4,800)	(2,844)	(1,955)	(248)	-	(248)	(93)	-	(93)	(682)	(539)	(143)
Academic — Missed Test	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	2.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
or Application Deadline	(2,933)	(1,047)	(1,885)	(2,144)	(717)	(1,428)	(105)	-	(105)	(549)	(330)	(219)	(134)	-	(134)
Academic — Graduate	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
School Too Difficult	(324)	(80)	(244)	(244)	-	(244)	(80)	(80)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Reason Did Not	16.8%	16.6%	17.0%	17.2%	17.1%	17.3%	14.3%	11.0%	16.2%	13.6%	12.5%	14.4%	17.2%	18.7%	16.1%
Apply to Grad. School	(99,526)	(43,099)	(56,427)	(85,899)	(38,119)	(47,780)	(5,196)	(1,399)	(3,796)	(4,111)	(1,544)	(2,567)	(4,320)	(2,037)	(2,283)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 28. Highest Post-BA Degree Program Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Program	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (1,144,756)	100.0% (516,382)	100.0% (628,375)	100.0% (969,338)	100.0% (445,173)	100.0% (524,165)	100.0% (68,790)	100.0% (23,385)	100.0% (45,405)	100.0% (55,176)	100.0% (23,832)	100.0% (31,344)	100.0% (51,453)	100.0% (23,992)	100.0% (27,461)
No Enrollment	72.9% (834,782)	72.8% (376,134)	73.0% (458,649)	73.0% (707,596)	73.2% (325,801)	72.8% (381,795)	75.8% (52,153)	77.6% (18,155)	74.9% (33,998)	71.0% (39,153)	68.4% (16,293)	72.9% (22,861)	69.7% (35,880)	66.2% (15,885)	72.8% (19,995)
Total Enrolled + + +	100.0% (309,974)	100.0% (140,248)	100.0% (169,726)	100.0% (261,742)	100.0% (119,372)	100.0% (142,370)	100.0% (16,637)	100.0% (5,230)	100.0% (11,407)	100.0% (16,023)	100.0% (7,539)	100.0% (8,484)	100.0% (15,572)	100.0% (8,107)	100.0% (7,466)
Non-Degree Program	20.7% (64,132)	18.5% (25,904)	22.5% (38,228)	20.9% (54,643)	18.2% (21,696)	23.1% (32,947)	17.2% (2,859)	16.5% (863)	17.5% (1,995)	19.5% (3,127)	17.2% (1,298)	21.6% (1,829)	22.5% (3,503)	25.2% (2,046)	19.5% (1,457)
Certificate or License	9.7% (30,191)	7.8% (10,925)	11.4% (19,265)	9.1% (23,787)	7.8% (9,263)	10.2% (14,523)	11.0% (1,832)	8.2% (431)	12.3% (1,400)	17.2% (2,761)	11.7% (881)	22.2% (1,881)	11.6% (1,811)	4.3% (350)	19.6% (1,461)
Associate's Degree	2.4% (7,320)	3.0% (4,196)	1.8% (3,124)	2.2% (5,830)	2.7% (3,234)	1.8% (2,596)	2.7% (444)	4.7% (246)	1.7% (198)	2.7% (428)	3.4% (258)	2.0% (170)	4.0% (618)	5.7% (459)	2.1% (159)
Bachelor's Degree	5.1% (15,797)	4.9% (6,844)	5.3% (8,953)	5.3% (13,885)	4.8% (5,779)	5.7% (8,107)	2.4% (396)	4.2% (219)	1.6% (177)	6.5% (1,035)	9.0% (682)	4.2% (353)	3.1% (480)	2.0% (164)	4.2% (316)
Post-Bachelor's Certificate	3.4% (10,557)	3.1% (4,337)	3.7% (6,220)	3.6% (9,375)	3.3% (3,996)	3.8% (5,379)	2.7% (444)	0.0% -	3.9% (444)	2.2% (352)	3.4% (255)	1.1% (97)	2.5% (386)	1.1% (86)	4.0% (299)
Master's Degree	44.3% (137,444)	42.7% (59,894)	45.7% (77,549)	44.7% (117,113)	42.8% (51,114)	46.4% (65,999)	52.4% (8,720)	53.7% (2,808)	51.8% (5,912)	37.6% (6,025)	35.5% (2,675)	39.5% (3,350)	35.9% (5,586)	40.7% (3,297)	30.7% (2,289)
Doctoral Degree	4.9% (15,064)	6.4% (9,008)	3.6% (6,056)	4.9% (12,709)	6.2% (7,398)	3.7% (5,311)	3.2% (532)	4.7% (245)	2.5% (287)	8.3% (1,326)	14.0% (1,059)	3.1% (267)	3.2% (497)	3.8% (307)	2.5% (190)
First Professional Degree	9.5% (29,470)	13.6% (19,139)	6.1% (10,331)	9.3% (24,399)	14.2% (16,892)	5.3% (7,507)	8.5% (1,411)	8.0% (418)	8.7% (994)	6.0% (968)	5.7% (432)	6.3% (536)	17.3% (2,691)	17.2% (1,398)	17.3% (1,294)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 29. Major Field of Highest Post-BA Degree Program Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Major Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,140,958)	(514,694)	(626,263)	(966,803)	(444,232)	(522,570)	(68,698)	(23,293)	(45,405)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(50,280)	(23,337)	(26,943)
No Enrollment	73.2%	73.1%	73.2%	73.2%	73.3%	73.1%	75.9%	77.9%	74.9%	71.0%	68.4%	72.9%	71.4%	68.1%	74.2%
	(834,782)	(376,134)	(458,649)	(707,596)	(325,801)	(381,795)	(52,153)	(18,155)	(33,998)	(39,153)	(16,293)	(22,861)	(35,880)	(15,885)	(19,995)
Total Enrolled + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(306,175)	(138,561)	(167,614)	(259,207)	(118,431)	(140,776)	(16,546)	(5,139)	(11,407)	(16,023)	(7,539)	(8,484)	(14,400)	(7,452)	(6,948)
Arts & Humanities	9.6%	10.2%	9.1%	9.7%	10.3%	9.3%	6.2%	11.1%	4.0%	9.4%	8.1%	10.6%	11.7%	11.6%	11.7%
	(29,443)	(14,199)	(15,243)	(25,225)	(12,147)	(13,078)	(1,025)	(571)	(453)	(1,511)	(614)	(897)	(1,681)	(866)	(815)
Social & Behavioral Science	8.2%	6.9%	9.3%	8.2%	6.8%	9.4%	7.0%	2.0%	9.2%	11.5%	11.1%	11.9%	5.2%	7.3%	3.0%
	(25,026)	(9,496)	(15,529)	(21,270)	(8,013)	(13,257)	(1,157)	(103)	(1,053)	(1,847)	(838)	(1,010)	(752)	(543)	(210)
Life & Physical Science	7.0%	8.4%	5.8%	6.8%	8.0%	5.8%	6.5%	8.0%	5.8%	8.1%	10.7%	5.7%	10.7%	13.5%	7.7%
	(21,459)	(11,669)	(9,790)	(17,549)	(9,450)	(8,099)	(1,077)	(411)	(666)	(1,293)	(805)	(487)	(1,540)	(1,003)	(538)
Engineering, Math, Computer Science	10.3%	16.5%	5.2%	10.1%	15.8%	5.3%	10.1%	21.8%	4.8%	9.7%	16.5%	3.6%	15.7%	24.5%	6.2%
	(31,550)	(22,870)	(8,680)	(26,072)	(18,680)	(7,392)	(1,670)	(1,120)	(549)	(1,547)	(1,241)	(306)	(2,262)	(1,829)	(433)
Education	21.0%	9.2%	30.7%	20.8%	9.0%	30.8%	27.3%	16.1%	32.4%	25.0%	12.6%	35.9%	12.4%	5.2%	20.2%
	(64,238)	(12,769)	(51,469)	(53,932)	(10,604)	(43,328)	(4,522)	(829)	(3,693)	(3,999)	(952)	(3,047)	(1,784)	(384)	(1,400)
Business & Management	14.0%	16.1%	12.4%	13.9%	16.6%	11.6%	21.5%	19.7%	22.3%	7.7%	9.5%	6.0%	15.0%	11.6%	18.6%
	(42,991)	(22,250)	(20,741)	(36,044)	(19,658)	(16,386)	(3,560)	(1,011)	(2,549)	(1,227)	(714)	(513)	(2,160)	(867)	(1,292)
Medicine/Dentistry	4.0%	5.6%	2.7%	3.9%	5.6%	2.4%	3.3%	2.7%	3.6%	4.9%	5.8%	4.2%	6.7%	7.5%	5.8%
	(12,334)	(7,806)	(4,528)	(10,039)	(6,677)	(3,362)	(547)	(137)	(411)	(787)	(435)	(353)	(961)	(558)	(403)
Health Professions	10.1%	8.3%	11.6%	10.8%	8.9%	12.4%	6.7%	3.8%	8.0%	7.1%	3.8%	10.1%	5.3%	6.7%	3.9%
	(31,069)	(11,567)	(19,502)	(28,050)	(10,587)	(17,464)	(1,109)	(197)	(912)	(1,144)	(287)	(858)	(765)	(496)	(269)
Law	5.4%	7.6%	3.5%	5.4%	8.0%	3.2%	4.4%	7.2%	3.1%	4.4%	7.3%	1.9%	7.0%	2.3%	12.1%
	(16,393)	(10,525)	(5,868)	(13,937)	(9,431)	(4,505)	(730)	(372)	(358)	(712)	(551)	(161)	(1,014)	(170)	(844)
Other	10.3%	11.1%	9.7%	10.5%	11.1%	9.9%	6.9%	7.5%	6.7%	12.2%	14.6%	10.1%	10.3%	9.9%	10.7%
	(31,673)	(15,409)	(16,264)	(27,089)	(13,184)	(13,905)	(1,148)	(387)	(761)	(1,955)	(1,103)	(853)	(1,481)	(736)	(745)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

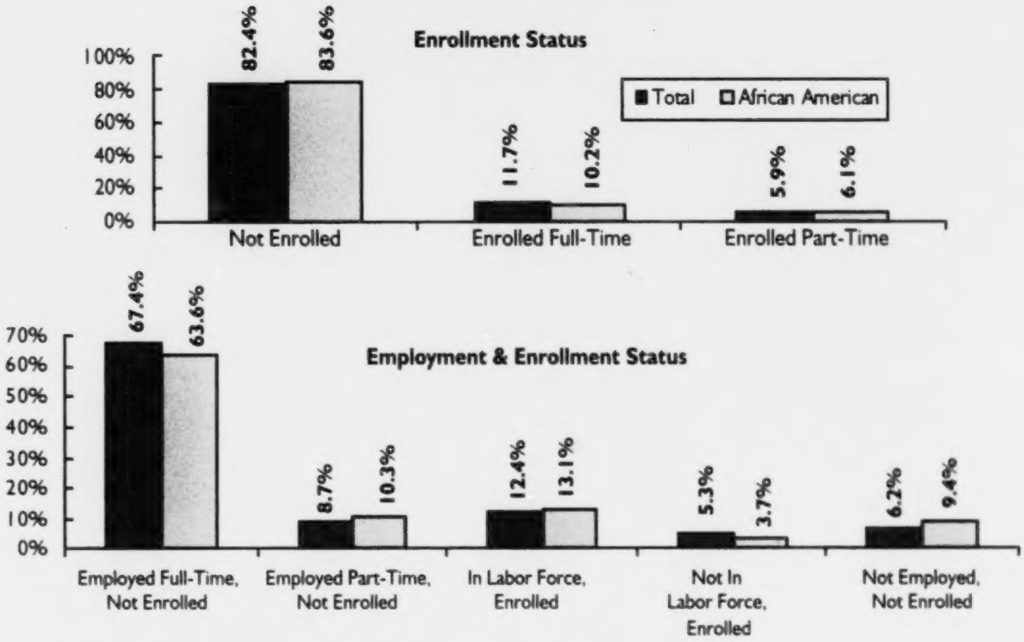
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 21. Enrollment and Employment Status in April, 1994 of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES

UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS IN APRIL 1994

About 4.4% of all 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients were unemployed in April 1994, one year after receiving their degrees.

- But, **Table 30** also shows that a higher share of African American women (7.3%) and African American men (5.7%) than of white women (3.7%) and white men (4.3%) were unemployed in April 1994.

NUMBER OF JOBS INTERVIEWED FOR AND OFFERED

- **Table 31** shows that 72.6% of African Americans and 78.2% of whites reported searching for jobs in anticipation of completing their bachelor's degrees.
- **Figure 22** shows that nearly one-half (47.6%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients interviewed for at least three jobs in anticipation of their graduation.
- Comparable proportions of African Americans and whites (13.3% versus 11.9%) received no offer of full-time employment.
- About one-third of African Americans (31.9%) and whites (32.5%) received at least two offers of employment.

PRE-BA WORK EXPERIENCE

Figure 23 shows that nearly one-half (47.1%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients had employment experience (other than internships) related to their degrees prior to graduation.

- **Table 32** shows that 38.1% of African American men, 47.7% of African American women,

Table 30. Enrollment and Employment Status in April, 1994 of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Enrollment Status															
Total +++	100.0% (1,139,788)	100.0% (513,750)	100.0% (626,038)	100.0% (964,660)	100.0% (442,627)	100.0% (522,033)	100.0% (68,910)	100.0% (23,505)	100.0% (45,405)	100.0% (54,841)	100.0% (23,626)	100.0% (31,215)	100.0% (51,377)	100.0% (23,992)	100.0% (27,385)
Not Enrolled	82.4% (939,073)	81.8% (420,450)	82.8% (518,623)	82.6% (796,525)	82.3% (364,447)	82.8% (432,078)	83.6% (57,628)	85.0% (19,970)	82.9% (37,658)	80.9% (44,341)	77.0% (18,185)	83.8% (26,157)	79.0% (40,578)	74.4% (17,849)	83.0% (22,730)
Enrolled Full-Time	11.7% (133,924)	13.3% (68,263)	10.5% (65,661)	11.7% (112,385)	13.1% (57,819)	10.5% (54,566)	10.2% (7,054)	10.6% (2,488)	10.1% (4,566)	13.0% (7,128)	16.1% (3,804)	10.7% (3,325)	14.3% (7,357)	17.3% (4,152)	11.7% (3,205)
Enrolled Part-Time	5.9% (66,791)	4.9% (25,036)	6.7% (41,754)	5.8% (55,750)	4.6% (20,361)	6.8% (35,389)	6.1% (4,228)	4.5% (1,047)	7.0% (3,181)	6.1% (3,371)	6.9% (1,638)	5.6% (1,733)	6.7% (3,442)	8.3% (1,991)	5.3% (1,451)
Employment & Enrollment Status															
Total** +++	100.0% (1,121,958)	100.0% (506,316)	100.0% (615,641)	100.0% (951,162)	100.0% (437,424)	100.0% (513,738)	100.0% (66,449)	100.0% (22,767)	100.0% (43,682)	100.0% (54,219)	100.0% (23,161)	100.0% (31,058)	100.0% (50,127)	100.0% (22,964)	100.0% (27,163)
Employed Full-Time, Not Enrolled	67.4% (756,536)	69.5% (352,054)	65.7% (404,482)	68.4% (650,607)	70.5% (308,442)	66.6% (342,165)	63.6% (42,242)	64.7% (14,722)	63.0% (27,520)	59.2% (32,113)	63.8% (14,779)	55.8% (17,334)	63.0% (31,573)	61.4% (14,110)	64.3% (17,463)
Employed Part-Time, Not Enrolled	8.7% (98,079)	6.7% (33,942)	10.4% (64,136)	8.6% (81,805)	6.6% (28,849)	10.3% (52,955)	10.3% (6,824)	11.2% (2,553)	9.8% (4,270)	11.1% (6,036)	6.9% (1,593)	14.3% (4,443)	6.8% (3,415)	4.1% (947)	9.1% (2,468)
In Labor Force, Enrolled	12.4% (138,711)	12.0% (60,575)	12.7% (78,135)	12.2% (116,041)	11.5% (50,210)	12.8% (65,830)	13.1% (8,692)	12.2% (2,774)	13.5% (5,918)	13.7% (7,409)	15.5% (3,584)	12.3% (3,825)	13.1% (6,569)	17.5% (4,008)	9.4% (2,561)
Not in Labor Force, Enrolled	5.3% (59,580)	6.3% (31,701)	4.5% (27,878)	5.3% (50,158)	6.2% (27,268)	4.5% (22,890)	3.7% (2,470)	2.8% (642)	4.2% (1,828)	5.2% (2,794)	7.2% (1,657)	3.7% (1,138)	8.3% (4,158)	9.3% (2,135)	7.4% (2,022)
Not Employed, Not Enrolled	6.2% (69,053)	5.5% (28,044)	6.7% (41,009)	5.5% (52,552)	5.2% (22,655)	5.8% (29,897)	9.4% (6,221)	9.1% (2,076)	9.5% (4,145)	10.8% (5,867)	6.7% (1,549)	13.9% (4,318)	8.8% (4,413)	7.7% (1,764)	9.8% (2,649)
Unemployed															
Total**	100.0% (1,127,391)	100.0% (508,827)	100.0% (618,564)	100.0% (956,087)	100.0% (439,729)	100.0% (516,359)	100.0% (66,546)	100.0% (22,767)	100.0% (43,779)	100.0% (54,555)	100.0% (23,367)	100.0% (31,188)	100.0% (50,203)	100.0% (22,964)	100.0% (27,239)
Unemployed April 1994	4.4% (49,676)	4.5% (23,048)	4.3% (26,629)	4.0% (37,770)	4.3% (18,793)	3.7% (18,977)	6.8% (4,507)	5.7% (1,301)	7.3% (3,206)	7.8% (4,240)	6.3% (1,481)	8.8% (2,759)	6.3% (3,158)	6.4% (1,472)	6.2% (1,686)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)
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Table 31. Number of Jobs for Which 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Interviewed and were Offered by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Jobs	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of Jobs Interviewed for in Anticipation of Degree Completion															
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,145,745)	(516,693)	(629,052)	(970,110)	(445,365)	(524,745)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
Not Seeking New Full-Time Job After Graduation	22.2%	22.3%	22.1%	21.8%	21.9%	21.6%	27.4%	29.4%	26.4%	19.6%	19.8%	19.5%	26.2%	25.5%	26.9%
	(254,502)	(115,453)	(139,049)	(211,254)	(97,736)	(113,518)	(18,929)	(6,900)	(12,028)	(10,824)	(4,708)	(6,117)	(13,494)	(6,108)	(7,386)
None	4.0%	3.7%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	3.2%	2.6%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	3.5%	4.9%	3.7%	5.9%
	(45,941)	(19,325)	(26,615)	(39,195)	(16,877)	(22,318)	(2,205)	(606)	(1,599)	(2,041)	(958)	(1,083)	(2,500)	(884)	(1,616)
One	16.0%	14.2%	17.5%	16.2%	14.5%	17.6%	10.9%	6.8%	13.0%	22.5%	19.4%	24.9%	13.7%	11.9%	15.2%
	(183,678)	(73,547)	(110,131)	(156,721)	(64,489)	(92,232)	(7,502)	(1,589)	(5,913)	(12,420)	(4,621)	(7,799)	(7,035)	(2,848)	(4,187)
Two	10.2%	8.8%	11.3%	10.1%	8.7%	11.3%	9.7%	7.0%	11.1%	12.9%	12.7%	13.0%	9.2%	8.3%	10.0%
	(116,314)	(45,385)	(70,929)	(97,802)	(38,715)	(59,087)	(6,674)	(1,645)	(5,029)	(7,105)	(3,026)	(4,079)	(4,732)	(1,998)	(2,733)
Three to Ten	37.8%	39.1%	36.7%	38.1%	39.1%	37.2%	38.5%	41.9%	36.8%	33.5%	36.2%	31.4%	35.7%	38.1%	33.6%
	(432,838)	(201,883)	(230,955)	(369,399)	(174,274)	(195,125)	(26,585)	(9,841)	(16,744)	(18,477)	(8,626)	(9,852)	(18,376)	(9,142)	(9,234)
Eleven or More	9.8%	11.8%	8.2%	9.9%	12.0%	8.1%	10.3%	12.4%	9.2%	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%	10.3%	12.6%	8.4%
	(112,474)	(61,101)	(51,373)	(95,738)	(53,273)	(42,465)	(7,112)	(2,923)	(4,189)	(4,308)	(1,894)	(2,415)	(5,316)	(3,011)	(2,305)
Number of Full-Time Jobs Offered															
Total + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,145,745)	(516,693)	(629,052)	(970,110)	(445,365)	(524,745)	(69,007)	(23,505)	(45,502)	(55,176)	(23,832)	(31,344)	(51,453)	(23,992)	(27,461)
Not Seeking New Full-Time Job After Graduation	22.1%	22.2%	21.9%	21.6%	21.9%	21.4%	26.7%	27.5%	26.3%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	26.1%	25.3%	26.9%
	(252,653)	(114,699)	(137,954)	(210,002)	(97,524)	(112,478)	(18,430)	(6,456)	(11,974)	(10,771)	(4,655)	(6,117)	(13,449)	(6,063)	(7,386)
None	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	12.0%	11.9%	13.3%	12.3%	13.7%	9.7%	9.4%	10.0%	12.4%	13.6%	11.4%
	(136,520)	(61,642)	(74,878)	(115,630)	(53,261)	(62,369)	(9,144)	(2,896)	(6,248)	(5,366)	(2,234)	(3,132)	(6,380)	(3,251)	(3,128)
One	33.9%	32.0%	35.4%	33.9%	32.2%	35.4%	28.2%	23.6%	30.6%	40.8%	41.3%	40.3%	32.6%	27.5%	37.2%
	(387,876)	(165,498)	(222,378)	(329,129)	(143,500)	(185,629)	(19,466)	(5,559)	(13,908)	(22,485)	(9,850)	(12,636)	(16,795)	(6,590)	(10,206)
Two	17.1%	17.2%	17.0%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.3%	19.7%	16.0%	19.2%	19.4%	19.2%	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%
	(196,085)	(89,066)	(107,019)	(167,021)	(76,776)	(90,245)	(11,926)	(4,627)	(7,298)	(10,621)	(4,618)	(6,003)	(6,518)	(3,045)	(3,473)
Three to Ten	14.7%	16.1%	13.5%	14.9%	16.2%	13.8%	14.0%	16.9%	12.5%	10.8%	10.4%	11.0%	15.5%	19.6%	11.9%
	(167,930)	(83,256)	(84,674)	(144,383)	(72,116)	(72,267)	(9,649)	(3,967)	(5,682)	(5,933)	(2,476)	(3,457)	(7,965)	(4,697)	(3,268)
Eleven or More	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%
	(4,682)	(2,533)	(2,149)	(3,944)	(2,187)	(1,757)	(392)	-	(392)	-	-	-	(346)	(346)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

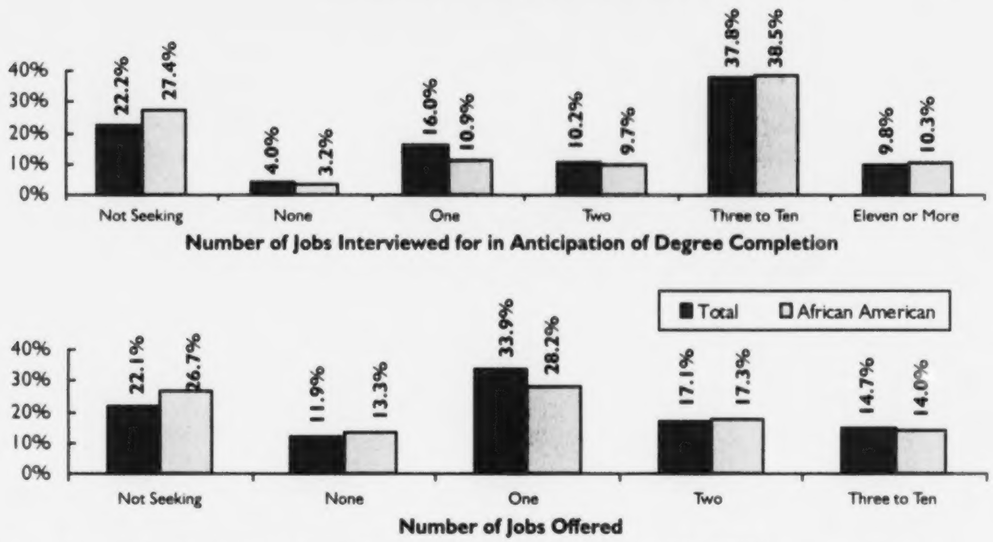
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

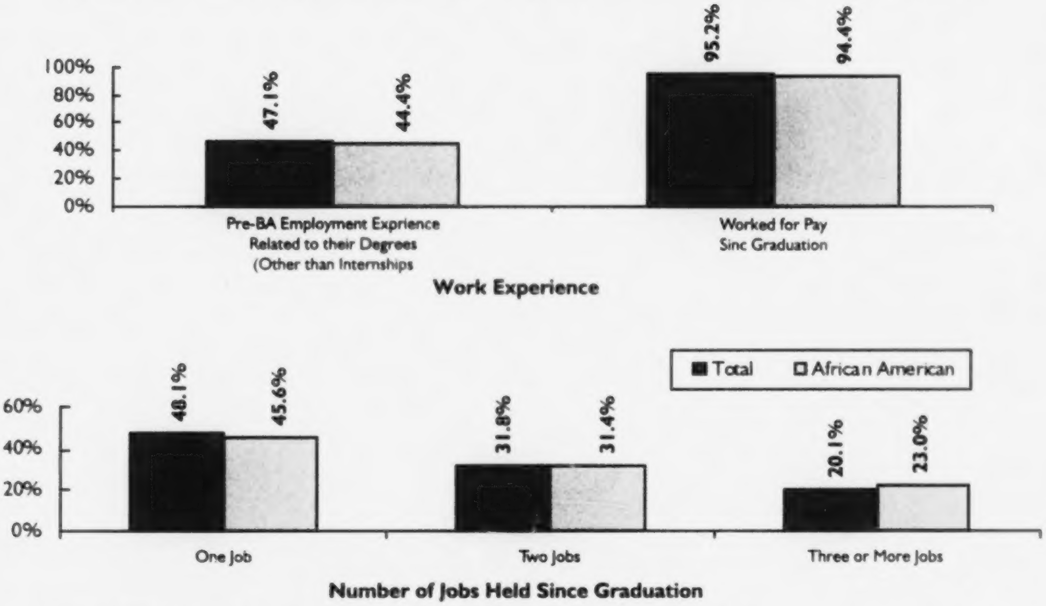
Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 22. Number of Jobs for Which 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Interviewed and were Offered



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 23. Work Experience of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

46.0% of white men, and 49.7% of white women had related employment experience prior to graduation.

POST-BA WORK EXPERIENCE

- **Table 32** also shows that, regardless of race or sex, nearly all (95.2%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients worked for pay at some time after receiving their bachelor's degrees.
- Among those who had worked for pay, about one-half (48.1%) had held one job, one-third (31.8%) had held two jobs, and one-fifth (20.1%) had held three or more jobs.
- The number of jobs held did not appear to be different by race or sex.

ANNUAL SALARIES

White male 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed full-time and not enrolled in April 1994 earned 16.5% higher annual salaries than white female recipients ($26,210 versus $21,891).

- On average, African Americans and whites received comparable salaries in April, 1994 ($22,367 versus $23,917).
- **Table 33** shows that among African Americans, women earned $21,601 and men earned $23,811.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB HELD

Figure 24 shows that more than three-quarters (77.5%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed full-time and not enrolled in April 1994 reported that their jobs were related to their field of study.

- **Table 33** also shows that 53.6% of African Americans and 59.7% of whites reported that a college degree was required to perform their jobs.
- Only 68.0% of African Americans, but 76.5% of whites reported that their jobs had "career potential."

SOURCES USED TO OBTAIN THEIR JOBS

- **Table 34** shows that, regardless of race or sex, the most common source used by 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed full-time in April 1994 for obtaining their jobs was referrals (36.4%).
- A higher share of African Americans than whites used an unemployment office as the source of their jobs (12.1% versus 0.6%)

CONSIDERATION OF TEACHING AS A PROFESSION

Figure 25 shows that about one-third (30.4%) of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients reported that they had taught or had considered teaching as a profession. A higher percentage of white women than white men considered teaching as a profession (37.1% versus 22.5%).

- **Table 35** shows that a higher share of African Americans than whites had considered teaching (38.9% versus 30.47%).
- Among those who had considered teaching, a higher percentage of whites than of African Americans had held any teaching job one year after receiving their degrees (24.9% versus 34.7%).
- Only 16.7% of African Americans who had considered teaching were certified to teach, compared with 42.8% of whites.
- Among those who had considered teaching, a smaller proportion of African Americans than whites expected to be teaching in two years (32.7% versus 44.5%) or in the long term (23.7% versus 41.5%).
- Among all 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients, a higher proportion of African Americans than whites had considered teaching as a profession, but had not prepared (e.g., took student teaching in college) and had not taught (23.1% versus 12.7%).

Table 32. Distribution of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Work Experience, Race, and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Experience	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pre-BA Employment Experience Related to their Degrees (Other than Internships)															
Total + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,132,653)	(511,277)	(621,376)	(959,702)	(440,951)	(518,752)	(67,229)	(23,152)	(44,077)	(54,423)	(23,260)	(31,163)	(51,299)	(23,915)	(27,384)
No	52.9%	55.1%	51.1%	52.0%	54.0%	50.3%	55.6%	61.9%	52.3%	59.4%	63.1%	56.6%	60.1%	62.2%	58.3%
	(599,433)	(281,950)	(317,483)	(498,920)	(238,065)	(260,854)	(37,363)	(14,332)	(23,031)	(32,316)	(14,686)	(17,630)	(30,834)	(14,867)	(15,967)
Yes	47.1%	44.9%	48.9%	48.0%	46.0%	49.7%	44.4%	38.1%	47.7%	40.6%	36.9%	43.4%	39.9%	37.8%	41.7%
	(533,221)	(229,328)	(303,893)	(460,782)	(202,885)	(257,897)	(29,867)	(8,821)	(21,046)	(22,107)	(8,574)	(13,533)	(20,465)	(9,048)	(11,417)
Worked for Pay Since Graduation															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,133,716)	(511,779)	(621,937)	(960,887)	(441,575)	(519,313)	(66,999)	(22,922)	(44,077)	(54,531)	(23,367)	(31,163)	(51,299)	(23,915)	(27,384)
No	4.8%	4.5%	5.1%	4.4%	4.0%	4.7%	5.6%	7.0%	4.9%	7.4%	5.9%	8.5%	10.0%	8.9%	10.9%
	(54,812)	(22,835)	(31,977)	(41,944)	(17,731)	(24,212)	(3,754)	(1,605)	(2,149)	(4,009)	(1,373)	(2,637)	(5,105)	(2,126)	(2,979)
Yes	95.2%	95.5%	94.9%	95.6%	96.0%	95.3%	94.4%	93.0%	95.1%	92.6%	94.1%	91.5%	90.0%	91.1%	89.1%
	(1,078,904)	(488,944)	(589,960)	(918,944)	(423,843)	(495,100)	(63,245)	(21,317)	(41,928)	(50,521)	(21,995)	(28,527)	(46,194)	(21,789)	(24,405)
Number of Jobs Held Since Graduation															
Total Worked	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
for Pay +	(1,078,904)	(488,944)	(589,960)	(918,944)	(423,843)	(495,100)	(63,245)	(21,317)	(41,928)	(50,521)	(21,995)	(28,527)	(46,194)	(21,789)	(24,405)
One Job	48.1%	49.3%	47.1%	47.7%	49.3%	46.3%	45.6%	46.5%	45.1%	48.2%	44.9%	50.7%	59.6%	56.8%	62.1%
	(518,871)	(240,935)	(277,936)	(438,169)	(208,768)	(229,401)	(28,839)	(9,916)	(18,923)	(24,352)	(9,886)	(14,466)	(27,511)	(12,365)	(15,146)
Two Jobs	31.8%	32.3%	31.3%	32.2%	32.4%	31.9%	31.4%	32.7%	30.7%	32.5%	33.1%	32.0%	23.4%	28.4%	18.9%
	(342,665)	(157,914)	(184,751)	(295,572)	(137,466)	(158,106)	(19,861)	(6,978)	(12,883)	(16,410)	(7,273)	(9,137)	(10,822)	(6,197)	(4,625)
Three or More	20.1%	18.4%	21.5%	20.1%	18.3%	21.7%	23.0%	20.8%	24.1%	19.3%	22.0%	17.3%	17.0%	14.8%	19.0%
Jobs	(216,979)	(90,004)	(126,976)	(184,814)	(77,518)	(107,296)	(14,546)	(4,424)	(10,122)	(9,759)	(4,836)	(4,923)	(7,860)	(3,226)	(4,635)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 33. Characteristics of Job Held in April, 1994 by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who were Employed Full-Time in April, 1994 and who were not Enrolled in Postsecondary Education by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Annual Salary* + + +	$23,877	$26,176	$21,903	$23,917	$26,210	$21,891	$22,367	$23,811	$21,601	$23,108	$26,126	$20,666	$25,763	$27,387	$24,281
	(689,808)	(318,559)	(371,249)	(592,979)	(278,150)	(314,829)	(37,511)	(13,012)	(24,499)	(29,605)	(13,238)	(16,367)	(27,191)	(12,974)	(14,217)
Job Related to Field of Study															
Total +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(751,838)	(349,950)	(401,888)	(647,709)	(306,530)	(341,179)	(41,480)	(14,722)	(26,758)	(31,641)	(14,705)	(16,936)	(31,008)	(13,992)	(17,016)
Yes	77.5%	76.3%	78.5%	77.3%	75.9%	78.7%	78.4%	79.2%	78.0%	79.6%	81.4%	78.0%	76.6%	77.7%	75.7%
	(582,463)	(267,024)	(315,439)	(500,995)	(232,516)	(268,479)	(32,529)	(11,664)	(20,864)	(25,181)	(11,972)	(13,210)	(23,758)	(10,872)	(12,886)
College Degree Required for Job															
Total* +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(743,533)	(345,717)	(397,817)	(640,884)	(303,538)	(337,345)	(41,413)	(14,722)	(26,691)	(30,463)	(13,698)	(16,765)	(30,774)	(13,758)	(17,016)
Yes	59.7%	58.6%	60.6%	59.7%	58.3%	61.0%	53.6%	54.6%	53.1%	65.0%	61.6%	67.8%	61.4%	64.9%	58.6%
	(443,742)	(202,487)	(241,255)	(382,819)	(177,075)	(205,744)	(22,207)	(8,038)	(14,170)	(19,812)	(8,444)	(11,368)	(18,904)	(8,930)	(9,974)
Job Had Career Potential															
Total*** + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(749,071)	(348,142)	(400,928)	(645,950)	(305,284)	(340,667)	(41,186)	(14,722)	(26,464)	(31,118)	(14,238)	(16,880)	(30,816)	(13,899)	(16,918)
Yes	76.2%	78.9%	73.8%	76.5%	78.9%	74.3%	68.0%	75.5%	63.8%	81.5%	80.6%	82.3%	74.3%	79.2%	70.3%
	(570,445)	(274,518)	(295,927)	(494,182)	(240,922)	(253,260)	(28,005)	(11,123)	(16,883)	(25,362)	(11,471)	(13,890)	(22,896)	(11,002)	(11,894)

Note: Excludes cases with reported annual salaries greater than $150,000.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

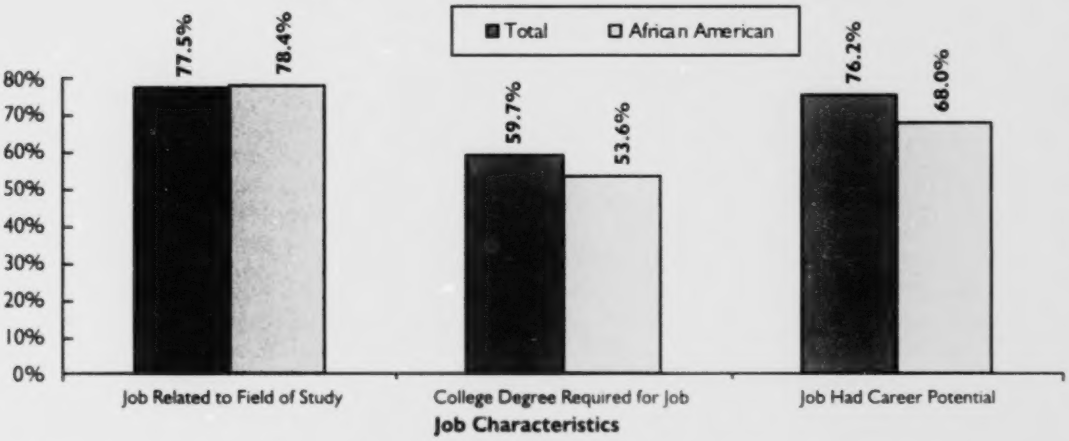
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

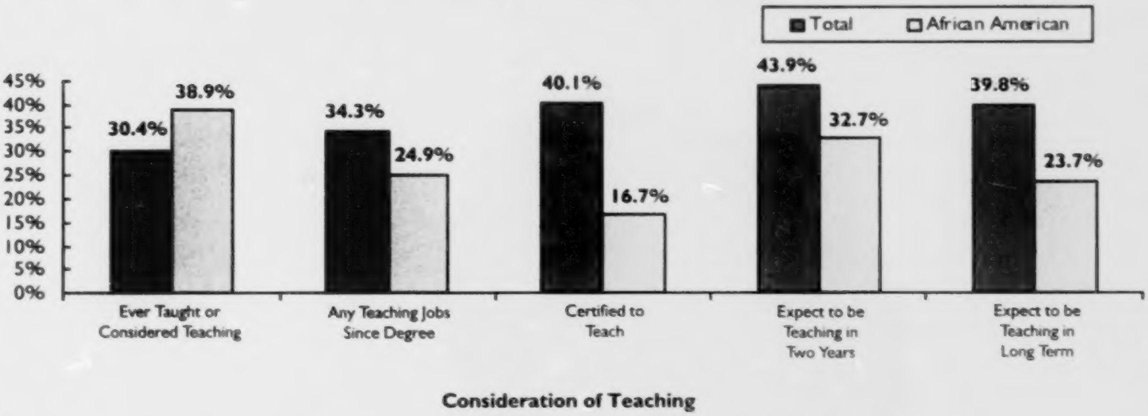
Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 24. Characteristics of Job Held in April, 1994 by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who were Employed Full-Time in April, 1994 and who were not Enrolled in Postsecondary Education



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 25. Percentage of 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Who Considered Teaching as a Profession



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Table 34. Sources used by 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who were Employed in April, 1994 to Obtain the Job Held in April, 1994 by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total + + + ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(979,439)	(439,357)	(540,082)	(838,080)	(381,431)	(456,649)	(56,111)	(19,577)	(36,534)	(44,731)	(19,771)	(24,960)	(40,518)	(18,579)	(21,939)
Referrals + + +	36.4%	39.8%	33.6%	36.4%	40.0%	33.5%	34.1%	41.0%	30.5%	38.5%	35.7%	40.7%	35.6%	40.1%	31.8%
	(356,278)	(175,077)	(181,201)	(305,473)	(152,541)	(152,932)	(19,155)	(8,021)	(11,134)	(17,219)	(7,068)	(10,151)	(14,431)	(7,447)	(6,984)
Want Ad + +	18.8%	16.9%	20.3%	19.1%	17.0%	20.9%	18.9%	19.9%	18.3%	13.4%	12.2%	14.3%	18.1%	18.2%	18.0%
	(183,875)	(74,363)	(109,512)	(159,984)	(64,665)	(95,319)	(10,579)	(3,902)	(6,678)	(5,979)	(2,412)	(3,567)	(7,333)	(3,385)	(3,948)
Placement Office + +	9.3%	10.5%	8.4%	9.2%	10.3%	8.2%	9.8%	12.9%	8.1%	7.7%	9.2%	6.5%	13.5%	14.0%	13.2%
	(91,445)	(46,322)	(45,123)	(77,025)	(39,384)	(37,641)	(5,490)	(2,528)	(2,962)	(3,451)	(1,818)	(1,633)	(5,479)	(2,592)	(2,887)
Interview + +	5.6%	4.6%	6.3%	5.5%	4.6%	6.3%	6.2%	4.2%	7.2%	8.4%	9.0%	7.9%	3.1%	2.0%	4.1%
	(54,721)	(20,428)	(34,293)	(46,237)	(17,471)	(28,766)	(3,463)	(818)	(2,645)	(3,755)	(1,775)	(1,980)	(1,265)	(363)	(902)
Headhunter	5.9%	6.2%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%	5.5%	5.7%	4.0%	6.6%	7.1%	10.1%	4.7%	7.3%	5.9%	8.6%
	(57,903)	(27,172)	(30,731)	(48,575)	(23,291)	(25,284)	(3,196)	(790)	(2,405)	(3,157)	(1,995)	(1,161)	(2,976)	(1,095)	(1,880)
Advancement + +	6.7%	5.8%	7.4%	6.7%	5.8%	7.4%	6.3%	5.0%	7.0%	8.3%	5.6%	10.5%	5.7%	7.4%	4.3%
	(65,516)	(25,514)	(40,001)	(55,950)	(22,056)	(33,893)	(3,526)	(973)	(2,553)	(3,721)	(1,104)	(2,617)	(2,319)	(1,381)	(938)
Volunteer Work + + +	4.7%	3.4%	5.7%	4.8%	3.4%	6.0%	3.8%	3.5%	4.0%	3.8%	2.6%	4.8%	4.2%	4.5%	3.9%
	(45,811)	(14,905)	(30,906)	(40,245)	(12,889)	(27,356)	(2,154)	(679)	(1,475)	(1,714)	(505)	(1,209)	(1,698)	(832)	(866)
Resume	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	0.9%	3.6%	3.3%	1.3%	4.9%	2.9%	3.5%	2.4%
	(29,299)	(12,087)	(17,212)	(25,133)	(10,990)	(14,143)	(1,499)	(183)	(1,316)	(1,495)	(264)	(1,231)	(1,173)	(650)	(523)
Recruiting Fair	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	2.9%	4.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.7%	3.3%	3.5%	5.3%	2.0%
	(19,545)	(9,906)	(9,639)	(15,536)	(7,948)	(7,588)	(1,625)	(828)	(797)	(963)	(146)	(817)	(1,421)	(984)	(437)
Trade Journal	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%
	(7,649)	(4,436)	(3,213)	(6,777)	(3,851)	(2,927)	(286)	-	(286)	(362)	(362)	-	(224)	(224)	-
Unemployment Office*** +	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	2.1%	2.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
	(6,627)	(2,366)	(4,261)	(5,108)	(1,665)	(3,443)	(1,171)	(546)	(624)	(11)	(11)	-	(338)	(144)	(194)
Professional Meeting	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
	(6,452)	(1,812)	(4,640)	(5,990)	(1,654)	(4,336)	(126)	(49)	(77)	(243)	(110)	(134)	(94)	-	(94)
Student's Want Ad	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
	(1,967)	(903)	(1,064)	(1,501)	(832)	(670)	(140)	-	(140)	(235)	(72)	(163)	(91)	-	(91)
Other ~	17.6%	17.1%	18.0%	17.7%	17.6%	17.8%	18.3%	12.3%	21.4%	16.2%	17.1%	15.4%	15.1%	11.2%	18.4%
	(171,951)	(74,999)	(96,952)	(148,359)	(67,123)	(81,237)	(10,241)	(2,410)	(7,831)	(7,228)	(3,377)	(3,852)	(6,122)	(2,090)	(4,032)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

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Table 35. Consideration of Teaching as a Profession Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Interest	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total*** + + +	100.0% (1,126,745)	100.0% (509,242)	100.0% (617,503)	100.0% (955,903)	100.0% (439,173)	100.0% (516,730)	100.0% (66,033)	100.0% (22,714)	100.0% (43,318)	100.0% (54,008)	100.0% (23,490)	100.0% (30,518)	100.0% (50,801)	100.0% (23,864)	100.0% (26,937)
Ever Taught or Considered Teaching	30.4% (342,109)	22.7% (115,754)	36.7% (226,355)	30.4% (290,298)	22.5% (98,649)	37.1% (191,650)	38.9% (25,710)	35.4% (8,037)	40.8% (17,672)	33.0% (17,844)	25.6% (6,021)	38.7% (11,824)	16.3% (8,257)	12.8% (3,047)	19.3% (5,210)
Total Ever Taught or Considered Teaching	100.0% (342,109)	100.0% (115,754)	100.0% (226,355)	100.0% (290,298)	100.0% (98,649)	100.0% (191,650)	100.0% (25,710)	100.0% (8,037)	100.0% (17,672)	100.0% (17,844)	100.0% (6,021)	100.0% (11,824)	100.0% (8,257)	100.0% (3,047)	100.0% (5,210)
Any Teaching Jobs Since Degree** + + +	34.3% (117,289)	26.5% (30,620)	38.3% (86,670)	34.7% (100,771)	27.6% (27,181)	38.4% (73,590)	24.9% (6,400)	23.3% (1,877)	25.6% (4,524)	44.4% (7,919)	15.3% (920)	59.2% (6,999)	26.6% (2,199)	21.0% (641)	29.9% (1,557)
Certified to Teach*** + + +	40.1% (137,336)	27.2% (31,450)	46.8% (105,886)	42.8% (124,305)	29.1% (28,698)	49.9% (95,607)	16.7% (4,302)	11.3% (906)	19.2% (3,395)	37.7% (6,724)	19.8% (1,191)	46.8% (5,533)	24.3% (2,005)	21.5% (655)	25.9% (1,351)
Expect to be Teaching In Two Years*** + + +	43.9% (150,164)	29.4% (34,004)	51.3% (116,159)	44.5% (129,328)	29.2% (28,803)	52.5% (100,525)	32.7% (8,404)	24.9% (1,998)	36.2% (6,406)	57.4% (10,236)	44.2% (2,662)	64.1% (7,574)	26.6% (2,196)	17.7% (541)	31.8% (1,655)
Expect to be Teaching In Long Term*** + + +	39.8% (136,329)	26.6% (30,736)	46.6% (105,594)	41.5% (120,451)	26.4% (26,058)	49.3% (94,393)	23.7% (6,105)	20.0% (1,607)	25.5% (4,498)	43.6% (7,783)	40.7% (2,448)	45.1% (5,335)	24.1% (1,990)	20.5% (623)	26.2% (1,366)
Teacher Preparation & Interest															
Total*** + + +	100.0% (1,110,337)	100.0% (504,212)	100.0% (606,126)	100.0% (943,316)	100.0% (435,028)	100.0% (508,288)	100.0% (63,426)	100.0% (22,335)	100.0% (41,091)	100.0% (53,593)	100.0% (23,224)	100.0% (30,369)	100.0% (50,002)	100.0% (23,625)	100.0% (26,377)
Have Not Considered Teaching	70.7% (784,636)	78.0% (393,488)	64.5% (391,148)	70.6% (665,605)	78.3% (340,524)	64.0% (325,080)	63.6% (40,323)	65.7% (14,677)	62.4% (25,646)	67.5% (36,164)	75.2% (17,470)	61.6% (18,694)	85.1% (42,544)	88.1% (20,817)	82.4% (21,727)
Didn't Prepare & Haven't Taught	13.1% (145,792)	12.3% (61,952)	13.8% (83,840)	12.7% (119,772)	11.8% (51,238)	13.5% (68,534)	23.1% (14,625)	24.0% (5,367)	22.5% (9,257)	13.3% (7,121)	14.9% (3,451)	12.1% (3,670)	8.6% (4,275)	8.0% (1,896)	9.0% (2,379)
Didn't Prepare But Have Taught	3.5% (39,086)	3.0% (15,361)	3.9% (23,725)	3.2% (30,588)	2.9% (12,739)	3.5% (17,849)	5.7% (3,618)	5.6% (1,248)	5.8% (2,370)	7.1% (3,815)	4.8% (1,116)	8.9% (2,699)	2.1% (1,065)	1.1% (258)	3.1% (807)
Did Prepare But Didn't Teach	4.5% (50,018)	2.7% (13,494)	6.0% (36,523)	4.9% (46,580)	2.8% (12,328)	6.7% (34,252)	2.4% (1,514)	1.2% (275)	3.0% (1,239)	2.3% (1,214)	2.3% (543)	2.2% (671)	1.4% (710)	1.5% (349)	1.4% (361)
Did Prepare & Have Taught	8.2% (90,806)	3.9% (19,916)	11.7% (70,889)	8.6% (80,771)	4.2% (18,198)	12.3% (62,573)	5.3% (3,346)	3.4% (768)	6.3% (2,579)	9.9% (5,279)	2.8% (645)	15.3% (4,635)	2.8% (1,409)	1.3% (306)	4.2% (1,103)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

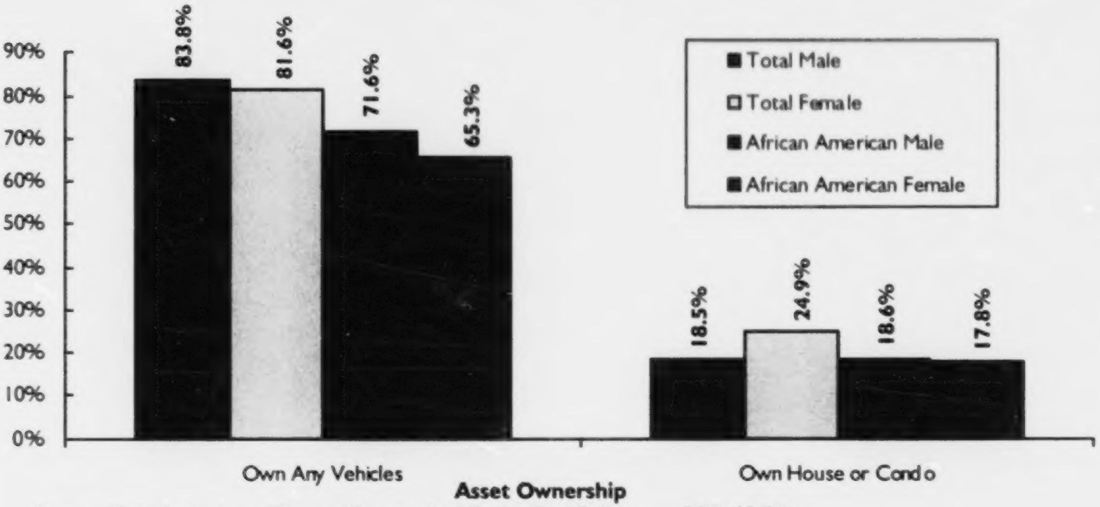
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

Figure 26. Asset Ownership Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients One Year After Obtaining Their Degree



Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)

OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Figure 26 shows that the majority of 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients (83.8% of men and 81.6% of women) owned automobiles one year after earning their degrees. About one-fifth owned their homes.

- **Table 36** shows that a smaller proportion of African Americans than whites owned an automobile (67.4% versus 84.6%) or a house or condominium (18.1% versus 22.6%).
- The share of African American women (17.8%) and men (18.6%) who owned their homes was comparable to the share of white men (18.3%) but smaller than the share of white women (26.2%).
- Among 1992/93 bachelor's degree recipients who owned automobiles, monthly car payments were 21.5% higher for African Americans than for whites ($181 versus $149).
- Monthly mortgage payments were comparable for African Americans and whites who owned their homes ($622 versus $611).
- On average, monthly rent payments were 11.8% lower for African Americans than for whites ($255 versus $289).

Table 36. Asset Ownership Among 1992/93 Bachelor's Degree Recipients One Year After Obtaining Their Degree by Race and Sex

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Ownership	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (1,113,325)	100.0% (502,780)	100.0% (610,545)	100.0% (944,764)	100.0% (433,506)	100.0% (511,258)	100.0% (65,224)	100.0% (22,413)	100.0% (42,811)	100.0% (53,501)	100.0% (23,263)	100.0% (30,238)	100.0% (49,836)	100.0% (23,598)	100.0% (26,238)
Own Any Vehicles***	82.6% (919,299)	83.8% (421,272)	81.6% (498,026)	84.6% (799,671)	85.3% (369,967)	84.0% (429,704)	67.4% (43,991)	71.6% (16,047)	65.3% (27,944)	80.6% (43,147)	84.3% (19,608)	77.8% (23,540)	65.2% (32,490)	66.3% (15,651)	64.2% (16,839)
Own House* +++	22.0% (245,227)	18.5% (93,097)	24.9% (152,130)	22.6% (213,631)	18.3% (79,476)	26.2% (134,156)	18.1% (11,786)	18.6% (4,173)	17.8% (7,613)	22.7% (12,144)	25.6% (5,944)	20.5% (6,200)	15.4% (7,667)	14.9% (3,504)	15.9% (4,162)
Monthly Automobile Payment**	$149 (887,502)	$146 (409,692)	$152 (477,810)	$149 (768,787)	$147 (358,577)	$150 (410,210)	$181 (41,675)	$177 (15,524)	$184 (26,151)	$148 (42,287)	$129 (18,972)	$164 (23,315)	$115 (31,831)	$111 (15,524)	$119 (16,307)
Monthly Mortgage Payment	$625 (219,551)	$641 (86,763)	$614 (132,788)	$611 (189,235)	$628 (73,213)	$600 (116,022)	$622 (10,309)	$653 (4,097)	$602 (6,212)	$680 (11,466)	$719 (5,578)	$643 (5,888)	$877 (7,363)	$739 (3,408)	$996 (3,955)
Monthly Rent Payment** +	$286 (842,106)	$292 (396,009)	$281 (446,097)	$289 (705,728)	$291 (340,533)	$287 (365,195)	$255 (51,526)	$278 (17,415)	$244 (34,111)	$287 (40,336)	$325 (16,767)	$260 (23,569)	$282 (40,808)	$296 (19,461)	$269 (21,347)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate

Source: Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, First Follow-up (B&B: 93/94)
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CHAPTER VI.
African American Student Performance On Graduate And First-Professional School Admissions Tests

To what extent does the underrepresentation of African Americans in higher education extend to their interest in graduate and professional schools? Does African American students' interest in graduate school vary by their major field of study? How do African Americans perform relative to other race groups on admissions tests for graduate and professional school?

The purpose of this chapter is to present data from major standardized testing programs to illustrate trends in African Americans' interest in and preparation for graduate and first-professional degrees. In general, the data presented here were generated from databases established by The College Board and test standard assessment companies such as Educational Testing Service, Law School Admission Services, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. Most of the programs for large-volume tests such as the LSAT, GRE, and GMAT tests have annual publications that summarize both the performance and the background characteristics of their examinees.

PART I — OVERVIEW

Interest in graduate and first-professional school among African Americans appears to be growing, as evidenced by their increased participation in a broad range of graduate admission testing programs including the Graduate Record Examination (GRE), the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), and the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). In particular, the number of African Americans taking the GRE (the admissions test for graduate school) more than doubled in the past decade. While more African American men are taking these tests than in the previous decade, African American women continue to outnumber African American men. This difference is particularly striking among GMAT (the admissions test for business school) test-takers, among whom men outnumber women in all but the African American racial group.

While participation trends present an encouraging picture, test score performance raises caution against premature optimism. Average scores for African Americans continue to lag behind those of their white counterparts on all graduate and professional school admissions tests. For instance, although GRE test score gains between 1981 and 1995 were more striking for African Americans than for other racial/ethnic groups, average scores for African Americans remain about one standard deviation below those for white examinees.

PART II - DESCRIPTIONS, TABLES, AND HIGHLIGHTS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS' PERFORMANCE ON GRADUATE ADMISSIONS TESTS

GMAT: The Graduate Management Admissions Test is required for admission to approximately 800 graduate management schools world-wide. The GMAT is administered four times each year and produces three scores: Verbal, Quantitative and Total. The Total score ranges from 200 to 800. Unlike the SAT and ACT programs, GMAT does not remove repeat test takers from the data files used to produce summary reports. Therefore, a GMAT test-taker is represented as many times as he or she took the test. In 1995 GMAT tested nearly 200,000 candidates.

GMAT TRENDS

The number of African Americans taking the GMAT remained stable between 1991 and 1995, averaging between 10,000 and 11,000 candidates each year. Because of a decline in the number of white candidates, however, the representation of African Americans among GMAT test-takers increased from 7.2% to 8.5% over this period.

The GMAT is one of the few national standardized tests with more male than female examinees overall (in 1995 about 61% of the GMAT examinees were male). The GMAT also differs from other graduate and undergraduate admissions in terms of the average age of test takers. In 1995 about 59% of GMAT examinees were age 26 or older.

- **Table 1** shows that only 44% of African American GMAT examinees in 1995 were male, compared with 61% of all GMAT examinees.

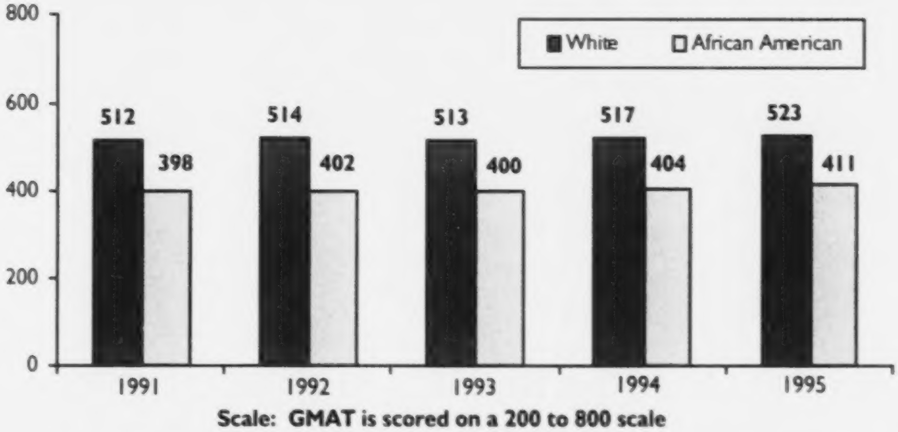
Mean scores for each ethnic group increased slightly each year between 1991 and 1995. Nonetheless, **Figure 1** shows that the average scores for African Americans were consistently lower than the average scores for whites between 1991 and 1995.

- **Table 1** shows that, in 1995, African Americans achieved a mean GMAT total score of 411, compared with 523 for whites and 512 for Asian Americans.

GRE: The Graduate Record Examinations Program administers both a GRE General Test and a set of 16 Subject Tests. The tests are used by graduate programs for determining admission and for awarding fellowships, teaching assistantships and research assistantships. The GRE General test consists of three parts: Verbal, Quantitative and Analytical, each reported on a 200 to 800 scale. GRE is now given both in paper-and-pencil form and as a computerized adaptive test.

The Computer-Based Testing (CBT) program is available at about 225 test centers in the United States

Figure 1. Mean Total Scores of Students Taking The Graduate Management Admissions Test From 1991-1995



Scale: GMAT is scored on a 200 to 800 scale

Source: Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test Candidates Five-Year Summary (Graduate Management Admission Council, 1996)

Table 1. Racial/Ethnic Representation of Students Taking The Graduate Management Admissions Test, With Mean Total Scores From 1991-1995

Year	White	African American	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	Asian American	American Indian	Other
Representation								
1991	83.7%	7.2%	1.3%	0.8%	—	4.6%	0.8%	1.6%
	125,888	10,789	1,927	1,195	—	6,934	1,157	2,416
1992	81.4%	8.3%	1.5%	0.8%	—	5.2%	0.7%	2.0%
	114,183	11,648	2,053	1,176	—	7,343	990	2,779
1993	78.9%	8.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	6.4%	0.7%	1.2%
	98,684	10,716	1,640	1,110	2,612	8,049	827	1,463
1994	76.7%	8.8%	1.4%	1.1%	2.4%	7.6%	0.6%	1.4%
	96,897	11,153	1,609	1,340	3,050	9,563	772	1,728
1995	76.9%	8.5%	1.5%	1.0%	2.5%	7.5%	0.7%	1.6%
	92,116	10,245	1,744	1,169	2,952	8,930	1,898	1,898
Ratio of Men to Women								
1991	62/38	43/57	59/41	54/46	—	57/43	63/37	60/40
1992	62/38	43/57	58/42	53/47	—	56/44	62/38	61/39
1993	61/39	43/57	57/43	52/48	58/42	56/44	61/39	64/36
1994	61/39	44/56	58/42	51/49	56/44	56/44	59/41	63/37
1995	61/39	44/56	59/41	51/49	56/44	57/43	63/37	63/37
Mean Total Score								
1991	512	398	457	421	—	499	476	473
1992	514	402	444	416	—	498	473	479
1993	513	400	437	419	461	496	472	480
1994	517	404	444	420	462	507	477	486
1995	523	411	466	426	467	512	481	492

Notes:

The Graduate Management Admission Test is administered four times yearly. Since repeaters (approximately 15-22% of test takers at any administration) were not excluded, the numbers in the table above may represent the same individuals multiple times.

The 'percent' is the percent of the total group of test-takers who are in a specified racial/ethnic group.

GMAT yields three scores: verbal, quantitative and total. The total score whose means are reported here is on a 200 to 800 scale.

The "Other Hispanic" category was added in the 1992-93 testing year.

Source: Profile of Graduate Management Admission Test Candidates Five-Year Summary

(Graduate Management Admission Council, 1996)

Scale: GMAT is scored on a 200 to 800 scale.

and Canada. While there are only three paper-and-pencil administrations each year, the CBT program is available year-round at many of the testing centers. On the CBT version students have the option to see their scores immediately after testing.

GRE currently administers about 400,000 General Tests each year. About 30% of the examinees are non-U.S. citizens, and in the tables that follow, these students have been removed.

GRE TRENDS

Table 2 summarizes the participation and performance of GRE examinees by race/ethnicity from 1981 to 1995.

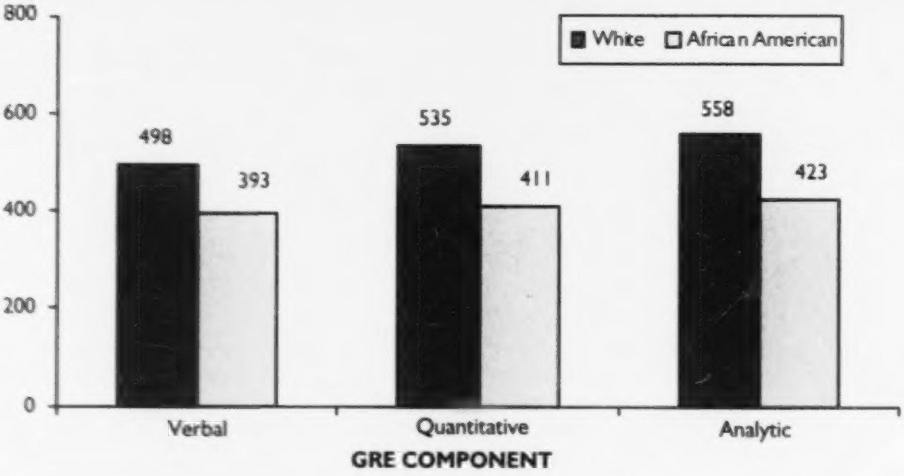
- **Table 2** shows that more than twice as many African Americans took the GRE in 1995 (N=20,064) as in 1981 (N=9,885).
- African Americans represented only 6.3% of GRE examinees in 1981, but 8.2% in 1995.
- For each of the years 1981 through 1995, about two-thirds (66% to 71%) of African American GRE examinees were female.

Scores from each part of the GRE (Verbal, Quantitative and Analytical) steadily rose for African American examinees.

- For African Americans, Quantitative scores increased from 363 to 411, Analytical scores increased from 364 to 423, and Verbal scores increased from 370 to 393 between 1981 and 1995.
- The gains in mean score for African Americans were more striking than for any of the other racial/ethnic groups. Nonetheless, **Figure 2** shows that in 1995 each of the African American mean scores was about a standard deviation below the mean scores for white examinees.

The number of U.S. citizens taking the GRE increased from about 157,000 in 1981 to about 246,000 in 1995. The percentage of white test takers dropped from 86.5% in 1981 to 80% in 1995. While white females have consistently outnumbered white males among GRE test takers, their representation grew from 57% in 1981 to 63% in 1995. Mean Quantitative scores for white examinees held roughly steady across the period, while mean Analytical scores increased slightly and mean Verbal scores have actually decreased.

Figure 2. Verbal, Quantitative and Analytical Mean Scores of Students Taking The Graduate Record Examination (GRE) General Test: 1995



Source: Unpublished tables, Educational Testing Service

Table 2. Racial/Ethnic Representation of Students Taking The Graduate Record Examination General Test, With Mean Verbal, Quantitative and Analytical Scores From 1981-1995

Year	Characteristic	Total	White	African American	Asian American	Hispanic	Other
1981	Number of Test Takers	157,428	136,190	9,885	2,826	4,572	3,955
	Percent		86.50%	6.30%	1.80%	2.90%	2.50%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		511 513 537	370 363 364	479 584 522	422 431 427	517 519 523
	% Male / % Female		43/57	33/67	48/52	47/53	54/46
1982	Number of Test Takers	162,921	139,709	10,302	3,204	5,521	4,185
	Percent		83.60%	6.20%	1.90%	3.30%	2.50%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		512 535 533	367 364 382	478 584 522	422 438 433	508 514 512
	% Male / % Female		44/56	33/67	51/49	45/55	51/49
1983	Number of Test Takers	151,149	130,132	9,245	3,183	4,893	3,696
	Percent		83.20%	5.90%	2.00%	3.20%	2.40%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		516 542 541	371 369 389	482 598 532	427 450 439	514 521 517
	% Male / % Female		44/56	33/67	53/47	47/53	52/48
1984	Number of Test Takers	151,744	130,603	8,815	3,409	5,227	3,690
	Percent		83.20%	5.60%	2.20%	3.30%	2.40%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		517 540 549	378 375 393	486 601 534	430 452 444	517 519 522
	% Male / % Female		44/56	33/67	52/48	45/55	51/49
1985	Number of Test Takers	173,686	150,264	9,796	4,044	5,879	3,703
	Percent		84.50%	5.50%	2.30%	3.30%	2.10%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		514 528 550	380 378 396	481 603 539	427 451 440	511 521 528
	% Male / % Female		44/56	33/67	52/48	44/56	52/45
1986	Number of Test Takers	179,863	155,459	9,928	4,663	5,924	3,889
	Percent		84.10%	5.40%	2.50%	3.30%	2.10%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		518 543 554	386 378 403	480 609 539	435 463 457	514 519 527
	% Male / % Female		43/57	33/67	51/49	46/54	52/48
1987	Number of Test Takers	191,425	164,364	10,951	5,455	6,533	4,122
	Percent		83.80%	5.60%	2.80%	3.30%	2.10%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		518 542 554	388 392 405	477 606 537	434 460 461	513 518 523
	% Male / % Female		43/57	34/66	53/47	46/54	53/47
1988	Number of Test Takers	203,384	173,614	12,951	6,127	7,159	3,533
	Percent		78.30%	5.80%	2.80%	3.30%	1.70%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		520 547 557	391 394 405	480 612 539	437 470 459	507 523 524
	% Male / % Female		43/57	33/67	53/47	45/55	50/50
1989	Number of Test Takers	216,545	184,039	13,862	6,869	7,835	3,940
	Percent		78.30%	5.90%	2.90%	3.30%	1.70%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		521 544 557	393 397 406	484 616 545	442 471 462	518 533 532
	% Male / % Female		42/58	32/68	51/49	44/56	48/52
1990	Number of Test Takers	241,442	204,794	15,500	7,807	8,836	4,505
	Percent		80.50%	6.10%	3.10%	3.50%	1.80%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		520 543 558	396 399 407	483 617 541	447 468 467	512 533 531
	% Male / % Female		41/59	33/67	50/50	43/57	48/52
1991	Number of Test Takers	267,824	223,954	17,402	8,829	10,252	7,387**
	Percent		80.70%	6.30%	3.20%	3.70%	2.7%**
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		519 543 562	395 404 411	486 612 543	444 475 468	490 517 520
	% Male / % Female		41/59	32/68	49/51	42/58	46/54
1992	Number of Test Takers	286,638	238,356	19,905	9,326	11,363	7,688**
	Percent		81.90%	6.80%	3.20%	3.90%	2.6%**
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		515 541 538	398 410 417	489 608 545	444 474 468	494 514 520
	% Male / % Female		40/60	32/68	48/52	42/58	46/54
1993	Number of Test Takers	267,925	222,283	18,969	9,046	11,631	5,996
	Percent		82.30%	7.00%	3.40%	4.30%	2.20%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		507 539 561	393 408 418	489 601 550	440 472 472	510 530 542
	% Male / % Female		39/61	32/68	47/53	41/59	48/52
1994	Number of Test Takers	239,064	195,084	18,002	9,338	10,928	5,712
	Percent		81.60%	7.50%	3.90%	4.60%	2.40%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		502 535 561	394 409 423	489 597 557	443 476 482	507 527 549
	% Male / % Female		38/62	31/69	45/55	39/61	44/56
1995	Number of Test Takers	245,780	196,575	20,064	10,439	12,064	6,638
	Percent		80.00%	8.20%	4.20%	4.90%	2.70%
	Verbal, Quantitative, Analytic Averages		498 535 558	393 411 423	489 596 552	443 475 479	507 526 541
	% Male / % Female		37/63	29/71	43/57	38/62	44/56

**In 1991 and 1992 the number of examinees in the American Indian group appeared to be nearly triple the number in 1990 or in 1993.

This was due in large part to the introduction of the term "Native American" into the options for race/ethnicity.

Source: Unpublished tables, Educational Testing Service.

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PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE SENIORS WHO PLANNED TO ATTEND GRADUATE SCHOOL

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of college seniors who took the GRE with the intention of enrolling in graduate school for each of the years 1981, 1985, 1987, 1989, and 1990.

- **Table 3** shows that, among those who received bachelor's degrees in 1990, 9.6% of African Americans took the GRE with the intention of attending graduate school (5,847 of the 61,074 bachelor's degree recipients), compared with 9.3% of whites.

GRADUATE MAJOR FIELD

Social sciences (n = 41,847) and education (n = 33,326) were the most popular fields among GRE test-takers in 1992/93. The least popular fields were: business (n = 3,715), physical science and mathematics (n = 12,014), biological sciences (n = 13,411), and engineering (n = 14,042).

- **Table 4** shows that, like all GRE test-takers, the most common major fields among African American examinees were social sciences (n = 2,637) and education (n = 2,255).
- The least popular major fields among African American GRE test-takers in 1992/93 were: business (n = 381), biological sciences (n = 403), engineering (n = 538), and physical sciences and mathematics (n = 601).

Table 4 also shows that, when mean scores are compared across ethnic groups within fields, African American mean scores are about one standard deviation (about 100 points on each section) below the mean scores of white examinees with the same intended graduate major field.

- For example, in the most popular field, the Social Sciences, African American mean GRE scores were 422 Verbal, 414 Quantitative, and 438 Analytical while white GRE scores were 526 Verbal, 535 Quantitative, and 565 Analytical.

Table 5 compares the graduate major fields selected by examinees in 1982 and 1992 for three groups — African Americans, Asian Americans, and whites. As **Table 4** shows, the fields that are most attractive to African Americans include the Social Sciences, Education, Health Sciences and Services, and Other fields. The rank ordering and the percentage of African Americans in each field changed only slightly between 1982 and 1992.

- **Figure 3** shows that, in 1992 about 22.8% of African Americans intended to specialize in the Social Sciences, 17.7% in Education, and 7.4% in Arts and Humanities.
- The "other/interdisciplinary" field captured about 20% of African Americans in both 1982 and 1992.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Table 6 shows that, of the top 15 institutions attended by African Americans who took the GRE in 1991/92, all but two were Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Many more HBCUs are included in the remaining 100 top institutions, interspersed among some large, predominantly white state universities, such as Florida State University, the University of Michigan, the University of Virginia, and the University of California at Berkeley.

LSAT: The Law School Admission Test is administered four times a year by Law School Admission Services. Prior to June 1991, LSAT scores were presented on a scale of 10 to 48. Now test scores are presented on a 120 to 180 scale. Applicants for a given year may have taken either the old (10-48 scale) or the new (120-180 scale) test. Therefore, results for both groups are presented in the following tables. The data describe both the representation of law students by race/ethnicity and as well as the post-graduation positions taken by 1995 graduates passing the bar.

Table 3. Number and Percent of Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Took the GRE with the Intention of Attending Graduate School: Selected Years from 1981 to 1990

Sex	Characteristic	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	American Indian
Attained Bachelor's Degree in 1981							
Total	Number of Test Takers	157,428	136,190	9,885	2,826	4,572	3,955
	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	78,806	67,824	5,543	2,613	2,371	455
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	912,211	807,319	60,673	21,832	18,794	3,593
	% Intended Graduate School	8.6%	8.4%	9.1%	12.0%	12.6%	12.7%
Male	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	36,747	31,976	2,011	1,260	1,305	195
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	453,301	406,173	24,511	10,810	10,107	1,700
	% Intended Graduate School	8.1%	7.9%	8.2%	11.7%	12.9%	11.5%
Female	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	42,059	35,848	3,532	1,353	1,066	260
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	458,910	401,146	36,162	11,022	8,687	1,893
	% Intended Graduate School	9.2%	8.9%	9.8%	12.3%	12.3%	13.7%
Attained Bachelor's Degree in 1985							
Total	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	68,449	58,425	3,974	2,697	2,953	400
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	939,094	826,106	57,473	25,874	25,395	4,246
	% Intended Graduate School	7.3%	7.1%	6.9%	10.4%	11.6%	9.4%
Male	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	33,060	28,189	1,597	1,327	1,778	169
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	456,057	405,085	23,018	12,402	13,554	1,998
	% Intended Graduate School	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%	10.7%	13.1%	8.5%
Female	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	35,389	30,236	2,377	1,370	1,175	231
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	483,037	421,021	34,355	13,472	11,841	2,248
	% Intended Graduate School	7.3%	7.2%	6.9%	10.2%	9.9%	10.3%
Attained Bachelor's Degree in 1987							
Total	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	76,132	64,450	4,243	3,236	3,805	398
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	961,954	841,820	56,555	26,990	32,618	3,971
	% Intended Graduate School	7.9%	7.7%	7.5%	12.0%	11.7%	10.0%
Male	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	35,818	30,298	1,621	1,474	2,243	182
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	461,182	406,751	22,499	12,864	17,249	1,819
	% Intended Graduate School	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	11.5%	13.0%	10.0%
Female	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	40,314	34,152	2,622	1,762	1,562	216
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	500,771	435,069	34,056	14,126	15,369	2,152
	% Intended Graduate School	8.1%	7.8%	7.7%	12.5%	10.2%	10.0%
Attained Bachelor's Degree in 1990							
Total	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	97,328	82,338	5,847	39,094	4,767	472
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	1,020,153	882,996	61,074	32,686	39,059	4,338
	% Intended Graduate School	9.5%	9.3%	9.6%	11.9%	12.2%	10.9%
Male	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	40,507	34,281	1,903	1,674	2,465	184
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	473,061	413,469	23,276	14,871	19,617	1,828
	% Intended Graduate School	8.6%	8.3%	8.2%	11.3%	12.6%	10.1%
Female	N Took GRE and Intended Graduate School	56,821	48,057	3,944	2,230	2,302	288
	N Attained Bachelor's Degree	547,082	469,527	37,798	17,815	19,442	2,510
	% Intended Graduate School	10.4%	10.2%	10.4%	12.5%	11.8%	11.5%

Source: GRE Trends and Profiles, Educational Testing Service

Table 4. Mean GRE Scores of GRE Examinees in Broad Graduate Major Fields by Race: 1992/93

Graduate Major	Total	White	African American	American Indian	Mexican American	Asian American	Puerto Rican	Hispanic	Other
Arts & Humanities									
Number	28,226	24,842	978	94	377	629	211	449	646
Verbal Score	564	571	459	535	498	563	460	517	583
Quantitative Score	525	531	420	469	458	577	435	480	532
Analytic Score	568	576	453	505	496	570	455	510	572
Physical Science, Math, Computer Science									
Number	12,014	10,196	601	38	117	649	119	138	156
Verbal Score	542	556	416	531	515	473	395	500	553
Quantitative Score	668	678	531	639	624	675	556	623	670
Analytic Score	618	634	472	603	561	556	469	541	608
Engineering									
Number	14,042	11,259	538	33	214	1,374	197	221	206
Verbal Score	525	538	441	498	466	478	421	485	542
Quantitative Score	692	698	584	660	651	705	625	653	696
Analytic Score	613	629	501	591	536	572	504	549	604
Biological Sciences									
Number	13,411	11,899	403	41	131	433	177	136	191
Verbal Score	523	528	422	530	480	522	405	496	554
Quantitative Score	582	586	468	537	534	634	478	560	607
Analytic Score	580	587	457	547	518	577	439	532	593
Social Sciences									
Number	41,847	35,268	2,637	184	677	1,128	385	798	770
Verbal Score	516	526	422	491	475	524	428	485	534
Quantitative Score	524	535	414	475	474	579	427	492	535
Analytic Score	552	565	438	517	496	562	445	508	558
Health Science & Service									
Number	26,216	23,385	1,117	77	279	649	167	287	255
Verbal Score	480	485	407	468	446	472	394	446	502
Quantitative Score	506	511	404	478	464	556	426	466	528
Analytic Score	528	535	419	487	477	517	413	468	534
Education									
Number	33,326	28,824	2,255	142	644	469	209	492	291
Verbal Score	467	476	375	442	417	467	389	433	495
Quantitative Score	479	489	374	434	413	540	400	432	490
Analytic Score	505	518	387	457	430	510	407	448	512
Business									
Number	3,715	3,000	381	16	47	112	45	63	51
Verbal Score	485	499	394	467	478	465	398	464	506
Quantitative Score	537	553	411	464	506	591	450	509	567
Analytic Score	543	563	411	461	511	535	428	498	571
Other/Interdisciplinary									
Number	26,882	22,529	1,999	123	489	662	250	413	417
Verbal Score	503	514	399	471	454	497	425	476	544
Quantitative Score	500	510	384	431	446	563	433	477	538
Analytic Score	529	542	411	467	469	533	442	491	556

Note: STATISTICS FOR AMERICAN INDIANS BASED ON 1990 DATA

Source: GRE Trends & Profiles, Educational Testing Service

Table 5. Rank Ordering of Graduate Major Fields among GRE Examinees by Race: 1982 and 1992

	1982		1992	
Graduate Major	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Whites				
Total	112,497	100.0%	196,083	100.0%
Social Sciences	22,549	20.0%	39,058	19.9%
Education	16,826	15.0%	33,797	17.2%
Other/Interdisciplinary	14,904	13.2%	27,314	13.9%
Art/Humanities	14,685	13.1%	26,472	13.5%
Health Science/Service	13,338	11.9%	25,968	13.2%
Biological Sciences	11,183	9.9%	14,258	7.3%
Physical Science, Math, Computer Science	10,174	9.0%	13,614	6.9%
Engineering	6,546	5.8%	11,869	6.1%
Business	2,292	2.0%	3,733	1.9%
African Americans				
Total Number	8,199	100.0%	16,004	100.0%
Social Sciences	2,035	24.8%	3,642	22.8%
Other/Interdisciplinary	1,602	19.5%	3,340	20.9%
Education	1,589	19.4%	2,829	17.7%
Health Science / Service	918	11.2%	1,820	11.4%
Art / Humanities	576	7.0%	1,183	7.4%
Biological Sciences	497	6.1%	916	5.7%
Physical Science, Math, Computer Science	410	5.0%	911	5.7%
Engineering	288	3.5%	717	4.5%
Business	284	3.5%	646	4.0%
Asian Americans				
Total Number	2,495	100.0%	7,619	100.0%
Engineering	510	20.4%	1,762	23.1%
Social Sciences	437	17.5%	1,304	17.1%
Physical Science, Math, Computer Science	334	13.4%	856	11.2%
Health Science / Service	294	11.8%	844	11.1%
Other/Interdisciplinary	276	11.1%	788	10.3%
Biological Sciences	262	10.5%	681	8.9%
Art / Humanities	179	7.2%	633	8.3%
Education	153	6.1%	594	7.8%
Business	50	2.0%	157	2.1%

Source: GRE Trends & Profiles, Educational Testing Service

Table 6. The Top 100 Institutions Attended by African American GRE Examinees: 1991/92 (1 of 2)

GROUP RANK	INSTITUTION NAME	HBCU	TOTAL	WHITES	AFRICAN AMERICAN	MEXICAN AMERICANS	PUERTO RICANS	OTHER HISPANICS	ASIAN AMERICANS	AMERICAN INDIANS	OTHERS
1	SOUTHERN UNIV A & M COLLEGE	YES	413	5	401	1	0	0	2	0	4
2	HOWARD UNIVERSITY	YES	332	1	323	0	0	0	2	3	3
3	HAMPTON UNIVERSITY	YES	291	5	282	0	0	0	1	1	2
4	JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	268	11	252	0	0	0	0	0	5
5	FLORIDA AGRIC MECH UNIVERSITY	YES	268	11	250	1	1	3	1	1	0
6	SPELMAN COLLEGE	YES	172	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	3
7	TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY	YES	145	1	143	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	NORTH CAROLINA AGRI TECH ST	YES	160	14	142	2	0	0	0	1	1
9	GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	138	9	128	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY		1741	1504	118	8	24	54	21	6	6
11	PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	YES	141	13	117	1	0	1	3	1	5
12	TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	YES	131	6	117	3	1	0	0	0	4
13	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE	YES	124	12	111	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	UNIV MICHIGAN		1824	1505	111	17	9	25	108	8	41
15	XAVIER UNIVERSITY LOUISIANA	YES	118	3	110	2	0	1	0	1	1
16	ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY	YES	131	23	108	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	130	20	106	0	0	0	1	2	1
18	TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	129	19	105	0	0	2	2	0	1
19	UNIVERSITY VIRGINIA		975	807	104	1	2	14	35	1	11
20	UNIV CALIFORNIA BERKELEY		1620	894	103	91	7	47	381	6	91
21	CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY	YES	106	4	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIV	YES	111	8	101	0	0	0	0	0	2
23	UNIV MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK		1122	884	97	4	7	32	76	3	19
24	UNIV SOUTH CAROLINA		680	566	95	3	2	1	8	0	5
25	VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	107	10	95	0	0	0	1	0	1
26	UNIV NORTH CAROLINA		1084	957	94	0	0	7	17	2	7
27	SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY N ORLEANS	YES	98	7	88	0	0	1	1	0	1
28	UNIV TEXAS		1882	1507	83	130	8	28	90	6	30
29	UNIV CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES		1384	816	83	96	2	57	268	5	57
30	UNIV FLORIDA		2040	1744	83	6	19	115	53	5	15
31	MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	88	3	81	0	0	0	0	1	3
32	MOREHOUSE COLLEGE	YES	80	0	79	0	0	0	1	0	0
33	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY		1477	1320	76	13	5	12	24	4	23
34	UNIV ILLINOIS URBANA		1749	1449	74	31	12	25	136	2	20
35	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY		619	507	74	1	9	4	14	2	8
36	SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE		78	2	74	1	0	0	0	0	1
37	UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA		1462	1277	71	2	12	58	26	5	11
38	NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV		779	670	69	0	0	6	25	2	7
39	GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY		449	360	68	0	2	8	6	1	4
40	ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	69	0	67	0	1	0	0	1	0
41	ALBANY STATE COLLEGE	YES	90	23	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	UNIV GEORGIA		1206	1098	66	2	5	8	15	5	7
43	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY		1376	1244	65	1	9	5	40	1	11
44	FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE	YES	68	2	65	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY		354	262	64	2	1	2	8	2	13
46	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY		1935	1790	63	0	10	12	41	2	17
47	UNIV DISTRICT COLUMBIA	YES	75	9	63	0	0	2	1	0	0
48	FISK UNIVERSITY	YES	62	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	DILLARD UNIVERSITY	YES	61	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACAD		728	613	61	9	1	13	24	0	7

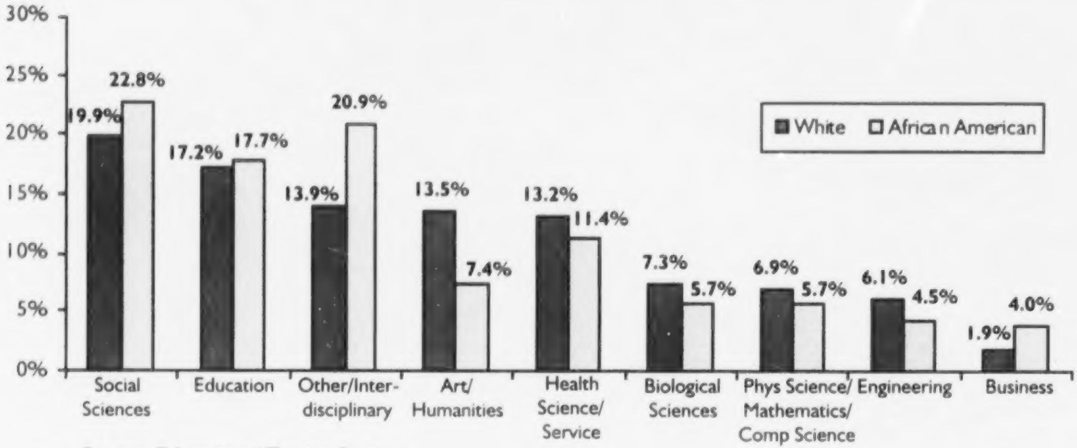
Source: Educational Testing Service.

Table 6. The Top 100 Institutions Attended by African American GRE Examinees: 1991/92 (2 of 2)

GROUP RANK	INSTITUTION NAME	HBCU	TOTAL	WHITES	AFRICAN AMERICAN	MEXICAN AMERICANS	PUERTO RICANS	OTHER HISPANICS	ASIAN AMERICANS	AMERICAN INDIANS	OTHERS
51	UNIV MISSISSIPPI		415	348	60	0	0	1	0	3	3
52	MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY		375	300	60	0	1	1	6	4	3
53	ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	63	0	59	0	0	1	0	0	3
54	UNIV SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI		530	457	58	0	1	4	2	3	5
55	UNIV HOUSTON UNIVERSITY PARK		608	429	57	28	5	28	56	0	5
56	TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY		1856	1577	56	116	2	31	55	4	15
57	BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	70	12	56	0	0	0	0	1	1
58	TOUGALOO COLLEGE	YES	57	0	56	0	0	0	0	1	0
59	LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY		947	836	55	6	3	15	21	6	5
60	STANFORD UNIVERSITY		647	447	55	58	0	5	62	1	19
61	UNIV ARKANSAS PINE BLUFF	YES	54	2	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	VIRGINIA CMMNWLTH UNIV ACADEMC		406	341	51	0	2	2	4	2	4
63	NORTHEAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY		341	288	50	0	0	3	0	0	0
64	PURDUE UNIVERSITY		1318	1203	49	4	14	8	31	3	6
65	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIV		806	342	49	2	26	363	6	1	17
66	CITY COLLEGE NEW YORK		155	60	49	0	9	16	16	0	5
67	UNIV PITTSBURGH		886	807	48	1	2	2	13	1	12
68	UNIV DELAWARE		811	721	48	2	2	4	24	2	8
69	UNIV ALABAMA		514	455	48	1	0	4	2	2	2
70	SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY		654	563	47	1	9	4	14	1	15
71	LINCOLN UNIV COMMONWEALTH PA	YES	52	4	47	0	1	0	0	0	0
72	COPPIN STATE COLLEGE		49	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	2
73	WINSTON SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	58	12	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	UNIV ALABAMA		291	230	46	2	1	4	4	0	4
75	UNIV CINCINNATI		641	579	45	1	0	5	4	0	7
76	HARVARD COLLEGE		527	384	44	20	8	7	45	5	14
77	CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY		55	10	44	0	0	0	0	0	1
78	RUST COLLEGE	YES	45	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	OHIO UNIVERSITY		654	599	43	1	0	1	2	0	8
80	WAYLAND BAPTIST UNIVERSITY		274	203	43	10	1	6	6	0	5
81	UNIV PENNSYLVANIA		656	537	42	3	1	9	48	1	15
82	SUNY CENTER ALBANY		604	519	42	0	10	4	17	2	10
83	INDIANA UNIVERSITY		1096	1008	42	3	4	10	14	2	13
84	CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY	YES	44	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1
85	ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIV	YES	52	9	42	0	0	0	0	0	1
86	JOHNSON C SMITH UNIVERSITY	YES	43	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	GEORGIA INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGY		552	442	41	0	11	14	39	1	4
88	SUNY BINGHAMTON		633	522	40	0	12	14	27	0	18
89	SUNY CENTER BUFFALO/AMHERST		780	678	40	1	6	5	29	1	20
90	TEXAS WOMANS UNIVERSITY		412	332	40	23	1	6	4	3	3
91	UNIV WASHINGTON		1329	1066	39	22	2	14	138	10	38
92	UNIV SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		554	353	39	25	0	17	101	4	15
93	UNIV OF NORTH TEXAS		645	556	38	24	2	10	7	3	5
94	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY		512	415	38	3	0	5	36	1	14
95	BROWN UNIVERSITY		482	376	38	5	5	6	37	1	14
96	BETHUNE COOKMAN COLLEGE	YES	39	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	TALLADEGA COLLEGE	YES	38	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE	YES	37	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	BENNETT COLLEGE	YES	39	2	36	0	0	0	0	0	1
100	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY		607	547	36	6	1	4	7	1	5

Source: Educational Testing Service

Figure 3. Distribution of GRE Examinees by Graduate Major Field: 1992



Source: Educational Testing Service

LSAT TRENDS

The overall volume of LSAT test takers rose from 59,989 in 1984/85 to 97,662 in 1990/91 and then declined to 83,371 test takers in 1994/95. **Table 7** presents the representation for each year from 1984-85 through 1994-95, along with LSAT mean scores and the percentage of male/female test takers from 1990-91 through 1994-95.

- **Table 7** shows that the number of African American LSAT-takers more than doubled between 1984/85 and 1994/95 (from 4,406 to 9,560).
- As a result, African Americans represented only 7.3% of LSAT-takers in 1984/85, but 11.5% in 1994/95.
- In 1994/95, women represented a majority of African American (59%) and Puerto Rican (54%) LSAT test-takers but only 43% of white LSAT test-takers.

Figure 4 shows that mean LSAT scores remained stable between 1991/92 and 1994/95, with average scores for African Americans lower than the average scores for their white counterparts.

- In 1994/95 the African American mean score (142.6) remained below the mean scores for whites (153.7) and Asian Americans (152.2).

OTHER INFORMATION ON LAW STUDENTS

Since 1987, the American Bar Association has surveyed each of its approved law schools to request the number of African American, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Other Hispanic-American, American Indian, and Asian students enrolled in J.D. programs. In 1995, 174 of 177 law schools responded.

The data in **Table 7** and **Table 8** are not directly comparable since **Table 8** reports the number of students of a given race/ethnicity enrolled in any of four-years of a law program, while **Table 7** reports students in a given applicant cohort. For example, **Table 8** reports 9,681 African Americans enrolled in the 174 law schools in 1994-95; however only 3,600 of these were first-year students. This is considerably less than the number of LSAT test-takers in 1994/95 (9,560). There could be several reasons for this discrepancy. Some of the LSAT-takers may not have subsequently applied to or been accepted to enroll in law school. In addition, some proportion of the 9,560 were repeat test-takers

Table 7: Number and Percent of Students Taking The Law School Admissions Test by Race and Sex: 1984/85 through 1994/95

Year	Number & Percent	Total	White	African American	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	Asian American	American Indian	Other
1984-85	N	59,989	50,241	4,406	739	815	1,200	1,270	359	959
	Percent	100.0%	83.7%	7.3%	1.2%	1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	0.6%	1.6%
1985-86	N	64,641	53,538	4,889	839	1,002	1,382	1,561	358	1,072
	Percent	100.0%	81.6%	7.4%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	2.4%	0.5%	1.6%
1986-87	N	67,465	56,027	5,079	843	1,012	1,484	1,854	377	789
	Percent	100.0%	82.5%	7.5%	1.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.7%	0.5%	1.2%
1987-88	N	74,709	61,844	5,758	783	1,034	1,838	2,284	380	788
	Percent	100.0%	82.8%	7.7%	1.0%	1.4%	2.5%	3.0%	0.5%	1.1%
1988-89	N	84,148	69,153	6,167	908	1,241	2,135	2,950	412	1,182
	Percent	100.0%	83.2%	7.4%	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	3.6%	0.5%	1.4%
1989-90	N	90,381	73,438	7,109	972	1,312	2,367	3,473	422	1,288
	Percent	100.0%	82.2%	8.0%	1.1%	1.5%	2.6%	3.9%	0.5%	1.4%
1990-91	N	97,662	77,803	8,287	1,185	1,464	2,592	4,332	553	1,446
	Percent	100.0%	79.7%	8.5%	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%	4.4%	0.5%	1.5%
	Mean LSAT		34.3	24.6	29.5	22.4	29.7	32.5	30	32
	Percent M/F		58/42	43/57	56/44	50/50	54/46	52/48	56/44	58/42
1991-92	N	96,449	73,785	9,343	1,333	1,734	2,803	4,857	640	1,954
	Percent	100.0%	77.0%	9.7%	1.4%	1.8%	2.9%	5.0%	0.7%	2.0%
	New LSAT									
	N New		56,649	7,547	1,091	1,557	2,247	3,934	5,293	1,574
	Mean New		153.8	142.4	148.1	138.9	148.7	151.7	149.3	150.9
	Old LSAT									
	N Old		16,216	1,650	227	151	520	863	31	333
	Mean Old		35.5	25.7	30.4	28.2	30.7	35	31.5	34.8
	Percent M/F		59/41	43/57	57/43	50/50	52/48	52/48	59/41	58/42
1992-93	N	90,779	67,278	9,577	1,434	1,772	2,905	5,052	607	2,154
	Percent	100.0%	74.1%	10.5%	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%	5.6%	0.7%	2.4%
	New LSAT									
	N New		61,616	8,895	1,337	1,709	2,738	4,774	567	1,997
	Mean New		154.2	142.6	148.6	139.1	148.5	152.5	149.7	150.9
	Old LSAT									
	N Old		4,645	547	77	43	122	221	28	98
	Mean Old		35.3	25.9	29.9	25.9	30.1	35.4	33.3	34.3
	Percent M/F		58/42	41/59	57/43	48/52	51/49	51/49	55/45	58/42
1993-94	N	88,666	63,990	9,969	1,543	1,733	2,974	5,435	702	2,320
	Percent	100.0%	72.2%	11.3%	1.7%	1.9%	3.3%	6.1%	0.8%	2.6%
	New LSAT									
	N New		61,689	9,592	1,507	1,706	2,898	5,305	669	2,222
	Mean New		154.5	142.9	148.9	140.7	148.5	152.8	149.7	151.5
	Old LSAT									
	N Old		1,412	210	17	13	35	75	14	31
	Mean Old		35.5	24.5	29.6	28.2	29	33.7	33.6	36
	Percent M/F		58/42	42/58	56/44	48/52	51/49	53/47	54/46	55/45
1994-95	N	83,371	58,990	9,560	1,462	1,691	2,865	5,402	814	2,587
	Percent	100.0%	70.8%	11.5%	1.7%	2.3%	3.4%	6.5%	1.0%	3.1%
	New LSAT									
	N New		57,620	9,336	1,439	1,665	2,805	5,321	791	2,498
	Mean New		153.7	142.6	148.1	140.4	147.9	152.2	148.9	150.5
	Old LSAT									
	N Old									
	Mean Old		438	71	6	6	10	33	5	12
	Mean LSAT*		35.1	24.1	35.8	30.5	29	31.9	30.6	34.8
	Percent M/F		57/43	41/59	56/44	46/54	50/50	51/49	51/49	57/43

Source: National Statistical Report 1990-91 through 1994-95 by Law School Admission Council

* In June 1991 the LSAT score scale changed from a scale of 10-48 to a scale of 120-180

Applicants in the year 1990-91 took only the 10-48 scaled test whereas those in subsequent years may have taken either tests on the 10-48 scale or on the 120-180 scale

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Table 8: Racial/Ethnic Representation of Students Enrolled in J.D. Programs in ABA Approved Law Schools From 1980-81 through 1994-95

School Year	Total	White	African American	Asian American	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian
1980-81	119,501	108,928 (91.2%)	5,505 (4.6%)	1,641 (1.4%)	1,689 (1.4%)	442 (0.4%)	882 (0.7%)	414 (0.3%)
1981-82	120,879	109,746 (90.8%)	5,789 (4.8%)	1,755 (1.5%)	1,755 (1.4%)	396 (0.4%)	1,037 (0.9%)	401 (0.3%)
1982-83	121,791	110,180 (90.5%)	5,852 (4.8%)	1,947 (1.6%)	1,739 (1.4%)	418 (0.4%)	1,249 (1.0%)	406 (0.3%)
1983-84	121,201	109,335 (90.2%)	5,967 (4.9%)	1,962 (1.6%)	1,744 (1.4%)	450 (0.4%)	1,302 (1.0%)	441 (0.3%)
1984-85	119,847	107,930 (90.1%)	5,955 (5.0%)	2,026 (1.7%)	1,661 (1.4%)	407 (0.3%)	1,439 (1.2%)	429 (0.3%)
1985-86	118,700	106,355 (89.6%)	6,051 (5.1%)	2,153 (1.8%)	1,635 (1.4%)	412 (0.3%)	1,632 (1.4%)	462 (0.4%)
1986-87	117,813	105,263 (89.3%)	5,894 (5.0%)	2,303 (2.0%)	1,568 (1.4%)	422 (0.4%)	1,875 (1.5%)	488 (0.4%)
1987-88	117,997	104,747 (88.8%)	6,028 (5.1%)	2,656 (2.2%)	1,644 (1.4%)	459 (0.4%)	1,971 (1.5%)	492 (0.4%)
1988-89	120,694	106,399 (88.2%)	6,321 (5.2%)	3,133 (2.6%)	1,657 (1.4%)	478 (0.4%)	2,207 (1.8%)	499 (0.4%)
1989-90	124,471	108,744 (87.4%)	6,791 (5.5%)	3,676 (3.0%)	1,663 (1.4%)	483 (0.4%)	2,587 (2.1%)	527 (0.4%)
1990-91	127,261	109,931 (86.4%)	7,432 (5.8%)	4,306 (3.4%)	1,950 (1.5%)	506 (0.4%)	2,582 (2.0%)	554 (0.4%)
1991-92	129,580	110,170 (85.0%)	8,149 (6.3%)	5,028 (3.9%)	2,027 (1.6%)	539 (0.4%)	2,975 (2.3%)	692 (0.5%)
1992-93	128,212	106,946 (83.4%)	8,698 (6.8%)	5,823 (4.5%)	2,258 (1.8%)	587 (0.5%)	3,124 (2.4%)	776 (0.6%)
1993-94	127,802	105,003 (82.2%)	9,156 (7.2%)	6,458 (5.0%)	2,203 (1.7%)	664 (0.5%)	3,445 (2.7%)	873 (0.7%)
1994-95	128,989	104,378 (80.9%)	9,681 (7.5%)	7,196 (5.6%)	2,402 (1.9%)	718 (0.5%)	3,652 (2.8%)	962 (0.7%)

Source: A Review of Legal Education in the United States, Fall 1994. Published by the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

so that the actual unduplicated count of African Americans who were interested in law school was some smaller number.

- While 11.5% of the LSAT test takers in 1994/95 were African Americans (**Table 7**), 7.5% of the law students in that year were African American (**Table 8**).

The overall law school population grew only very slightly over the 15-year period from 119,501 in 1980/81 to 128,989 in 1994/95. But, the minority representation greatly increased over this period, largely due to increases among African American and Asian American law school students.

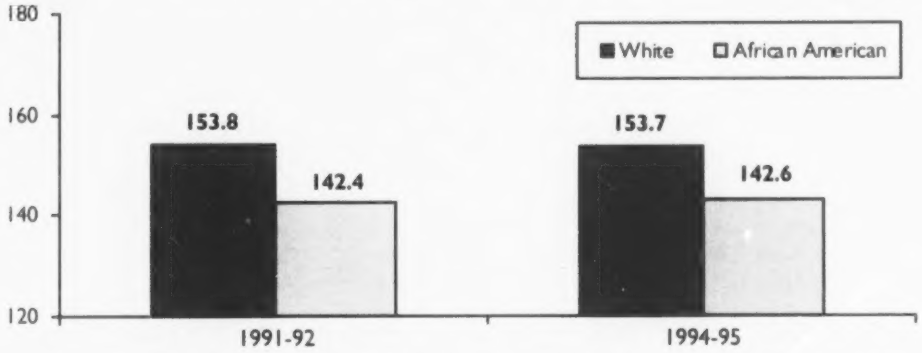
- **Figure 5** shows that African Americans represented 4.6% of law school students in 1980/81 but 7.5% in 1994/95.
- The number of African American law school students grew from 5,505 in 1980/81 to 9,681 in 1994/95.

POST-LAW SCHOOL EXPERIENCES

Table 9 compares the racial/ethnic representation of law school graduates at the 178 American Bar Association (ABA) accredited law schools with that at 165 law schools reporting data to the National Association for Law Placement.

- According to the ABA, African Americans represented 6.9% of those graduating from its 178 accredited law schools in 1995.
- Among 1995 law school graduates, the mean starting salary for African Americans was slightly higher than that for white graduates ($46,711 versus $44,888), although not as high as the mean starting salary for Asian Americans ($51,874).
- **Figure 6** shows that a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites took jobs in government (21.2% versus 12.0%).
- Conversely, the percentage of African Americans who took jobs in private practice was lower than the percentage of whites (43.8% versus 57.4%).
- Comparable proportions of African American and white law school graduates were employed in clerkships (11.0% versus 12.0%).

Figure 4. Mean Scores For Students Taking The Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) in Testing Years 1991-92 and 1994-95



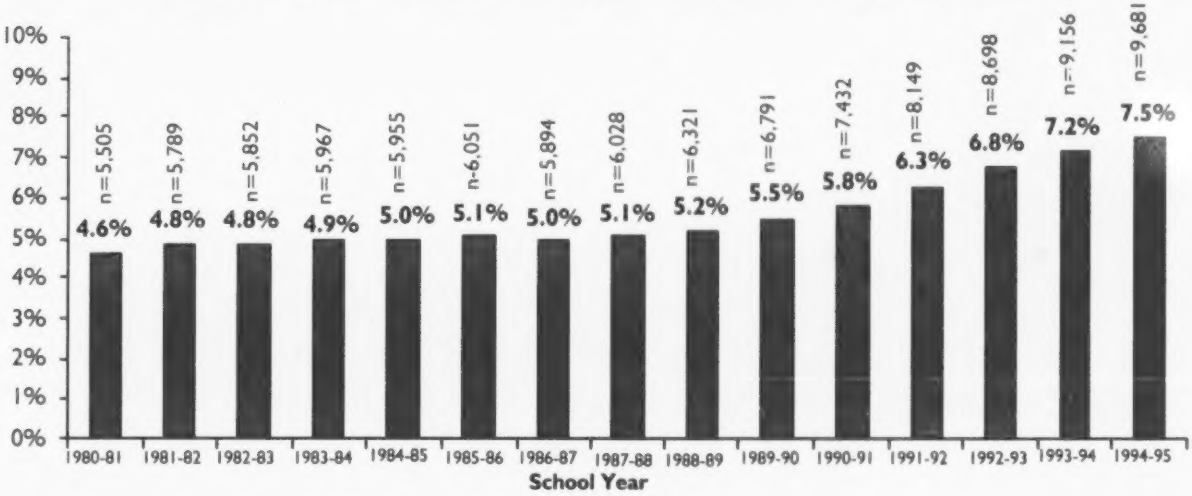
Source: National Statistical Report 1990-91 through 1994-95 by Law School Admission Council

Table 9: Characteristics of 1995 Law School Graduates by Race

Attribute	White	African American	Asian American	American Indian	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic
Representation							
178 ABA-accredited law schools	82.6%	6.9%	5.1%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	2.6%
165 law schools sending info to National Association for Law Placement	83.1%	6.6%	5.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	2.7%
Employment							
Mean starting salaries	$44,888	$46,711	$51,874	$46,599	———	———	$45,878
Employed in private practice	57.4%	43.8%	54.0%	45.8%	———	———	55.1%
Employed in Government	12.0%	21.2%	13.2%	27.7%	———	———	18.8%
Employed in business and industry	13.5%	14.3%	15.1%	12.3%	———	———	10.6%
Employed in clerkships	12.0%	11.0%	12.7%	9.7%	———	———	7.7%

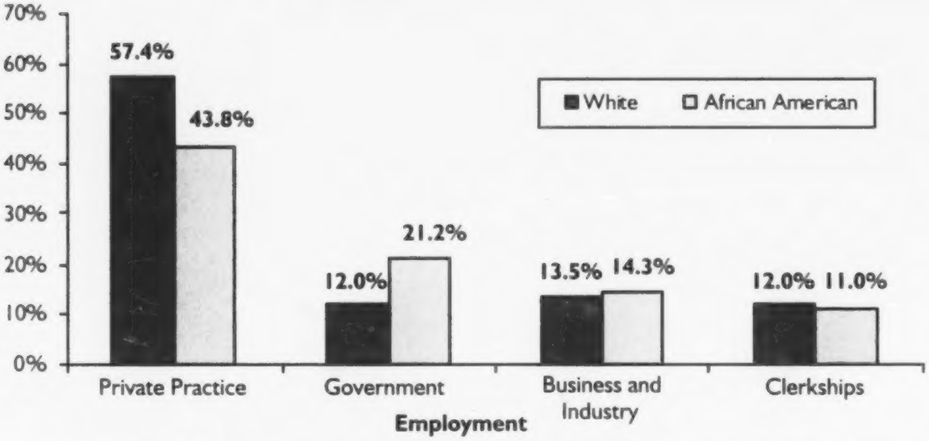
Source: Class of 1995 Employment Report and Salary Survey. National Association for Law Placement, 1996.

Figure 5. Representation of African American Students Enrolled in J. D. Programs in ABA Approved Law Schools From 1980-81 through 1994-95



Source: American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar

Figure 6. Distribution of 1995 Law School Graduates by Type of Employment



Source: Class of 1995 Employment Report and Salary Survey, National Association for Law Placement, 1996

Medical College Admissions Test: Prior to 1991, the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) consisted of six sections. The current MCAT consists of four sections. Except for the Writing Sample, each section is scored on a scale of 1 to 15. The Writing Sample is scored on a scale from 'J' (low) to 'T' (high). MCAT's volume in 1995 was nearly 64,000 examinees, of which nearly one-third were repeat test-takers. Repeaters were not removed from the file that generated the results that follow.

MCAT TRENDS

The total volume of MCAT test takers has not grown as dramatically as in other testing programs. In fact, **Table 10** shows that the number of MCATs taken declined from 48,701 in 1980 to 33,889 in 1988, then rose to 63,399 in 1995.

- The representation of African Americans among MCAT test-takers grew from 7.8% (n = 3,816) in 1980 to 8.8% (n = 5,624) in 1995. (Repeaters, estimated at about one-third test-takers in 1995, are included in both figures).

African Americans' mean scores on individual sections of the test appeared to edge upward slightly from 1980 to 1988. **Figure 7** shows that average scores for African Americans were roughly comparable for test-takers in 1992 and 1995. Nonetheless, average scores were lower for African Americans than for their white counterparts on all sections and in each year between 1980 and 1995.

- **Table 10** shows that average scores on the biology section increased among African Americans from 5.46 in 1992 to 5.74 in 1995, but remained stable among whites (8.06 in 1992 and 8.42 in 1995).
- In 1995, African Americans averaged 5.72 on the verbal reasoning section, compared with 8.23 for whites.
- On the writing sample, average scores in 1995 were 'M' for African Americans and 'O' for whites.

Table 10: Representation and Mean Scores of Students Taking the Medical College Admission Test by Race: Selected Years from 1980 to 1995

Testing Year	Total	White	African American	Mexican American	Puerto Rican*	Other Hispanic	Asian American	American Indian
Representation								
1980	100.0% (48,406)	79.8% (38,881)	7.8% (3,816)	1.4% (686)	1.8% (897)	1.8% (890)	6.2% (3,031)	0.4% (205)
1984	100.0% (44,643)	75.6% (34,055)	7.9% (3,546)	1.7% (764)	2.1% (957)	2.0% (885)	9.4% (4,227)	0.5% (209)
1988	100.0% (33,889)	69.7% (23,819)	8.2% (2,818)	1.9% (660)	1.9% (635)	2.2% (768)	14.7% (5,012)	0.5% (177)
1992	100.0% (55,363)	65.1% (36,266)	8.6% (4,766)	1.8% (1,003)	1.3% (736)	2.1% (1,161)	20.0% (11,129)	0.5% (302)
1995	100.0% (63,399)	60.9% (38,911)	8.8% (5,624)	2.2% (1,403)	1.4% (924)	2.4% (1,525)	22.8% (14,530)	0.8% (482)
Biology Section								
1980		8.41	5.51	6.94	4.92	7.29	8.01	6.97
1984		8.68	5.92	7.32	5.42	7.90	8.57	7.27
1988		8.35	6.11	7.59	5.53	7.64	8.55	7.25
Biological Science Section								
1992		8.06	5.46	6.90	4.85	7.10	7.98	6.83
1995		8.42	5.74	7.13	5.06	7.63	8.59	7.15
Science Problems Section								
1980		8.17	5.33	6.59	5.08	6.99	8.36	6.57
1984		8.30	5.65	6.86	5.33	7.44	8.70	6.73
1988		7.99	5.69	6.87	5.16	7.19	8.51	6.93
Chemistry Section								
1980		8.21	5.65	6.70	5.56	7.22	8.58	6.63
1984		8.26	5.80	6.81	5.65	7.46	8.80	6.72
1988		7.94	5.82	6.82	5.43	7.19	8.57	6.77
Physics Section								
1980		8.28	5.46	6.63	5.22	7.12	8.63	6.76
1984		8.43	5.67	6.75	5.23	7.39	8.92	6.83
1988		8.03	5.65	6.79	5.17	7.20	8.69	6.97
Physical Sciences								
1992		7.96	5.53	6.65	5.00	6.91	8.09	6.75
1995		8.22	5.79	6.92	5.16	7.40	8.54	7.00
Quantitative Section								
1980		8.01	4.70	6.00	4.01	6.31	7.39	6.55
1984		8.01	4.75	6.15	4.11	6.49	7.68	6.50
1988		7.80	4.85	6.19	3.90	6.35	7.45	6.70
Reading Section								
1980		8.26	4.91	6.38	3.41	6.56	6.62	7.25
1984		8.24	4.99	6.50	5.35	6.69	7.06	7.04
1988		8.10	5.25	6.70	3.44	6.74	7.08	7.28
Verbal Reasoning								
1992		8.17	5.75	6.95	4.23	7.09	7.36	7.29
1995		8.23	5.72	6.80	4.01	7.22	7.41	7.22
Writing Sample								
1992		'O'	'N'	'N'	'K'	'O'	'O'	'N'
1995		'O'	'M'	'N'	'K'	'O'	'O'	'N'

Source: Medical College Admission Test Summary of Score Distributions by year published by Association of American Medical Colleges.

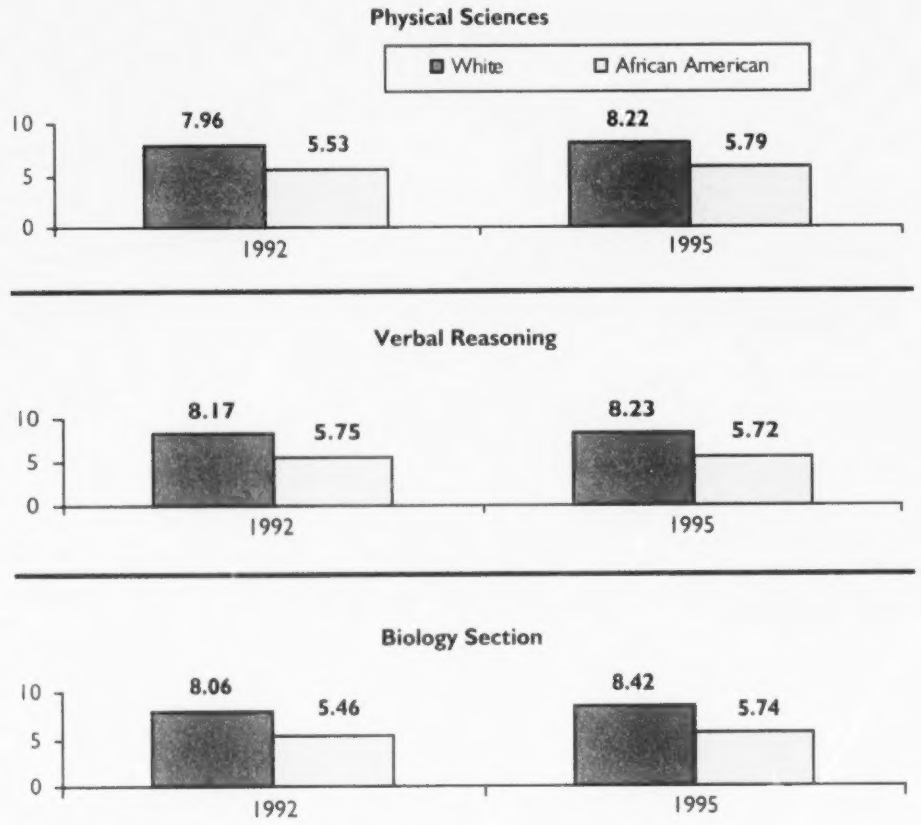
* The AAMC collects data both for "Mainland" and "Commonwealth" Puerto Ricans. Results for the latter group, which is about three times larger than the former, are reported here.

The MCAT had consisted of six sections prior to 1991. At that time, the new 4 section test debuted.

This test included a Writing Sample which is graded on a 'J' to 'T' scale with 'T' being the highest rating.

Other sections continue to have scaled scores on a 1-15 scale.

Figure 7. Mean Scores of Students Taking the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) in 1992 and 1995



Source: Association of American Medical Colleges

CHAPTER VII.

Student Financial Aid For Graduate And First-Professional Students

What percentage of African American first-professional and graduate students receive financial aid? How much, on average, do they receive of different types and sources of aid? What is the cost of institutions attended by African American first-professional and graduate students? How do the types and amounts of financial aid received by African American graduate and first-professional students differ from their counterparts of other racial/ethnic groups? The best available source of data for addressing these and related questions is the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS).

About 14,000 of the 66,000 students who participated in the 1992-93 NPSAS were graduate and first-professional students. Graduate students pursue advanced study toward master's or doctoral degrees, while first-professional students seek degrees in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, or other specialized occupations for which the post-baccalaureate degree that they are pursuing is required in order to practice. The sample of students examined in this chapter is limited to U.S. citizens who were enrolled in master's, doctoral, or first-professional programs in the fall, 1992 semester.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

This chapter includes descriptions of:

1. Representation of African Americans among first-professional and graduate students;
2. Characteristics of the institutions attended by African American first-professional and graduate students, including institutional control and Carnegie classification;
3. Cost and income data for African American first-professional and graduate students, including tuition and fees, family income, and dependency status;
4. Types, packages, and sources of financial aid awarded to African American first-professional and graduate students; and
5. College experiences, including attendance (full-time versus part-time) and employment status.

PART I — OVERVIEW

Overall, graduate and first-professional students not only appear to be different in terms of the proportion of students who receive financial aid, but also in terms of the amounts of aid they receive. Overall, 75.3% of law students and 79.2% of medical students received aid in fall, 1992, compared with only 38.5% of master's degree and 55.9% of doctoral degree students. Financial aid awards are generally higher for first-professional students than for master's degree and doctoral degree students. Among medical students, African Americans averaged higher amounts of financial aid than whites. Among master's and doctoral degree students, average amounts of financial aid seem comparable for African Americans and whites. But, the share of African Americans who receive financial aid was larger than the share of whites among law students, medical students, and doctoral students.

On average, African American and white first-professional and graduate students attended institutions with comparable tuition rates and fees. But, on average, African American law and medical students appeared to have lower family incomes than their white counterparts. Among first-professional students, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites with the same family incomes received financial aid, while among graduate students, African American and white students with similar levels of family income received comparable amounts of financial aid.

Among doctoral degree students, a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites received both loans and grants. But, among master's degree students, comparable shares of African Americans and whites received grants. About 11.0% of African American and 19.1% of white doctoral students received assistantships. Comparable percentages of African American and white master's and doctoral degree students received institutional sources of financial support. Among law, medical, and other first-professional students, a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites received institutional sources of financial aid.

While comparable percentages of African Americans and whites were enrolled full-time in fall, 1992 among law students, medical students, other first-professional students, and master's degree students, a higher percentage of African American than white doctoral students were enrolled full-time.

PART II — DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS AND TABLES

REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AMONG FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENTS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

In fall, 1992, only about one-fifth as many students were enrolled in first-professional programs (n = 233,000) as were enrolled in graduate programs (n = 1.22 million). About 36.3% of all first-professional students were enrolled in law school, 43.5% in medical school, and 20.1% in all other first-professional degree programs combined. Of the graduate school students enrolled in fall, 1992, about 85.8% were enrolled in programs leading to a master's degree and 14.1% in programs leading to a doctorate.

Relative to their representation in the U. S. population (12.5%), African Americans were underrepresented in first-professional, master's degree, and doctoral degree programs.

- **Table 1** shows that African Americans represented only 7.0% of all first-professional students.
- Among first-professional students, African Americans represented 8.2% of medical students and 5.2% of law students.
- **Figure 1** shows that African Americans represented only 6.3% of the graduate students enrolled in master's degree programs and 6.4% of doctoral degree program students in fall, 1992.

Overall, women represented more than one-half in master's degree students (57.4%), but less than one-half of students enrolled in doctoral degree programs (41.2%).

- Among those who were enrolled in master's degree programs, 63.8% of African Americans were women, compared to 56.9% of whites.
- Women represented nearly one-half (48.6%) of African American doctoral degree students, but only 41.1% of white doctoral degree students.

Overall and among whites, a smaller number of women than of men were enrolled in first-professional programs in fall, 1992. But, **Figure 1** shows that African American women represented a higher proportion of first-professional school enrollments than men.

- African American women represented 3.1% of all law students nationwide while African American men represented only 2.1%.
- About 54.0% of African American medical students were women, compared with only 40.4% of white medical students.
- About 64.8% of African Americans who were enrolled in other first-professional degree programs were women, compared with only 39.7% of their white counterparts.

Table 1. Representation of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Degree Program, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Program	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total + + + ~ ~	100.0%	46.9%	53.1%	85.6%	40.6%	45.0%	6.4%	2.5%	3.9%	3.8%	1.4%	2.4%	4.1%	2.3%	1.8%
	(1,453,878)	(682,216)	(771,662)	(1,245,201)	(590,920)	(654,281)	(93,668)	(36,482)	(57,186)	(55,132)	(20,924)	(34,208)	(59,877)	(33,890)	(25,987)
First-Professional	100.0%	57.5%	42.5%	81.6%	48.3%	33.3%	7.0%	2.9%	4.1%	4.1%	2.2%	1.9%	7.3%	4.2%	3.2%
	(233,212)	(134,193)	(99,019)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Master's Degree + + + ~ ~	100.0%	42.6%	57.4%	86.4%	37.2%	49.1%	6.3%	2.3%	4.0%	4.0%	1.3%	2.7%	3.3%	1.8%	1.5%
	(1,047,823)	(446,381)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Doctoral Degree	100.0%	58.8%	41.2%	86.7%	51.0%	35.6%	6.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%	4.5%	3.0%	1.5%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
First-Professional Students															
Total + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	57.5%	42.5%	81.6%	48.3%	33.3%	7.0%	2.9%	4.1%	4.1%	2.2%	1.9%	7.3%	4.2%	3.2%
	(233,212)	(134,193)	(99,019)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Law	36.3%	35.2%	37.9%	38.4%	37.6%	39.4%	27.0%	25.7%	27.9%	43.1%	35.8%	51.5%	18.6%	13.1%	25.8%
	100.0%	55.7%	44.3%	86.2%	50.0%	36.2%	5.2%	2.1%	3.1%	4.8%	2.1%	2.7%	3.8%	1.5%	2.2%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Medicine	43.5%	44.1%	42.8%	41.4%	41.8%	40.9%	50.7%	55.5%	47.2%	39.2%	44.6%	32.9%	62.7%	62.9%	62.5%
	100.0%	58.3%	41.7%	77.6%	46.3%	31.3%	8.2%	3.8%	4.4%	3.7%	2.2%	1.4%	10.6%	6.0%	4.5%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
Other	20.1%	20.7%	19.4%	20.2%	20.6%	19.7%	22.3%	18.8%	24.9%	17.7%	19.6%	15.6%	18.7%	24.0%	11.7%
	100.0%	59.2%	40.8%	81.9%	49.4%	32.5%	7.8%	2.7%	5.0%	3.6%	2.1%	1.5%	6.8%	5.0%	1.8%
	(46,992)	(27,801)	(19,191)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U.S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

":" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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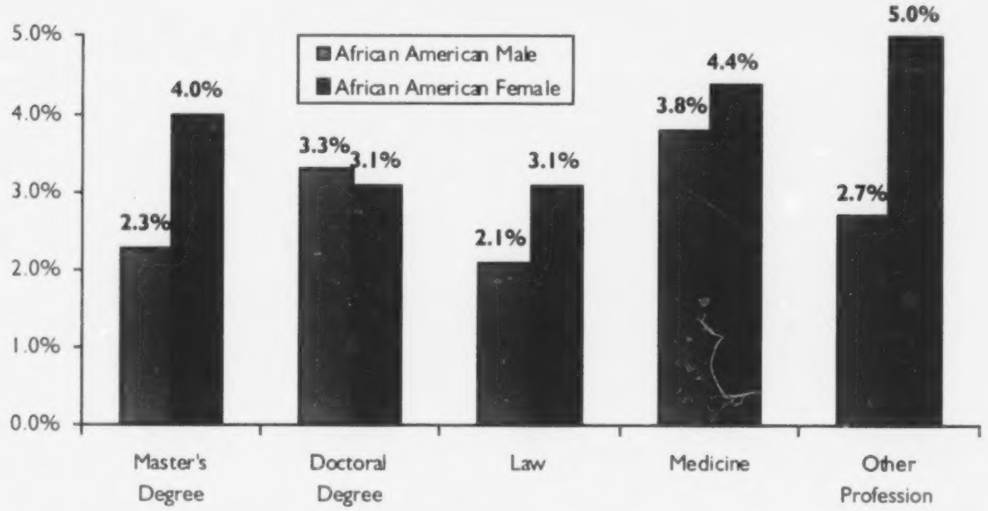
Figure 1. Representation of African Americans among First-Professional and Graduate Students: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

ACADEMIC MAJOR

Overall, the most popular major fields among master's degree students were education (26.6%) and business and management (21.4%). Doctoral students were more evenly distributed across the major fields with about 15% majoring in each of the following: humanities (14.3%), social and behavioral sciences (15.8%), life and physical sciences (15.9%), engineering and computer sciences (13.5%), and education (15.1%).

Among master's degree students, women represented a disproportionately high share of students in the field of education (77.3%) and a overrepresentation in the social and behavioral sciences (53.3%). **Table 2** shows that the distribution of African American master's degree students among major fields was similar to the distribution of their white counterparts. But, **Table 3** shows that the distribution of African American doctoral students by major field is different from the distribution of whites.

- **Figure 2** shows that, among master's degree students, comparable percentages of African Americans and whites of the same sex majored in the field of education (28.4% versus 27.1%, overall).
- **Figure 3** shows that the proportion of African American doctoral students majoring in education was about twice as large as the proportion of all men (20.7% versus 10.0%) and all women (42.8% versus 22.3%).
- Only 4.8% of African American doctoral students were majoring in life and physical sciences, compared with 16.0% of their white counterparts.
- About 4.2% of African American, but 12.3% of white, doctoral students were majoring in engineering and computer science.
- About 2.6% of African American doctoral students (primarily females) were majoring in business and management compared to 6.7% of white doctoral students.

Table 2. Major Field of Master's Degree Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Major Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,047,823)	(446,375)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,281)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,401)	(13,297)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Missing/Unknown	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	4.5%	3.7%	5.0%	0.3%	-	0.4%	1.5%	-	3.3%
	(33,518)	(13,927)	(19,585)	(29,863)	(13,030)	(16,833)	(3,001)	(897)	(2,098)	(124)	-	(124)	(530)	-	(530)
Humanities	9.9%	9.2%	10.4%	9.8%	9.1%	10.3%	9.8%	11.2%	9.0%	14.3%	10.9%	15.9%	6.9%	7.3%	6.3%
	(103,685)	(41,200)	(62,485)	(88,875)	(35,676)	(53,199)	(6,496)	(2,688)	(3,808)	(5,913)	(1,453)	(4,460)	(2,401)	(1,383)	(1,018)
Social or Behavioral	8.3%	7.4%	9.0%	8.4%	7.7%	8.9%	10.1%	6.2%	12.3%	7.7%	8.0%	7.6%	3.8%	2.5%	5.3%
Science	(86,856)	(32,894)	(53,962)	(75,647)	(29,878)	(45,769)	(6,690)	(1,475)	(5,215)	(3,192)	(1,066)	(2,126)	(1,327)	(475)	(852)
Life and Physical	5.5%	7.4%	4.2%	5.5%	7.6%	3.9%	3.1%	1.0%	4.2%	8.1%	11.2%	6.7%	9.0%	9.3%	8.6%
Science	(58,095)	(33,072)	(25,023)	(49,540)	(29,575)	(19,965)	(2,039)	(242)	(1,797)	(3,367)	(1,490)	(1,877)	(3,149)	(1,765)	(1,384)
Engineering and	9.8%	18.2%	3.6%	9.6%	17.8%	3.5%	7.1%	16.2%	2.0%	7.9%	12.5%	5.7%	21.8%	32.4%	9.3%
Computer Science	(102,908)	(81,052)	(21,856)	(87,292)	(69,370)	(17,922)	(4,725)	(3,879)	(846)	(3,256)	(1,657)	(1,599)	(7,635)	(6,146)	(1,489)
Education	26.6%	14.2%	35.9%	27.1%	14.8%	36.3%	28.4%	13.7%	36.7%	26.2%	12.0%	33.0%	13.0%	4.6%	22.8%
	(279,124)	(63,492)	(215,632)	(244,925)	(57,746)	(187,179)	(18,794)	(3,275)	(15,519)	(10,863)	(1,591)	(9,272)	(4,542)	(880)	(3,662)
Business &	21.4%	28.9%	15.8%	21.2%	28.5%	15.6%	20.9%	35.0%	13.0%	17.6%	26.2%	13.6%	31.4%	30.8%	32.1%
Management	(223,909)	(128,881)	(95,028)	(191,757)	(111,175)	(80,582)	(13,877)	(8,389)	(5,488)	(7,288)	(3,478)	(3,810)	(10,987)	(5,839)	(5,148)
Health	8.5%	4.1%	11.8%	8.5%	4.0%	11.9%	8.5%	4.2%	10.9%	10.7%	4.4%	13.6%	6.5%	6.2%	6.9%
	(89,337)	(18,385)	(70,952)	(77,009)	(15,606)	(61,403)	(5,634)	(1,017)	(4,617)	(4,415)	(586)	(3,829)	(2,279)	(1,176)	(1,103)
Other	6.7%	7.5%	6.1%	6.7%	7.2%	6.2%	7.6%	8.8%	6.9%	7.2%	14.9%	3.6%	6.2%	6.8%	5.4%
	(70,391)	(33,472)	(36,919)	(60,215)	(28,097)	(32,118)	(5,025)	(2,103)	(2,922)	(2,983)	(1,976)	(1,007)	(2,168)	(1,296)	(872)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 3. Major Field of Doctoral Degree Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Major Field	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total ** + + + ~ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(14,015)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Missing/Unknown	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	1.5%	21.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2,683)	(1,784)	(899)	(2,683)	(1,784)	(899)	(3,001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humanities	14.3%	16.0%	11.9%	15.3%	17.3%	12.3%	11.2%	17.7%	10.5%	8.1%	-	20.2%	-	-	-
	(24,777)	(16,277)	(8,500)	(22,871)	(15,273)	(7,598)	(1,564)	(1,004)	(560)	(342)	-	(342)	-	-	-
Social or Behavioral	15.8%	12.6%	20.5%	16.4%	13.3%	20.8%	11.6%	6.1%	23.9%	12.6%	2.2%	28.2%	8.1%	12.0%	-
Science	(27,353)	(12,780)	(14,573)	(24,562)	(11,749)	(12,813)	(1,628)	(346)	(1,282)	(535)	(57)	(478)	(628)	(628)	-
Life and Physical	15.9%	17.0%	14.4%	16.0%	16.6%	15.1%	4.8%	11.2%	0.8%	32.4%	40.5%	20.2%	19.2%	17.9%	21.9%
Science	(27,478)	(17,245)	(10,233)	(23,937)	(14,648)	(9,289)	(672)	(631)	(41)	(1,374)	(1,032)	(342)	(1,495)	(934)	(561)
Engineering and	13.5%	19.5%	4.9%	12.3%	17.6%	4.6%	* 4.2%	10.4%	-	28.0%	33.8%	19.2%	40.4%	54.8%	11.1%
Computer Science	(23,295)	(19,832)	(3,463)	(18,380)	(15,527)	(2,853)	(587)	(587)	-	(1,187)	(861)	(326)	(3,141)	(2,857)	(284)
Education	15.1%	10.0%	22.3%	14.9%	10.2%	21.7%	24.7%	20.7%	42.8%	-	-	-	3.3%	-	10.2%
	(26,083)	(10,175)	(15,908)	(22,358)	(9,003)	(13,355)	(3,465)	(1,172)	(2,293)	-	-	-	(260)	-	(260)
Business & Management	6.3%	7.4%	4.7%	6.7%	8.4%	4.2%	2.6%	-	6.9%	-	-	-	6.6%	1.5%	17.1%
	(10,889)	(7,523)	(3,366)	(10,005)	(7,447)	(2,558)	(371)	-	(371)	-	-	-	(513)	(76)	(437)
Health	8.8%	7.5%	10.7%	8.4%	7.2%	10.1%	6.7%	4.8%	12.4%	13.7%	18.0%	7.2%	15.2%	10.1%	25.6%
	(15,248)	(7,604)	(7,644)	(12,548)	(6,346)	(6,202)	(938)	(274)	(664)	(581)	(459)	(122)	(1,181)	(525)	(656)
Other	8.7%	8.3%	9.3%	8.3%	7.3%	9.8%	12.8%	29.0%	2.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%	7.2%	3.8%	14.1%
	(15,037)	(8,422)	(6,615)	(12,465)	(6,443)	(6,022)	(1,789)	(1,643)	(146)	(224)	(139)	(85)	(559)	(197)	(362)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

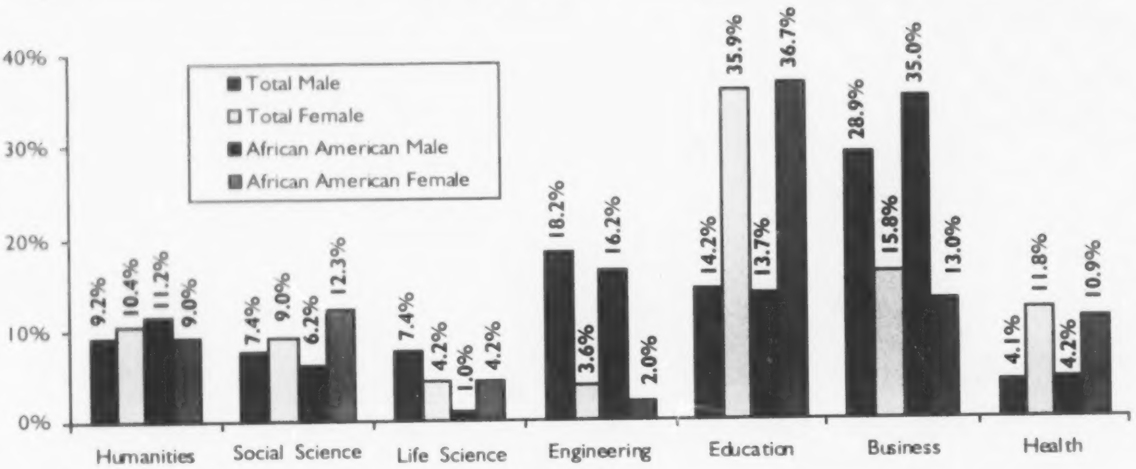
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

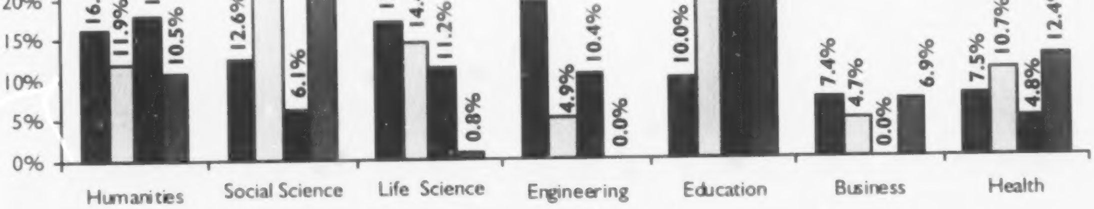
Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Figure 2. Distribution of Master's Degree Students by Major Field: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 3. Distribution of Doctoral Degree Students by Major Field: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

RECEIVED FINANCIAL AID

In fall, 1992, the percentage of students who received financial aid was higher for those in first-professional programs, such as law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or osteopathy, than for those in master's or doctoral programs. **Figure 4** shows that 38.5% of students in master's degree programs and 55.9% of those in doctoral degree programs received financial aid, compared with 75.3% of those studying law, 79.2% of those studying medicine, and 59.5% of those in other professional programs.

Overall, comparable shares of women and men received financial aid among first-professional students (72.6% versus 74.7%), master's degree students (38.0% versus 39.2%), and doctoral degree students (54.7% versus 56.7%).

- **Table 4** shows that a higher share of African Americans than of whites appeared to have received financial aid among law students (91.4% versus 73.3%) and medical students (89.9% versus 78.4%).
- Among master's degree students enrolled in fall, 1992, 39.2% of African Americans and 38.6% of whites received financial aid.
- Among doctoral students, a higher share of African Americans (72.7% of men and 80.0% women) received financial aid than of whites (56.4% of men and 53.6% of women).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED BY FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

CONTROL OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED

Figure 5 shows that about two-thirds of students in law programs (65.9%) and other first-professional programs (66.5%) attended private, rather than public, colleges and universities, compared with only slightly more than one-third of students in medical programs (38.5%), master's degree programs (41.3%), and doctoral degree programs (39.9%).

- **Table 5** shows that similar percentages of African American and white law students attended private, rather than public, colleges and universities (55.5% versus 67.0%).
- The percentage of African Americans attending private, colleges and universities was comparable to the percentage of whites among medical students (40.7% versus 38.5%), other first-professional students (68.6% versus 64.4%), and master's degree students (37.5% versus 41.3%).
- Among doctoral degree students, 46.7% of African Americans and 38.4% of whites attended private, rather than public, institutions.

Overall and among African Americans, comparable percentages of women and men attended private colleges and universities among law students (62.9% versus 68.3%, overall), medical students (39.5% versus 37.9%, overall), and other first-professional students (62.3% versus 69.4%, overall).

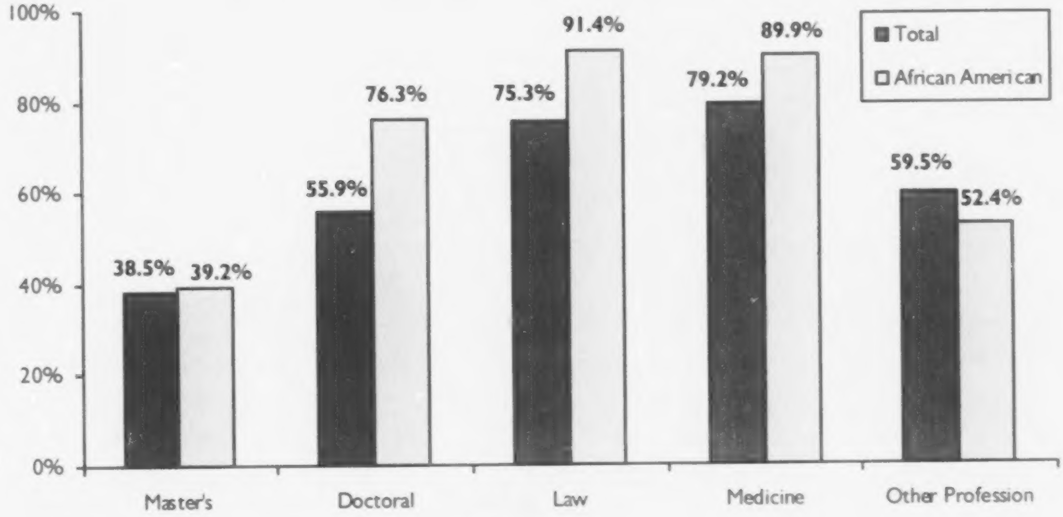
- But, **Table 5** also shows that a smaller share of African American women than of African American men attended private institutions among master's degree students (32.3% versus 46.8%).

CONTROL OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Figure 6 shows that, among first-professional students, 74.7% of those attending public and 71.9% of those attending private, colleges and universities received financial aid. Among graduate students, 43.3% of students attending private and 39.7% of those attending public institutions received financial aid.

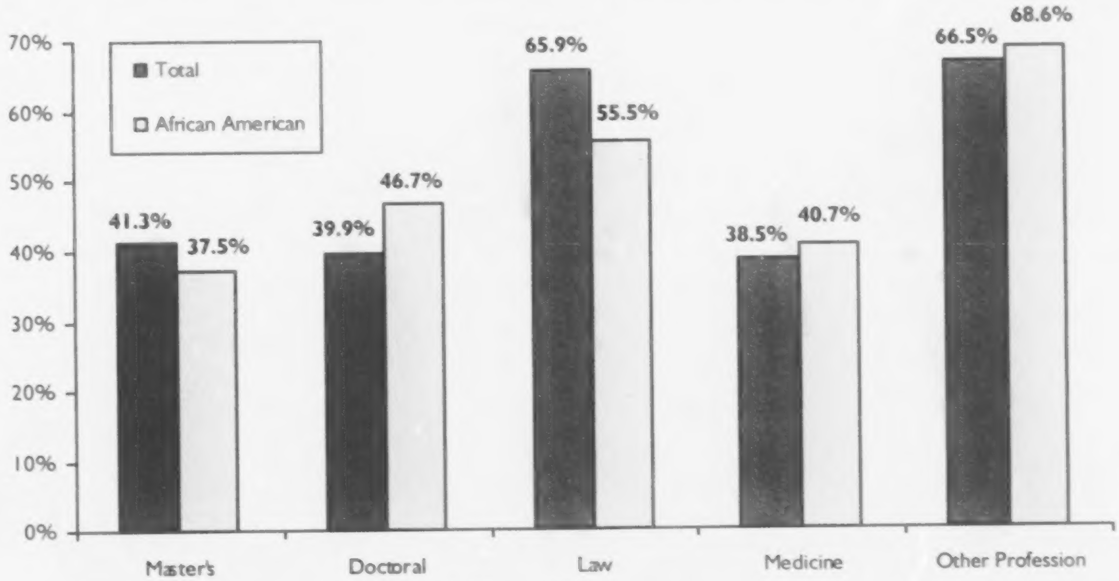
- **Table 6** shows that, among first-professional students attending public institutions, a higher share of African Americans than whites received financial aid (88.2% versus 74.1%).
- Among first-professional students attending private institutions, 81.1% of African American men, 72.0% of African American women, 71.0% of white men, and 71.8% of white women received financial aid.
- Among graduate students attending private institutions, 52.0% of African Americans, but 42.7% of whites, received financial aid.

Figure 4. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 5. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Attended Private Colleges & Universities: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 4. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Program	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total * + + + ~	46.2%	48.6%	43.8%	45.6%	48.1%	43.4%	50.4%	56.1%	46.8%	48.9%	56.7%	44.2%	46.3%	47.9%	44.2%
	(1,465,491)	(686,331)	(779,160)	(1,254,435)	(594,502)	(659,933)	(94,779)	(36,737)	(58,042)	(56,136)	(21,202)	(34,934)	(60,141)	(33,890)	(26,251)
Total First-Professional	73.8%	74.7%	72.6%	72.6%	72.8%	72.4%	81.9%	87.2%	78.0%	83.6%	85.2%	81.7%	65.7%	73.5%	55.4%
	(233,212)	(134,193)	(99,019)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Law * + +	75.3%	75.4%	75.2%	73.3%	72.7%	74.2%	91.4%	87.9%	93.7%	87.7%	92.1%	84.2%	62.9%	88.6%	45.8%
	(87,890)	(48,981)	(38,909)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Medicine *	79.2%	80.8%	76.8%	78.4%	79.4%	77.1%	89.9%	94.8%	85.7%	88.1%	92.7%	80.8%	68.0%	75.0%	58.7%
	(104,192)	(60,530)	(43,662)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
Other	59.5%	60.5%	58.0%	59.3%	59.5%	58.8%	52.4%	64.0%	46.0%	63.6%	55.4%	75.3%	60.7%	61.3%	59.1%
	(47,932)	(28,311)	(19,621)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
Master's Degree	38.5%	39.2%	38.0%	38.6%	39.2%	38.1%	39.2%	43.9%	36.6%	42.6%	49.2%	39.5%	34.8%	30.3%	40.1%
	(1,083,156)	(462,446)	(620,710)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Doctoral Degree **	55.9%	56.7%	54.7%	55.2%	56.4%	53.6%	76.3%	72.7%	80.0%	44.6%	45.2%	43.6%	56.9%	64.1%	42.2%
	(182,122)	(106,635)	(75,487)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 5. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Control of Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law	100.0% (84,682)	100.0% (47,203)	100.0% (37,479)	100.0% (72,994)	100.0% (42,348)	100.0% (30,646)	100.0% (4,423)	100.0% (1,763)	100.0% (2,660)	100.0% (4,087)	100.0% (1,817)	100.0% (2,270)	100.0% (3,178)	100.0% (1,275)	100.0% (1,903)
Public	34.1% (28,857)	31.7% (14,971)	37.1% (13,886)	33.0% (24,085)	31.2% (13,192)	35.5% (10,893)	44.5% (1,970)	40.3% (711)	47.3% (1,259)	38.1% (1,557)	42.9% (779)	34.3% (778)	39.2% (1,245)	22.7% (289)	50.2% (956)
Private, non-profit	65.9% (55,825)	68.3% (32,232)	62.9% (23,593)	67.0% (48,909)	68.8% (29,156)	64.5% (19,753)	55.5% (2,453)	59.7% (1,052)	52.7% (1,401)	61.9% (2,530)	57.1% (1,038)	65.7% (1,492)	60.8% (1,933)	77.3% (986)	49.8% (947)
Medicine	100.0% (101,538)	100.0% (59,189)	100.0% (42,349)	100.0% (78,811)	100.0% (47,008)	100.0% (31,803)	100.0% (8,298)	100.0% (3,809)	100.0% (4,489)	100.0% (3,714)	100.0% (2,264)	100.0% (1,450)	100.0% (10,715)	100.0% (6,108)	100.0% (4,607)
Public	61.5% (62,401)	62.1% (36,769)	60.5% (25,632)	61.5% (48,478)	62.5% (29,367)	60.1% (19,111)	59.3% (4,918)	58.2% (2,217)	60.2% (2,701)	67.2% (2,495)	66.0% (1,495)	69.0% (1,000)	60.8% (6,510)	60.4% (3,690)	61.2% (2,820)
Private, non-profit	38.5% (39,137)	37.9% (22,420)	39.5% (16,717)	38.5% (30,333)	37.5% (17,641)	39.9% (12,692)	40.7% (3,380)	41.8% (1,592)	39.8% (1,788)	32.8% (1,219)	34.0% (769)	31.0% (450)	39.2% (4,205)	39.6% (2,418)	38.8% (1,787)
Other First-Professional	100.0% (46,992)	100.0% (27,801)	100.0% (19,191)	100.0% (38,464)	100.0% (23,191)	100.0% (15,273)	100.0% (3,658)	100.0% (1,288)	100.0% (2,370)	100.0% (1,681)	100.0% (992)	100.0% (689)	100.0% (3,189)	100.0% (2,330)	100.0% (859)
Public	33.5% (15,737)	30.6% (8,501)	37.7% (7,236)	35.6% (13,688)	32.9% (7,623)	39.7% (6,065)	31.4% (1,148)	33.4% (430)	30.3% (718)	12.4% (209)	15.5% (154)	8.0% (55)	21.7% (692)	12.6% (294)	46.3% (398)
Private, non-profit	66.5% (31,255)	69.4% (19,300)	62.3% (11,955)	64.4% (24,776)	67.1% (15,568)	60.3% (9,208)	68.6% (2,510)	66.6% (858)	69.7% (1,652)	87.6% (1,472)	84.5% (838)	92.0% (634)	78.3% (2,497)	87.4% (2,036)	53.7% (461)
Master's Degree ++ ~~	100.0% (1,047,823)	100.0% (446,381)	100.0% (601,442)	100.0% (905,123)	100.0% (390,153)	100.0% (514,970)	100.0% (66,275)	100.0% (23,965)	100.0% (42,310)	100.0% (41,407)	100.0% (13,303)	100.0% (28,104)	100.0% (35,018)	100.0% (18,960)	100.0% (16,058)
Public	58.7% (615,348)	56.0% (250,144)	60.7% (365,204)	58.7% (530,867)	56.2% (219,313)	60.5% (311,554)	62.5% (41,405)	53.2% (12,741)	67.7% (28,664)	56.7% (23,497)	57.2% (7,608)	56.5% (15,889)	55.9% (19,579)	55.3% (10,482)	56.7% (9,097)
Private, non-profit	41.3% (432,475)	44.0% (196,237)	39.3% (236,238)	41.3% (374,256)	43.8% (170,840)	39.5% (203,416)	37.5% (24,870)	46.8% (11,224)	32.3% (13,646)	43.3% (17,910)	42.8% (5,695)	43.5% (12,215)	44.1% (15,439)	44.7% (8,478)	43.3% (6,961)
Doctoral Degree +	100.0% (172,843)	100.0% (101,642)	100.0% (71,201)	100.0% (149,809)	100.0% (88,220)	100.0% (61,589)	100.0% (11,014)	100.0% (5,657)	100.0% (5,357)	100.0% (4,243)	100.0% (2,548)	100.0% (1,695)	100.0% (7,777)	100.0% (5,217)	100.0% (2,560)
Public	60.1% (103,910)	57.4% (58,310)	64.0% (45,600)	61.6% (92,217)	58.7% (51,827)	65.6% (40,390)	53.3% (5,871)	43.5% (2,460)	63.7% (3,411)	70.0% (2,968)	86.3% (2,199)	45.4% (769)	36.7% (2,854)	35.0% (1,824)	40.2% (1,030)
Private, non-profit	39.9% (68,933)	42.6% (43,332)	36.0% (25,601)	38.4% (57,592)	41.3% (36,393)	34.4% (21,199)	46.7% (5,143)	56.5% (3,197)	36.3% (1,946)	30.0% (1,275)	13.7% (349)	54.6% (926)	63.3% (4,923)	65.0% (3,393)	59.8% (1,530)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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Table 6. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Financial Aid by Institutional Control, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Control	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional															
First-Professional *	73.2%	74.7%	72.6%	72.6%	72.8%	72.4%	81.9%	87.2%	78.0%	83.6%	85.2%	81.7%	65.7%	73.5%	55.4%
	(233,212)	(137,752)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,403)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Public *	74.7%	77.2%	73.2%	74.1%	75.0%	73.0%	88.2%	93.6%	84.3%	91.5%	93.9%	88.3%	59.3%	71.1%	47.2%
	(106,995)	(61,922)	(48,312)	(86,251)	(50,182)	(36,069)	(8,036)	(3,358)	(4,678)	(4,261)	(2,428)	(1,833)	(8,447)	(4,273)	(4,174)
Private, non-profit	71.9%	72.7%	72.1%	71.3%	71.0%	71.8%	75.8%	81.1%	72.0%	77.1%	77.2%	77.1%	71.9%	75.4%	66.0%
	(126,217)	(75,830)	(53,880)	(104,018)	(62,365)	(41,653)	(8,343)	(3,502)	(4,841)	(5,221)	(2,645)	(2,576)	(8,635)	(5,440)	(3,195)
Graduate (Master's and Doctoral)															
Total +	41.0%	42.5%	39.8%	40.9%	42.4%	39.8%	44.5%	49.4%	41.5%	42.8%	48.6%	39.8%	38.8%	37.6%	40.4%
	(1,220,666)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Public + + +	39.7%	43.0%	37.3%	39.7%	43.2%	37.0%	39.7%	45.4%	37.0%	42.1%	43.0%	41.6%	36.5%	35.2%	38.1%
	(719,258)	(319,723)	(424,839)	(623,084)	(271,140)	(351,944)	(47,276)	(15,201)	(32,075)	(26,465)	(9,807)	(16,658)	(22,433)	(12,306)	(10,127)
Private, non-profit *	43.3%	41.9%	43.8%	42.7%	41.4%	44.0%	52.0%	53.5%	50.6%	43.9%	57.7%	37.5%	41.4%	40.1%	43.2%
	(501,408)	(249,358)	(271,358)	(431,848)	(207,233)	(224,615)	(30,013)	(14,421)	(15,592)	(19,185)	(6,044)	(13,141)	(20,362)	(11,871)	(8,491)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

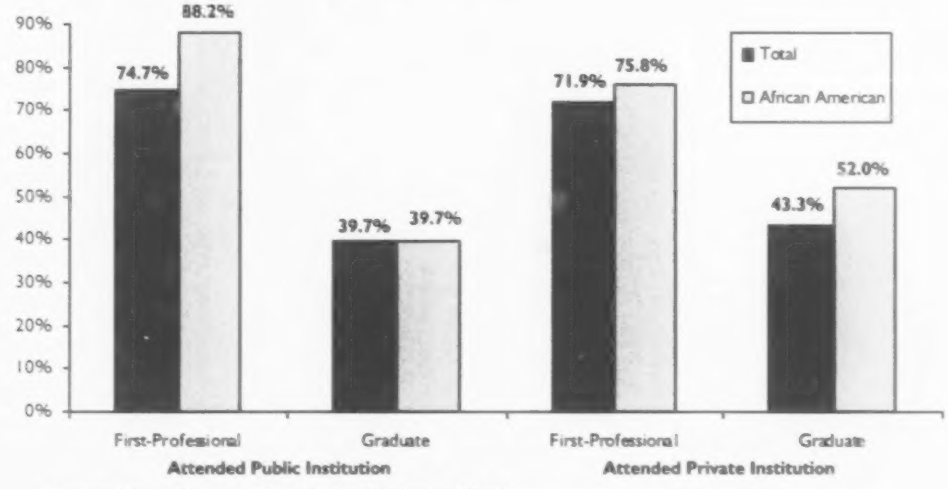
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Figure 6. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Financial Aid by Control of the Institution Attended: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

- Comparable percentages of African American and white graduate students attending public institutions received financial aid (39.7% versus 39.7%).

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED

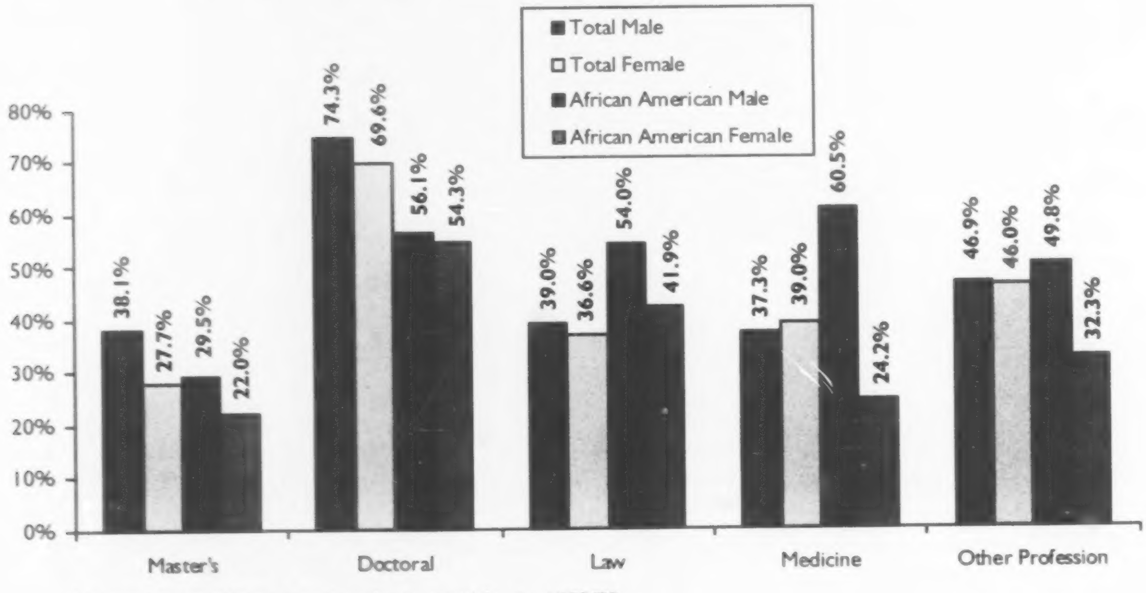
Nearly three-quarters (72.3%) of doctoral degree students attended research universities in fall, 1992, compared with only one-third of master's degree students (32.1%), law students (38.0%), and medical students (38.0%), and one-half (46.5%) of other professional students. About one-half (49.0%) of medical students and one-third (31.6%) of other professional students attended specialized institutions, compared with only 17.3% of law students, 5.3% of master's degree students, and 7.4% of doctoral degree students.

- **Table 7** shows that 46.7% of African American and 38.1% of White law students attended research universities.
- A smaller percentage of African Americans than whites attended research universities among both master's degree students (24.8% versus 32.5%) and doctoral degree students (55.2% versus 73.0%).
- **Figure 7** shows that the proportion of female master's degree students who attended research universities was smaller than the proportion of their male counterparts among African Americans (22.0% versus 29.5%) and among all students (27.7% versus 38.1%).

FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Overall, the percentage of first-professional students who received financial aid did not vary by the

Figure 7. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Attended Research Universities: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 7. Representation of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Institutional Carnegie Classification, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 3) (weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional: Law															
Row %	100.0%	55.8%	44.2%	85.9%	44.7%	42.8%	5.1%	2.1%	2.7%	5.0%	1.3%	2.0%	4.0%	2.5%	1.9%
Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(79,305)	(44,282)	(35,023)	(68,111)	(39,609)	(28,502)	(4,070)	(1,605)	(2,465)	(3,958)	(1,793)	(2,165)	(3,166)	(1,275)	(1,891)
Research I & II															
Row %	100.0%	57.4%	42.6%	86.1%	51.3%	34.9%	6.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%	1.7%	1.5%	4.3%	1.5%	2.8%
Col %	38.0%	39.0%	36.6%	38.1%	39.0%	36.8%	46.7%	54.0%	41.9%	24.8%	29.1%	21.3%	40.8%	36.2%	43.8%
	(30,104)	(17,287)	(12,817)	(25,930)	15437	10493	(1,900)	867	1033	(983)	521	462	(1,291)	462	829
Doctorate I & 2															
Row %	100.0%	54.6%	45.4%	82.2%	48.3%	33.9%	4.2%	1.4%	2.8%	10.1%	4.4%	5.7%	3.4%	0.4%	3.0%
Col %	23.8%	23.2%	24.4%	22.7%	23.0%	22.4%	19.5%	16.5%	21.5%	48.3%	46.7%	49.6%	20.4%	5.7%	30.2%
Count	(18,844)	(10,282)	(8,562)	(15,494)	9106	6388	(794)	265	529	(1,911)	838	1073	(645)	73	572
Comprehensive I & II															
Row %	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%	85.8%	43.0%	42.8%	5.1%	2.0%	3.1%	4.6%	2.5%	2.1%	4.5%	1.8%	2.7%
Col %	15.0%	13.3%	17.3%	15.0%	13.0%	17.9%	14.9%	14.8%	15.0%	13.9%	16.3%	11.8%	16.9%	16.8%	16.9%
	(11,929)	(5,880)	(6,049)	(10,238)	(5,135)	(5,103)	(608)	(238)	(370)	(549)	(293)	(256)	(534)	(214)	(320)
Liberal Arts I & II															
Row %	100.0%	61.9%	38.1%	95.8%	59.2%	36.6%	1.6%	-	1.6%	-	-	-	2.7%	2.7%	-
Col %	5.9%	6.5%	5.1%	6.6%	7.0%	6.0%	1.8%	-	3.0%	-	-	-	3.9%	9.8%	-
	(4,673)	(2,892)	(1,781)	(4,475)	(2,767)	(1,708)	(73)	-	(73)	-	-	-	(125)	(125)	-
Specialized															
Row %	100.0%	57.7%	42.3%	87.1%	52.1%	35.0%	5.1%	1.7%	3.3%	3.7%	1.0%	2.7%	4.2%	2.9%	1.2%
Col %	17.3%	17.9%	16.6%	17.6%	18.1%	16.9%	17.1%	14.6%	18.7%	13.0%	7.9%	17.3%	18.0%	31.5%	9.0%
	(13,755)	(7,941)	(5,814)	(11,974)	(7,164)	(4,810)	(695)	(235)	(460)	(515)	(141)	(374)	(571)	(401)	(170)
First-Professional: Medicine															
Row %	100.0%	58.3%	41.7%	80.6%	44.70%	42.80%	6.8%	2.1%	2.7%	2.9%	1.3%	2.00%	9.7%	2.5%	1.9%
Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(80,543)	(46,948)	(33,595)	(64,949)	(38,296)	(26,653)	(5,454)	(2,898)	(2,556)	(2,352)	(1,331)	(1,021)	(7,788)	(4,423)	(3,365)
Research I & II															
Row %	100.0%	57.2%	42.8%	82.8%	46.9%	35.9%	7.7%	5.7%	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	0.80%	8.1%	4.0%	4.1%
Col %	38.0%	37.3%	39.0%	39.0%	37.5%	41.2%	43.5%	60.5%	24.2%	17.9%	12.8%	24.70%	31.9%	28.0%	37.1%
	(30,624)	(17,518)	(13,106)	(25,342)	(14,355)	(10,987)	(2,372)	(1,754)	(618)	(422)	(170)	(252)	(2,488)	(1,239)	(1,249)
Doctorate I & II															
Row %	100.0%	61.3%	38.7%	75.7%	46.4%	29.3%	7.7%	2.9%	4.8%	1.2%	1.2%	-	15.5%	10.8%	4.7%
Col %	7.8%	8.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.6%	6.9%	8.8%	6.3%	11.6%	3.1%	5.5%	-	12.4%	15.2%	8.7%
	(6,247)	(3,828)	(2,419)	(4,728)	(2,898)	(1,830)	(480)	(183)	(297)	(73)	(73)	-	(966)	(674)	(292)
Comprehensive I & II															
Row %	100.0%	39.6%	60.4%	81.5%	37.3%	44.1%	18.5%	2.3%	16.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Col %	5.0%	3.4%	7.2%	5.0%	3.9%	6.6%	13.6%	3.1%	25.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3,991)	(1,580)	(2,411)	(3,251)	(1,490)	(1,761)	(740)	(90)	(650)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberal Arts I & II															
Row %	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-
Col %	0.2%	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5%	4.4%	-
	(194)	(194)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(194)	(194)	-
Specialized															
Row %	100.0%	60.3%	39.7%	80.1%	49.5%	30.6%	4.7%	2.2%	2.5%	4.7%	2.8%	1.9%	10.5%	5.9%	4.6%
Col %	49.0%	50.8%	46.6%	48.7%	51.1%	45.3%	34.1%	30.1%	38.8%	79.0%	81.7%	75.3%	53.2%	52.4%	54.2%
	(39,487)	(23,828)	(15,659)	(31,628)	(19,553)	(12,075)	(1,862)	(871)	(991)	(1,857)	(1,088)	(769)	(4,140)	(2,316)	(1,824)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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Table 7. Representation of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Institutional Carnegie Classification, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 3)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Other First-Professional															
Row %	100.0%	58.9%	41.1%	81.2%	44.7%	42.8%	8.3%	2.1%	2.7%	3.8%	1.3%	2.0%	6.7%	2.5%	1.9%
Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(44,049)	(25,965)	(18,084)	(35,775)	(21,455)	(14,320)	(3,641)	(1,288)	(2,353)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(2,952)	(2,230)	(722)
Research I & II															
Row %	100.0%	59.4%	40.6%	82.1%	48.7%	33.3%	6.8%	3.1%	3.7%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%	8.3%	6.4%	1.9%
Col %	46.5%	46.9%	46.0%	47.0%	46.5%	47.7%	38.5%	49.8%	32.3%	33.7%	22.9%	49.2%	57.8%	59.1%	53.6%
	(20,476)	(12,165)	(8,311)	(16,803)	(9,977)	(6,826)	(1,401)	(642)	(759)	(566)	(227)	(339)	(1,706)	(1,319)	(387)
Doctorate I & II															
Row %	100.0%	55.5%	44.5%	82.7%	49.3%	33.4%	7.1%	-	7.1%	3.2%	1.6%	1.7%	7.0%	4.6%	2.4%
Col %	10.4%	9.8%	11.3%	10.6%	10.6%	10.7%	8.9%	-	13.8%	8.9%	7.4%	11.0%	10.9%	9.5%	15.1%
	(4,602)	(2,555)	(2,047)	(3,807)	(2,270)	(1,537)	(325)	-	(325)	(149)	(73)	(76)	(321)	(212)	(109)
Comprehensive I & II															
Row %	100.0%	34.4%	65.6%	83.1%	25.2%	57.9%	9.8%	4.0%	5.9%	7.0%	5.3%	1.8%	-	-	-
Col %	9.1%	5.3%	14.5%	9.3%	4.7%	16.2%	10.8%	12.3%	9.9%	16.7%	21.2%	10.3%	-	-	-
	(3,993)	(1,375)	(2,618)	(3,320)	(1,007)	(2,313)	(392)	(158)	(234)	(281)	(210)	(71)	-	-	-
Liberal Arts I & II															
Row %	100.0%	82.6%	17.4%	93.0%	82.6%	10.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0%	-	7.0%
Col %	2.4%	3.3%	1.0%	2.7%	4.0%	0.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5%	-	10.1%
	(1,050)	(867)	(183)	(977)	(867)	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73)	-	(73)
Specialized															
Row %	100.0%	64.6%	35.4%	78.0%	52.7%	25.4%	10.9%	3.5%	7.4%	4.9%	3.5%	1.5%	6.1%	5.0%	1.1%
Col %	31.6%	34.7%	27.2%	30.4%	34.2%	24.7%	41.8%	37.9%	44.0%	40.7%	48.6%	29.5%	28.9%	31.3%	21.2%
	(13,928)	(9,003)	(4,925)	(10,868)	(7,334)	(3,534)	(1,523)	(488)	(1,035)	(685)	(482)	(203)	(852)	(699)	(153)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 7. Representation of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Institutional Carnegie Classification, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (3 of 3) (weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Master's Degree * + + + ~ ~															
Row %	100.0%	42.7%	57.3%	86.4%	44.7%	42.8%	6.3%	2.1%	2.7%	3.9%	1.3%	2.0%	3.4%	2.5%	1.9%
Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,037,585)	(443,077)	(594,508)	(896,487)	(387,211)	(509,276)	(65,328)	(23,931)	(41,397)	(40,834)	(12,975)	(27,859)	(34,936)	(18,960)	(15,976)
Research I & II															
Row %	100.0%	50.6%	49.4%	87.5%	44.7%	42.8%	4.9%	2.1%	2.7%	3.2%	1.3%	2.0%	4.4%	2.5%	1.9%
Col %	32.1%	38.1%	27.7%	32.5%	38.5%	28.0%	24.8%	29.5%	22.0%	26.3%	32.3%	23.5%	41.9%	44.4%	38.9%
	(333,237)	(168,675)	(164,562)	(291,653)	(148,992)	(142,661)	(16,192)	(7,067)	(9,125)	(10,748)	(4,194)	(6,554)	(14,644)	(8,422)	(6,222)
Doctorate I & II															
Row %	100.0%	44.4%	55.6%	85.9%	37.8%	48.0%	6.9%	2.9%	4.0%	4.6%	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%
Col %	19.0%	19.8%	18.5%	18.9%	19.3%	18.6%	20.7%	23.7%	19.0%	22.2%	27.9%	19.5%	15.2%	19.9%	9.6%
	(197,620)	(87,833)	(109,787)	(169,724)	(74,770)	(94,954)	(13,540)	(5,666)	(7,874)	(9,046)	(3,626)	(5,420)	(5,310)	(3,771)	(1,539)
Comprehensive I & II															
Row %	100.0%	36.2%	63.8%	85.5%	31.7%	53.9%	6.8%	2.1%	4.7%	4.5%	1.0%	3.5%	3.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Col %	40.8%	34.6%	45.4%	40.4%	34.6%	44.8%	43.9%	36.7%	48.1%	46.2%	32.3%	52.6%	39.4%	32.5%	47.5%
	(423,368)	(153,167)	(270,201)	(362,078)	(134,033)	(228,045)	(28,671)	(8,771)	(19,900)	(18,855)	(4,194)	(14,661)	(13,764)	(6,169)	(7,595)
Liberal Arts I & II															
Row %	100.0%	31.4%	68.6%	88.2%	29.4%	58.8%	9.9%	1.5%	8.3%	1.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
Col %	2.7%	2.0%	3.2%	2.8%	2.1%	3.2%	4.2%	1.8%	5.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%
	(28,115)	(8,825)	(19,290)	(24,792)	(8,252)	(16,540)	(2,773)	(429)	(2,344)	(342)	(72)	(270)	(208)	(72)	(136)
Specialized															
Row %	100.0%	44.5%	55.5%	87.3%	38.3%	49.0%	7.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Col %	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	6.4%	8.3%	5.2%	4.5%	6.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%
	(55,245)	(24,577)	(30,668)	(48,240)	(21,164)	(27,076)	(4,152)	(1,998)	(2,154)	(1,843)	(889)	(954)	(1,010)	(526)	(484)
Total Doctoral Program *															
Row %	100.0%	58.3%	41.7%	86.9%	44.7%	42.8%	6.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%	4.6%	2.5%	1.9%
Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(170,763)	(99,562)	(71,201)	(148,357)	(86,768)	(61,589)	(10,386)	(5,029)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Research I & II															
Row %	100.0%	59.9%	40.1%	87.7%	52.2%	35.5%	4.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%	0.7%	5.2%	3.6%	1.6%
Col %	72.3%	74.3%	69.6%	73.0%	74.3%	71.3%	55.2%	56.1%	54.3%	70.7%	85.6%	48.4%	82.6%	86.0%	75.6%
	(123,523)	(73,972)	(49,551)	(108,367)	(64,482)	(43,885)	(5,730)	(2,820)	(2,910)	(3,001)	(2,181)	(820)	(6,425)	(4,489)	(1,936)
Doctorate I & II															
Row %	100.0%	46.6%	53.4%	85.6%	42.2%	43.4%	9.1%	2.6%	6.5%	2.7%	0.4%	2.3%	2.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Col %	17.0%	13.6%	21.8%	16.8%	14.1%	20.4%	25.4%	14.8%	35.3%	18.4%	4.5%	39.4%	9.7%	7.7%	13.9%
	(29,026)	(13,518)	(15,508)	(24,850)	(12,256)	(12,594)	(2,637)	(746)	(1,891)	(782)	(114)	(668)	(757)	(402)	(355)
Comprehensive I & II															
Row %	100.0%	58.9%	41.1%	93.6%	56.2%	37.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4%	2.6%	3.8%
Col %	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6%	1.6%	4.7%
	(3,178)	(1,871)	(1,307)	(2,974)	(1,787)	(1,187)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(204)	(84)	(120)
Liberal Arts I & II															
Row %	100.0%	78.6%	21.4%	79.8%	58.4%	21.4%	20.2%	20.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Col %	1.5%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	0.9%	4.8%	10.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2,481)	(1,951)	(530)	(1,979)	(1,449)	(530)	(502)	(502)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialized															
Row %	100.0%	65.7%	34.3%	81.1%	54.1%	27.0%	12.1%	7.7%	4.4%	3.7%	2.0%	1.6%	3.1%	1.9%	1.2%
Col %	7.4%	8.3%	6.0%	6.9%	7.80%	5.50%	14.6%	19.10%	10.40%	10.8%	9.90%	12.20%	5.0%	4.60%	5.80%
	(12,555)	(8,250)	(4,305)	(10,187)	(6,794)	(3,393)	(1,517)	(961)	(556)	(460)	(253)	(207)	(391)	(242)	(149)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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Carnegie classification of the institution. **Table 8** shows that, among first-professional students, 71.8% of those attending research universities received financial aid, compared with 73.8% of those attending doctoral institutions, and 75.7% of those attending comprehensive institutions.

But, regardless of race, a higher proportion of graduate students attending research universities rather than doctoral or comprehensive institutions received financial aid (54.0% versus 35.9% and 29.1%, overall).

- **Figure 8** shows that, among first-professional students attending research universities, a higher proportion of African American men and women than of all men and women received financial aid (87.5% and 94.2% versus 72.3% and 71.1%).
- Among graduate students attending research universities, the percentages of African American men and women who received financial aid were similar to the percentages of all men and women (64.5% and 59.0% versus 54.7% and 53.2%).

TUITION AND FINANCIAL NEED OF FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

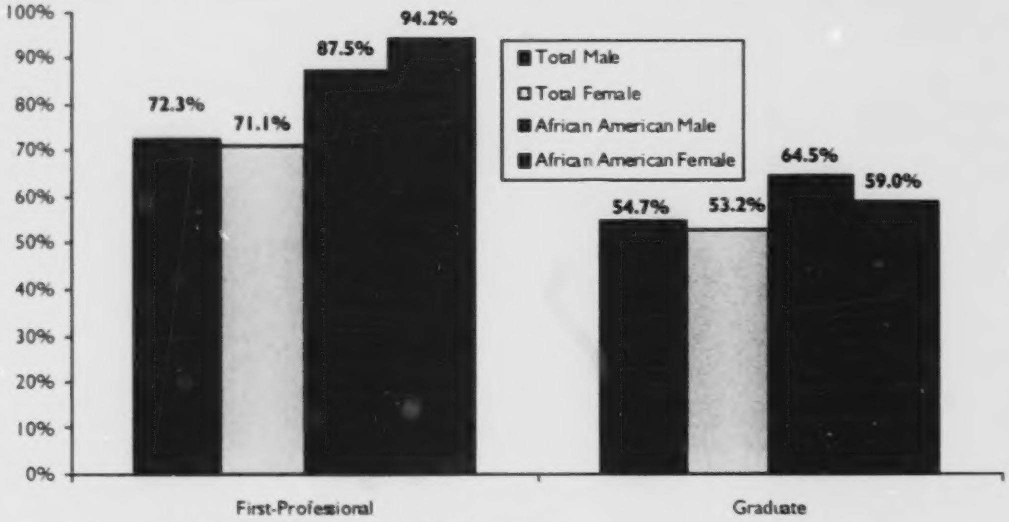
TUITION AND FEES

On average, master's degree and doctoral degree students attended institutions with lower tuition and fees than students studying law, medicine, or other professions. **Table 9** shows that 56.9% of master's degree students and 42.2% of doctoral degree students attended institutions with tuition and fees of $2,500 or less, compared with only 5.3% of law students, 5.3% of medical students, and 14.0% of other first-professional students.

On average, African Americans attended institutions with tuition and fees comparable to their white counterparts.

- **Figure 9** shows that the percentage of African Americans attending institutions charging more than $6,000 in tuition and fees was comparable to the percentage of all students among those in master's degree programs (18.4% ver-

Figure 8. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Attending Research Universities who Received Financial Aid: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 8. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid by the Carnegie Classification of the Institution Attended, Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional															
Total *	73.8%	73.7%	72.6%	72.6%	72.8%	72.4%	81.9%	87.2%	78.0%	83.6%	85.2%	81.7%	65.7%	73.5%	55.4%
	(240,273)	(137,822)	(102,190)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,842)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Research I & II *	71.8%	72.3%	71.1%	69.9%	70.0%	69.9%	90.3%	87.5%	94.2%	91.7%	89.2%	93.9%	63.7%	70.7%	55.2%
	(83,032)	(48,122)	(34,910)	(68,075)	(39,769)	(28,306)	(5,673)	(3,263)	(2,410)	(1,971)	(918)	(1,053)	(5,485)	(3,020)	(2,465)
Doctorate I & II	73.8%	80.4%	65.5%	74.0%	79.4%	66.2%	64.7%	85.7%	56.5%	81.0%	87.2%	75.6%	0.5999	79.0%	41.2%
	(30,501)	(17,032)	(13,469)	(24,029)	(14,274)	(9,755)	(1,599)	(448)	(1,151)	(2,133)	(984)	(1,149)	(1,932)	(959)	(973)
Comprehensive	75.7%	76.7%	74.9%	73.3%	74.8%	72.1%	82.9%	77.0%	85.2%	88.0%	80.1%	-	82.0%	-	-
I & II	(20,518)	(9,182)	(11,336)	(16,809)	(7,632)	(9,177)	(1,740)	(486)	(1,254)	(830)	(503)	(327)	(534)	(214)	(320)
Liberal Arts I & II	84.4%	79.7%	94.0%	82.9%	77.6%	93.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(5,969)	(4,005)	(1,964)	(5,452)	(3,634)	(1,818)	(73)	-	(73)	-	-	-	(392)	(319)	(73)
Specialized	72.5%	72.9%	71.9%	71.6%	71.3%	72.0%	67.7%	81.7%	58.7%	72.2%	76.1%	67.2%	72.1%	70.6%	74.5%
	(70,101)	(42,325)	(27,776)	(54,470)	(34,051)	(20,419)	(4,080)	(1,594)	(2,486)	(3,057)	(1,711)	(1,346)	(5,569)	(3,416)	(2,147)
Graduate (Master's and Doctoral)															
Total +	41.0%	42.5%	39.8%	40.9%	42.4%	39.8%	44.5%	49.4%	41.5%	42.8%	48.6%	39.8%	38.8%	37.6%	40.4%
	(1,220,666)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Research I & II	54.0%	54.7%	53.2%	53.8%	54.5%	53.0%	61.5%	64.5%	59.0%	56.4%	50.5%	61.5%	48.0%	52.3%	41.1%
	474,222	251,968	222,254	(400,020)	(213,474)	(186,546)	(21,922)	(9,887)	(12,035)	(13,749)	(6,375)	(7,374)	(21,069)	(12,911)	(8,158)
Doctorate I & II	35.9%	32.8%	38.3%	36.0%	32.5%	38.8%	43.6%	48.2%	40.5%	26.9%	42.3%	17.4%	30.4%	19.6%	54.4%
	(237,457)	(106,085)	(131,372)	(194,574)	(87,026)	(107,548)	(16,177)	(6,412)	(9,765)	(9,828)	(3,740)	(6,088)	(6,067)	(4,173)	(1,894)
Comprehensive	29.1%	27.9%	29.8%	28.8%	28.1%	29.1%	30.9%	27.6%	32.3%	38.7%	46.0%	36.7%	25.3%	15.6%	33.1%
I & II	(437,846)	(160,175)	(277,671)	(365,052)	(135,820)	(229,232)	(28,671)	(8,771)	(19,900)	(18,855)	(4,194)	(14,661)	(13,968)	(6,253)	(7,715)
Liberal Arts	41.9%	54.0%	35.3%	43.0%	51.0%	38.5%	37.2%	85.8%	17.8%	21.1%	-	-	-	-	-
I & II ~ ~	(30,596)	(10,776)	(19,820)	(26,771)	(9,701)	(17,070)	(3,275)	(931)	(2,344)	(342)	(72)	(270)	(208)	(72)	(136)
Specialized	45.0%	47.9%	42.3%	44.5%	48.3%	41.1%	55.9%	44.2%	68.5%	76.1%	76.7%	75.5%	81.0%	71.2%	92.9%
	(72,839)	(34,693)	(38,146)	(58,427)	(27,958)	(30,469)	(5,669)	(2,959)	(2,710)	(2,303)	(1,142)	(1,161)	(1,401)	(768)	(633)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 9. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Tuition and Fees at Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Tuition	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
$1,001 to $2,500	5.3%	4.4%	6.4%	5.2%	4.1%	6.8%	5.1%	3.1%	6.4%	2.7%	6.1%	-	10.6%	15.2%	7.6%
	(4,470)	(2,079)	(2,391)	(3,799)	(1,720)	(2,079)	(224)	(55)	(169)	(110)	(110)	-	(337)	(194)	(143)
$2,501 to $6,000	22.4%	20.2%	25.0%	21.7%	20.1%	24.2%	23.8%	23.4%	24.0%	30.0%	29.9%	30.1%	26.2%	12.2%	36.0%
	(18,941)	(9,553)	(9,388)	(15,829)	(8,442)	(7,387)	(1,052)	(413)	(639)	(1,227)	(543)	(684)	(833)	(155)	(678)
More than $6,000	71.3%	73.8%	68.1%	71.9%	74.8%	69.0%	71.2%	73.5%	69.6%	67.3%	64.1%	69.9%	62.5%	72.6%	56.4%
	(60,354)	(34,813)	(25,541)	(52,470)	(31,428)	(21,042)	(3,147)	(1,295)	(1,852)	(2,750)	(1,164)	(1,586)	(1,987)	(926)	(1,061)
Medicine															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
$1,001 to $2,500	5.3%	3.2%	8.1%	5.5%	2.1%	6.1%	6.5%	2.1%	3.1%	-	-	-	2.8%	0.9%	-
	(3,169)	(1,105)	(2,064)	(2,911)	(975)	(1,936)	(203)	(75)	(128)	-	-	-	(55)	(55)	-
$2,501 to $6,000	16.5%	16.9%	16.0%	16.5%	18.0%	14.6%	14.1%	15.2%	14.8%	16.9%	9.8%	27.9%	18.4%	14.3%	24.3%
	(16,785)	(10,018)	(6,767)	(13,013)	(8,389)	(4,624)	(1,172)	(553)	(619)	(626)	(221)	(405)	(1,974)	(855)	(1,119)
More than $6,000	78.4%	79.5%	76.9%	78.2%	79.6%	77.6%	76.5%	80.0%	82.2%	83.1%	90.2%	72.1%	79.8%	84.8%	75.7%
	(79,614)	(47,041)	(32,573)	(61,628)	(37,027)	(24,601)	(6,344)	(2,905)	(3,439)	(3,088)	(2,043)	(1,045)	(8,554)	(5,066)	(3,488)
Other															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,992)	(27,801)	(19,191)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
$1,000 or Less	4.5%	4.0%	5.2%	5.6%	8.8%	11.1%	1.0%	-	2.8%	2.5%	-	11.0%	-	-	-
	(3,564)	(1,865)	(1,699)	(3,425)	(1,865)	(1,560)	(63)	-	(63)	(76)	-	(76)	-	-	-
$1,001 to $2,500	9.5%	7.7%	12.2%	10.1%	8.3%	15.3%	8.3%	14.0%	5.7%	-	-	-	8.7%	8.9%	8.1%
	(4,485)	(2,151)	(2,334)	(3,902)	(1,766)	(2,136)	(305)	(177)	(128)	-	-	-	(278)	(208)	(70)
$2,501 to $6,000	25.7%	25.7%	25.8%	25.7%	28.6%	27.5%	32.4%	21.4%	40.6%	33.6%	44.3%	18.3%	14.0%	16.5%	7.2%
	(12,094)	(7,137)	(4,957)	(9,896)	(6,044)	(3,852)	(1,187)	(270)	(917)	(565)	(439)	(126)	(446)	(384)	(62)
More than $6,000	49.8%	52.5%	46.0%	46.7%	54.3%	46.1%	53.8%	64.6%	51.0%	61.9%	55.7%	70.7%	77.3%	74.6%	84.6%
	(23,418)	(14,596)	(8,822)	(17,945)	(11,490)	(6,455)	(1,968)	(815)	(1,153)	(1,040)	(553)	(487)	(2,465)	(1,738)	(727)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93
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Table 9. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Tuition and Fees at Institution Attended, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Tuition	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Master's Degree +++ ~~~															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,047,823)	(446,381)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
$1,000 or Less	26.7%	22.7%	29.6%	26.4%	22.9%	30.5%	25.2%	15.7%	32.7%	34.7%	40.5%	33.1%	26.7%	28.3%	26.7%
	(279,409)	(101,145)	(178,264)	(238,971)	(87,141)	(151,830)	(16,725)	(3,688)	(13,037)	(14,362)	(5,216)	(9,146)	(9,351)	(5,100)	(4,251)
$1,001 to $2,500	30.2%	31.0%	29.6%	31.0%	33.0%	31.2%	26.5%	24.1%	29.8%	30.4%	25.0%	33.8%	16.9%	20.8%	13.6%
	(316,828)	(138,538)	(178,290)	(280,789)	(125,896)	(154,893)	(17,557)	(5,681)	(11,876)	(12,569)	(3,216)	(9,353)	(5,913)	(3,745)	(2,168)
$2,501 to $6,000	25.1%	26.5%	24.1%	25.1%	27.3%	24.8%	25.6%	32.1%	23.6%	20.8%	19.7%	22.0%	29.6%	23.7%	38.3%
	(263,113)	(118,289)	(144,824)	(227,174)	(103,931)	(123,243)	(16,957)	(7,549)	(9,408)	(8,609)	(2,541)	(6,068)	(10,373)	(4,268)	(6,105)
More than $6,000	15.0%	17.4%	13.2%	14.5%	16.8%	13.5%	18.4%	28.1%	13.9%	12.0%	14.9%	11.1%	23.8%	27.3%	21.4%
	(156,793)	(77,634)	(79,159)	(131,292)	(64,167)	(67,125)	(12,169)	(6,618)	(5,551)	(4,983)	(1,916)	(3,067)	(8,349)	(4,933)	(3,416)
Doctoral Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
$1,000 or Less	15.5%	15.5%	15.5%	16.1%	15.9%	18.4%	12.0%	18.5%	5.3%	15.1%	23.7%	2.2%	9.3%	15.1%	-
	(26,777)	(15,724)	(11,053)	(24,089)	(13,354)	(10,735)	(1,326)	(1,046)	(280)	(642)	(604)	(38)	(720)	(720)	-
$1,001 to $2,500	26.7%	28.2%	24.5%	27.7%	30.8%	26.5%	27.8%	28.8%	27.0%	13.8%	17.0%	9.0%	13.5%	15.3%	12.5%
	(46,140)	(28,708)	(17,432)	(41,442)	(25,914)	(15,528)	(3,063)	(1,632)	(1,431)	(586)	(434)	(152)	(1,049)	(728)	(321)
$2,501 to $6,000	26.1%	24.5%	28.4%	25.4%	26.2%	27.4%	34.6%	28.7%	41.3%	40.1%	14.3%	78.8%	20.5%	19.2%	26.4%
	(45,149)	(24,942)	(20,207)	(38,044)	(22,037)	(16,007)	(3,813)	(1,624)	(2,189)	(1,700)	(364)	(1,336)	(1,592)	(917)	(675)
More than $6,000	27.3%	27.4%	27.2%	26.1%	27.2%	27.7%	25.0%	24.0%	26.4%	31.0%	45.0%	10.0%	51.1%	50.4%	61.1%
	(47,172)	(27,817)	(19,355)	(39,135)	(22,909)	(16,226)	(2,751)	(1,355)	(1,396)	(1,315)	(1,146)	(169)	(3,971)	(2,407)	(1,564)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93
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sus 15.0%), doctoral degree programs (25.0% versus 27.3%), law programs (71.2% versus 71.3%), medical programs (76.5% versus 78.4%), and other professional programs (53.8% versus 49.8%).

AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL AID RECEIVED

Figure 10 shows that, on average, first-professional students in medical and law programs received higher amounts of financial aid than students in master's degree and doctoral degree programs ($15,946 and $14,278 versus $6,964 and $10,640).

On average, African American medical students received higher amounts of financial aid than their white counterparts.

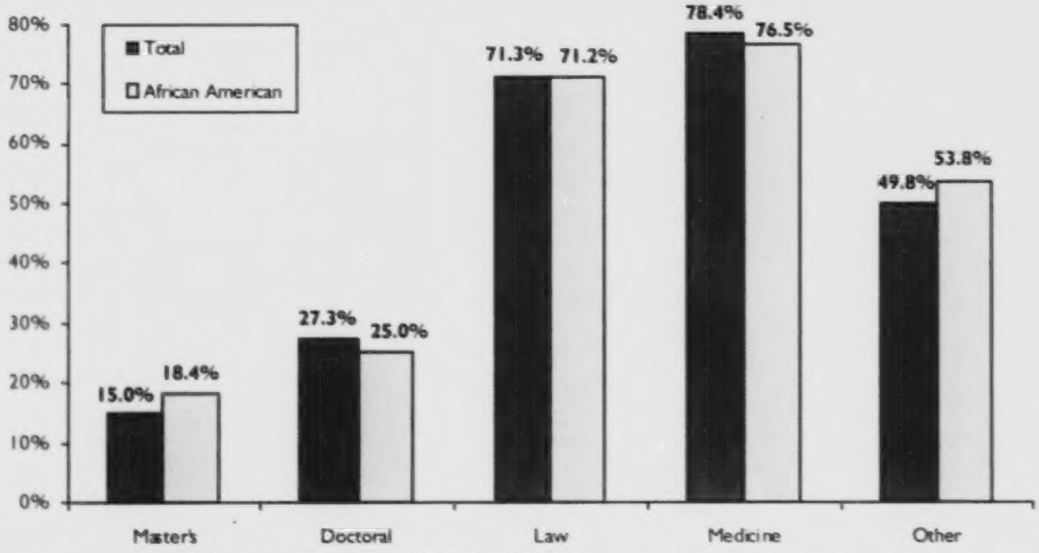
- **Table 10** shows that African Americans averaged higher amounts of financial aid than whites among medical students ($19,969 versus $15,331).
- Average financial aid awards were comparable for African Americans and whites studying law ($15,982 versus $14,096) and other professions ($16,408 versus $11,605).
- On average, African Americans and whites received similar amounts of financial aid among master's degree students ($7,618 versus $6,888) and doctoral degree students ($9,929 versus $10,585).

DEPENDENCY STATUS

A higher share of first-professional students than of students in master's and doctoral degree programs were financially dependent, as defined by financial aid eligibility criteria. **Figure 11** shows that 18.4% of medical students, 18.5% of other first-professional students, and 14.3% of law students were dependent, compared with only 7.7% of master's degree and 6.7% of doctoral degree students.

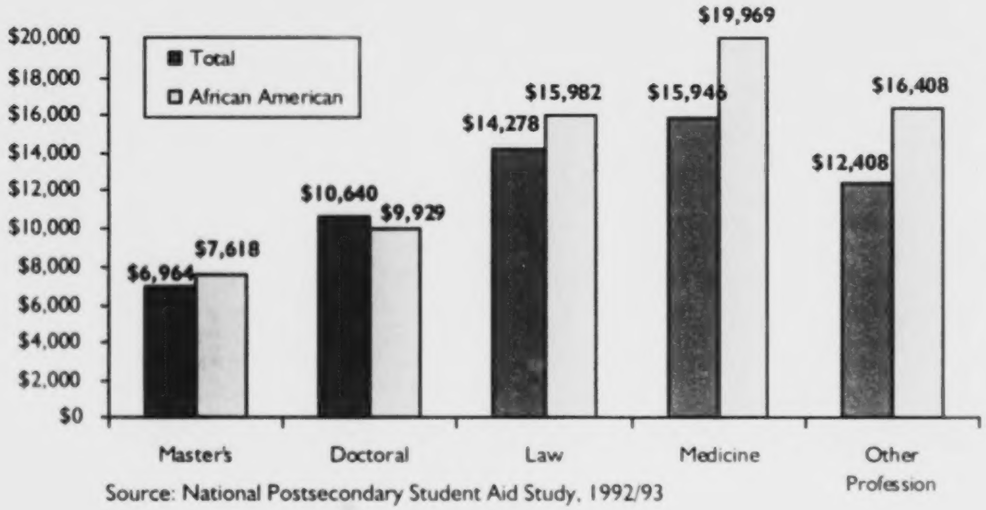
- **Table 11** shows that similar shares of African Americans and whites were financially dependent among law students (11.4% versus 14.4%), medical students (11.2% versus 17.3%), and other first-professional students (11.9% versus 17.4%).

Figure 9. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Attending Institutions Charging More than $6,000 in Tuition: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 10. Average Amount of Financial Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 10. Average Financial Aid Award Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students: Fall, 1992

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Program	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law	$14,278	$14,652	$13,806	$14,096	$14,431	$13,643	$15,982	$16,236	$15,824	$15,285	$18,332	$12,620	$13,729	$13,103	$14,540
	(66,185)	(36,916)	(29,269)	(53,520)	(30,786)	(22,734)	(4,042)	(1,550)	(2,492)	(3,585)	(1,673)	(1,912)	(2,000)	(1,129)	(871)
Medicine *	$15,946	$16,072	$15,764	$15,331	$15,661	$14,830	$19,969	$19,468	$20,440	$15,788	$16,062	$15,297	$16,200	$16,002	$16,534
	(82,481)	(48,932)	(33,549)	(61,816)	(37,301)	(24,515)	(7,456)	(3,610)	(3,846)	(3,270)	(2,098)	(1,172)	(7,285)	(4,582)	(2,703)
Other	$12,408	$13,140	$11,305	$11,605	$12,399	$10,385	$16,408	$14,719	$17,683	$12,975	$13,915	$11,979	$18,584	$19,777	$15,233
	(28,500)	(17,121)	(11,379)	(22,792)	(13,809)	(8,983)	(1,915)	(824)	(1,091)	(1,069)	(550)	(519)	(1,936)	(1,428)	(508)
Master's	$6,964	$7,380	$6,644	$6,888	$7,206	$6,640	$7,618	$8,481	$7,032	$6,116	$7,587	$5,249	$8,826	$9,956	$7,818
Degree +	(417,182)	(181,272)	(235,910)	(349,152)	(153,005)	(196,147)	(25,982)	(10,513)	(15,469)	(17,658)	(6,547)	(11,111)	(12,191)	(5,749)	(6,442)
Doctoral	$10,640	$11,118	$9,942	$10,585	$11,217	$9,634	$9,929	$10,206	$9,664	$14,365	$13,403	$15,864	$13,897	$12,968	$16,771
Degree +	(101,736)	(60,431)	(41,305)	(82,735)	(49,713)	(33,022)	(8,401)	(4,114)	(4,287)	(1,891)	(1,152)	(739)	(4,426)	(3,345)	(1,081)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 11. Dependency Status of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Program	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	(233,212)	(134,193)	(99,019)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Dependent	16.9%	16.1%	18.1%	16.2%	15.6%	17.1%	11.4%	12.2%	10.8%	19.1%	13.7%	25.3%	28.9%	25.9%	33.0%
	(39,505)	(21,609)	(17,896)	(30,892)	(17,566)	(13,326)	(1,864)	(838)	(1,026)	(1,809)	(694)	(1,115)	(4,940)	(2,511)	(2,429)
Independent without	56.7%	56.1%	57.4%	56.7%	55.7%	58.0%	64.1%	64.9%	63.6%	49.4%	55.9%	42.0%	53.6%	54.7%	52.2%
Dependents	(132,174)	(75,312)	(56,862)	(107,824)	(62,710)	(45,114)	(10,501)	(4,450)	(6,051)	(4,686)	(2,836)	(1,850)	(9,163)	(5,316)	(3,847)
Independent with	26.4%	27.8%	24.5%	27.1%	28.7%	24.8%	24.5%	22.9%	25.7%	31.5%	30.4%	32.8%	17.4%	19.4%	14.8%
Dependents	(61,533)	(37,272)	(24,261)	(51,553)	(32,271)	(19,282)	(4,014)	(1,572)	(2,442)	(2,987)	(1,543)	(1,444)	(2,979)	(1,886)	(1,093)
Law	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Dependent	14.3%	13.4%	15.5%	14.4%	13.6%	15.6%	11.4%	8.0%	13.6%	16.9%	16.7%	17.0%	13.2%	9.8%	15.6%
	(12,147)	(6,335)	(5,812)	(10,533)	(5,765)	(4,768)	(503)	(141)	(362)	(690)	(304)	(386)	(421)	(125)	(296)
Independent without	57.4%	56.7%	58.3%	57.7%	56.5%	59.3%	58.2%	53.6%	61.3%	43.2%	54.9%	33.8%	67.4%	67.8%	67.1%
Dependents	(48,587)	(26,744)	(21,843)	(42,105)	(23,938)	(18,167)	(2,576)	(945)	(1,631)	(1,765)	(997)	(768)	(2,141)	(864)	(1,277)
Independent with	28.3%	29.9%	26.2%	27.9%	29.9%	25.2%	30.4%	38.4%	25.1%	39.9%	28.4%	49.2%	19.4%	22.4%	17.3%
Dependents	(23,948)	(14,124)	(9,824)	(20,356)	(12,645)	(7,711)	(1,344)	(677)	(667)	(1,632)	(516)	(1,116)	(616)	(286)	(330)
Medicine	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
Dependent	18.4%	15.7%	22.1%	17.3%	15.2%	20.6%	11.2%	12.2%	10.3%	25.1%	14.0%	42.6%	29.2%	22.6%	38.0%
	(18,660)	(9,293)	(9,367)	(13,671)	(7,133)	(6,538)	(926)	(463)	(463)	(934)	(317)	(617)	(3,129)	(1,380)	(1,749)
Independent without	60.0%	61.1%	58.5%	59.1%	59.2%	59.0%	74.4%	75.5%	73.4%	57.9%	67.8%	42.3%	56.0%	64.0%	45.5%
Dependents	(60,923)	(36,162)	(24,761)	(46,600)	(27,842)	(18,758)	(6,170)	(2,876)	(3,294)	(2,149)	(1,535)	(614)	(6,004)	(3,909)	(2,095)
Independent with	21.6%	23.2%	19.4%	23.5%	25.6%	20.5%	14.5%	12.3%	16.3%	17.0%	18.2%	15.1%	14.8%	13.4%	16.6%
Dependents	(21,955)	(13,734)	(8,221)	(18,540)	(12,033)	(6,507)	(1,202)	(470)	(732)	(631)	(412)	(219)	(1,582)	(819)	(763)

Table 11. Dependency Status of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Degree Program	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Other First-Professional	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,992)	(27,801)	(19,191)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
Dependent	18.5%	21.5%	14.2%	17.4%	20.1%	13.2%	11.9%	18.2%	8.5%	11.0%	7.4%	16.3%	43.6%	43.2%	44.7%
	(8,698)	(5,981)	(2,717)	(6,688)	(4,668)	(2,020)	(435)	(234)	(201)	(185)	(73)	(112)	(1,390)	(1,006)	(384)
Independent without Dependents	48.2%	44.6%	53.5%	49.7%	47.1%	53.6%	48.0%	48.8%	47.5%	45.9%	30.6%	67.9%	31.9%	23.3%	55.3%
	(22,664)	(12,406)	(10,258)	(19,119)	(10,930)	(8,189)	(1,755)	(629)	(1,126)	(772)	(304)	(468)	(1,018)	(543)	(475)
Independent with Dependents	33.3%	33.9%	32.4%	32.9%	32.7%	33.2%	40.1%	33.0%	44.0%	43.1%	62.0%	15.8%	24.5%	33.5%	-
	(15,630)	(9,414)	(6,216)	(12,657)	(7,593)	(5,064)	(1,468)	(425)	(1,043)	(724)	(615)	(109)	(781)	(781)	-
Master's Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,047,823)	(446,381)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Dependent	7.7%	7.3%	8.0%	7.7%	7.3%	8.0%	7.2%	8.3%	6.6%	7.5%	3.2%	9.6%	9.9%	9.8%	10.1%
	(80,942)	(32,679)	(48,263)	(69,563)	(28,405)	(41,158)	(4,790)	(1,994)	(2,796)	(3,110)	(425)	(2,685)	(3,479)	(1,855)	(1,624)
Independent without Dependents	44.6%	45.9%	43.6%	45.2%	45.6%	44.9%	44.5%	44.5%	44.5%	32.6%	48.9%	24.8%	42.3%	51.4%	31.4%
	(466,948)	(204,813)	(262,135)	(409,147)	(177,890)	(231,257)	(29,510)	(10,665)	(18,845)	(13,487)	(6,504)	(6,983)	(14,804)	(9,754)	(5,050)
Independent with Dependents	47.7%	46.8%	48.4%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	48.2%	47.2%	48.9%	59.9%	47.9%	65.6%	47.8%	38.8%	58.4%
	(499,933)	(208,889)	(291,044)	(426,413)	(183,858)	(242,555)	(31,975)	(11,306)	(20,669)	(24,810)	(6,374)	(18,436)	(16,735)	(7,351)	(9,384)
Doctoral Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Dependent	6.7%	7.3%	5.8%	5.9%	6.3%	5.4%	5.6%	1.4%	9.9%	1.9%	3.2%	0.0%	25.7%	33.1%	10.6%
	(11,535)	(7,428)	(4,107)	(8,839)	(5,536)	(3,303)	(614)	(82)	(532)	(82)	(82)	-	(2,000)	(1,728)	(272)
Independent without Dependents	48.4%	47.3%	50.0%	49.7%	49.4%	50.0%	45.8%	40.2%	51.7%	30.0%	33.1%	25.4%	37.7%	26.5%	60.7%
	(83,640)	(48,073)	(35,567)	(74,386)	(43,574)	(30,812)	(5,046)	(2,275)	(2,771)	(1,274)	(843)	(431)	(2,934)	(1,381)	(1,553)
Independent with Dependents	44.9%	45.4%	44.3%	44.4%	44.3%	44.6%	48.6%	58.3%	38.3%	68.0%	63.7%	74.6%	36.6%	40.4%	28.7%
	(77,668)	(46,141)	(31,527)	(66,584)	(39,110)	(27,474)	(5,354)	(3,300)	(2,054)	(2,887)	(1,623)	(1,264)	(2,843)	(2,108)	(735)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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- Comparable percentages of African Americans and whites were dependent among both master's degree (7.2% of African Americans and 7.7% of whites) and doctoral degree students (5.6% of African Americans and 5.9% of whites).

DEPENDENCY STATUS OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

About one-half of students who were financially dependent received financial aid regardless of the degree they were working toward: 47.0% in law programs, 56.6% in medical programs, 53.4% in other first-professional programs, 46.0% in master's degree programs, and 67.4% in doctoral degree programs. But, a higher share of law and medical students than of master's and doctoral degree students received financial aid among those who were independent without dependents (82.2% and 85.8% versus 40.9% and 58.7%) and independent with dependents (75.2% and 79.7% versus 34.9% and 50.9%).

- **Figure 12** shows that, of those who were financially independent with no dependents, a higher share of African Americans than whites received financial aid among medical students (96.1% versus 85.8%) and doctoral degree students (70.2% versus 58.7%).
- **Table 12** shows that a higher share of African American than of white doctoral degree students received financial aid among those who independent with dependents (79.3% versus 48.8%).
- Comparable percentages of African American and white master's degree students received financial aid among those who were independent without dependents (41.1% versus 41.6%) and independent with dependents (38.0% versus 34.1%).

AGE

Figure 13 shows that, on average, first-professional students were younger than master's and doctoral degree students. Nearly one-half of students studying law (41.2%) and medicine (46.6%) were under the age of 25, compared with only 17.4% of master's degree and 13.5% of doctoral degree students.

The distribution of first-professional and graduate students by age was similar for African Americans and whites.

- **Table 13** shows that, among all first professional students, 36.9% of African Americans and 42.2% of whites were under the age of 25.
- Among master's degree students, 15.3% of African Americans and 17.5% of whites were under the age of 25.
- About 11.2% of African American doctoral students were under the age of 25, compared with 12.3% of their white counterparts.

AGE OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

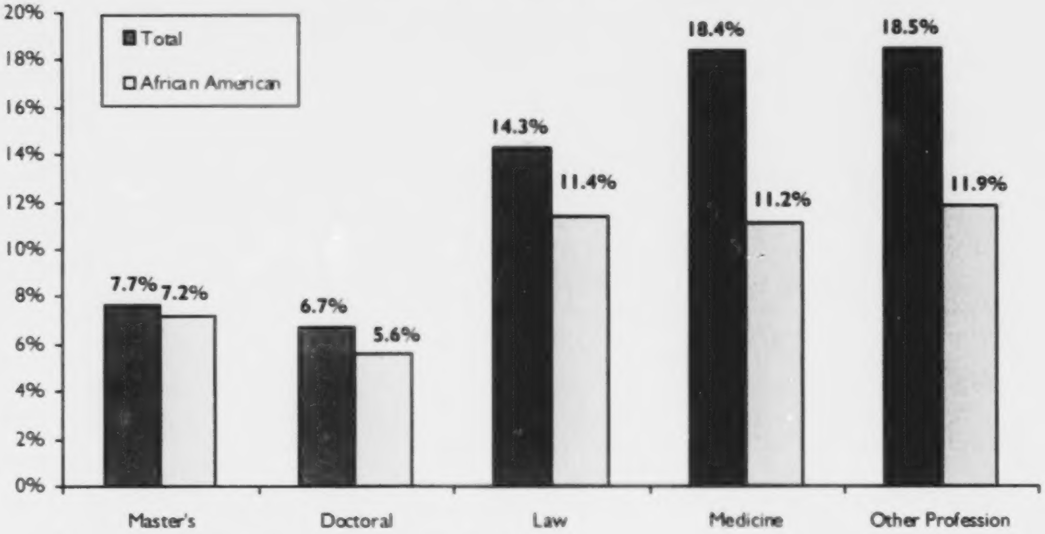
The proportion of students who received financial aid declined as students' ages increased among both first-professional and graduate students. **Table 14** shows that 72.9% of first-professional students under the age of 25 received financial aid, compared with only 52.0% of their counterparts age 40 and older. About 57.2% of graduate students under the age of 25, but only 27.9% of those age 40 and older, received financial aid.

- **Table 14** shows that a higher percentage of African Americans than whites received financial aid among first-professional students under the age of 25 (86.0% versus 72.4%), between the ages of 25 and 29 (84.4% versus 79.3%), and between the ages of 30 and 34 (95.5% versus 73.5%).
- A smaller share of African American first-professional students than of their white counterparts received financial aid among those age 35 to 39 (53.2% versus 69.0%) and 40 years and older (39.0% versus 48.0%).
- Comparable proportions of African American and white graduate students received financial aid regardless of age: about 61.2% of African American and 58.2% of white graduate students under the age of 25 received financial aid.

FAMILY INCOME

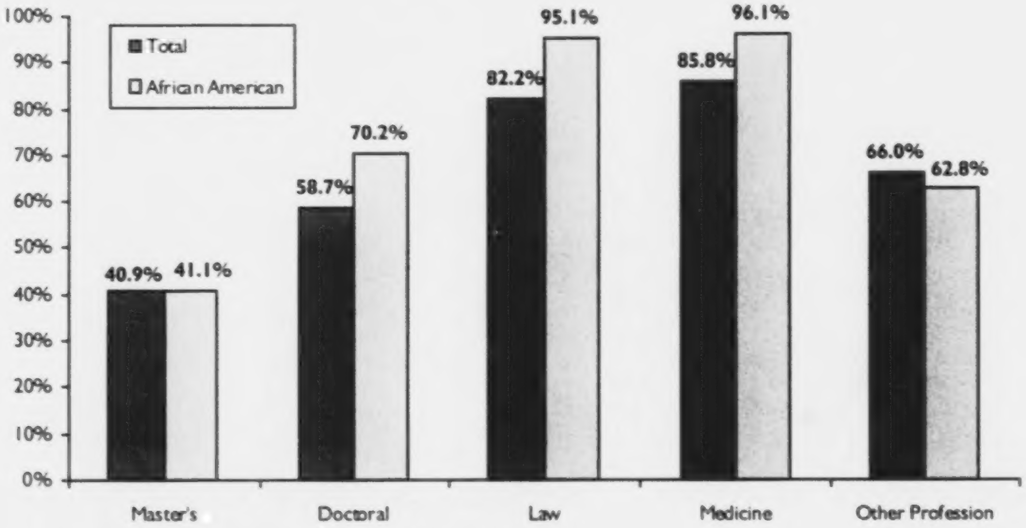
On average, family incomes were lower for first-professional students than for master's and doctoral degree students. **Table 15** shows that 35.8% of law stu-

Figure 11. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who were Financially Dependent: Fall, 1992



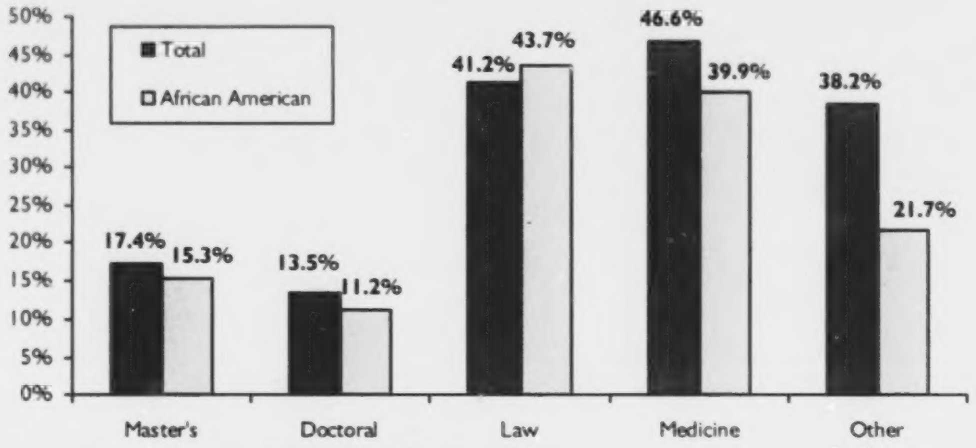
Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 12. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who were Financially Independent with No Dependents who Received Financial Aid: Fall, 1992



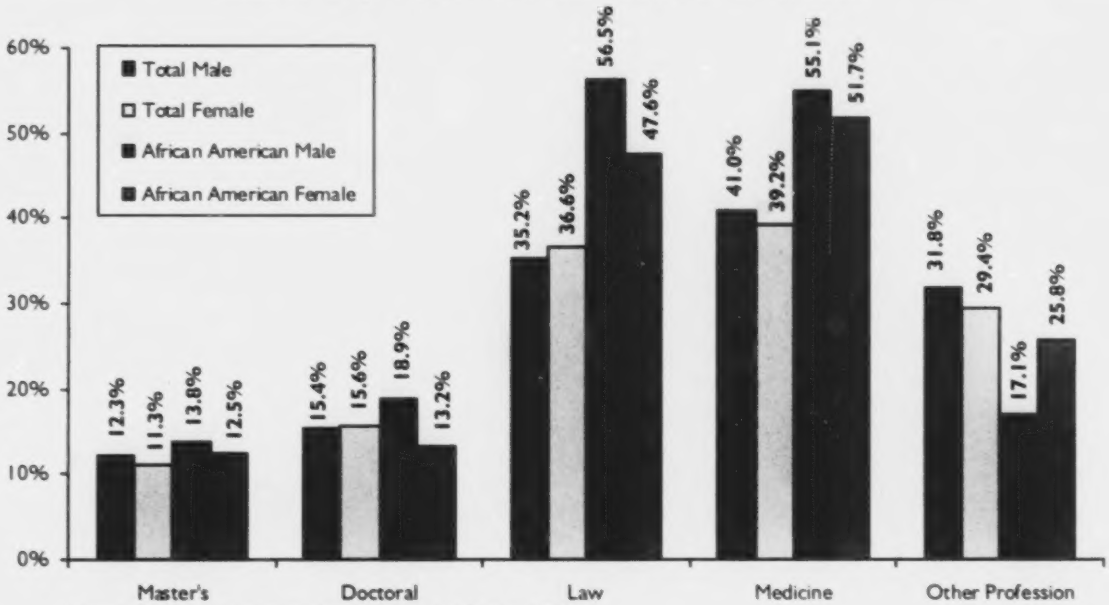
Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 13. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Under the Age of 25: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 14. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students with Family Incomes Below $10,000: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 12. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid by Dependency Status, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

Dependency Status				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law +															
Dependent	47.0% (12,407)	40.8% (6,428)	53.7% (5,979)	43.7% (10,533)	37.7% (5,765)	50.9% (4,768)	49.3% (503)	38.3% (141)	53.6% (362)	60.3% (690)	58.6% (304)	61.7% (386)	73.2% (421)	0.0% (125)	61.8% (296)
Independent without Dependents	82.2% (51,021)	82.4% (28,099)	82.0% (22,922)	81.6% (42,105)	80.5% (23,938)	83.0% (18,167)	95.1% (2,576)	86.7% (945)	0.0% (1,631)	95.6% (1,765)	- (997)	89.8% (768)	56.1% (2,141)	63.1% (864)	37.7% (1,277)
Independent with Dependents	75.2% (24,462)	77.0% (14,454)	72.7% (10,008)	71.6% (20,356)	73.9% (12,645)	67.8% (7,711)	- (1,344)	- (677)	- (667)	90.8% (1,632)	96.5% (516)	88.2% (1,116)	79.9% (616)	0.0% (286)	62.4% (330)
Medicine *															
Dependent	56.6% (18,863)	59.1% (9,348)	54.2% (9,515)	56.3% (13,671)	57.1% (7,133)	55.5% (6,538)	62.7% (926)	73.2% (463)	52.3% (463)	86.3% (934)	89.9% (317)	84.4% (617)	44.4% (3,129)	55.9% (1,380)	35.3% (1,749)
Independent without Dependents	85.8% (62,716)	85.9% (37,065)	85.6% (25,651)	83.2% (46,600)	82.8% (27,842)	83.8% (18,758)	96.1% (6,170)	- (2,876)	92.7% (3,294)	95.4% (2,149)	- (1,535)	83.9% (614)	87.2% (6,004)	88.6% (3,909)	84.6% (2,095)
Independent with Dependents	79.7% (22,613)	82.1% (14,117)	75.7% (8,496)	82.7% (18,540)	84.6% (12,033)	79.3% (6,507)	78.6% (1,202)	84.0% (470)	75.1% (732)	65.6% (631)	67.5% (412)	62.1% (219)	41.9% (1,582)	42.6% (819)	41.0% (763)
Other First-Professional															
Dependent	53.4% (8,698)	50.5% (5,981)	59.9% (2,717)	47.7% (6,688)	44.0% (4,668)	56.1% (2,020)	74.3% (435)	52.1% (234)	- (201)	- (185)	- (730	- (112)	68.3% (1,390)	76.2% (1,006)	47.4% (384)
Independent without Dependents	66.0% (23,242)	69.7% (12,757)	61.5% (10,485)	67.2% (19,119)	71.5% (10,930)	61.5% (8,189)	62.8% (1,755)	74.2% (629)	56.4% (1,126)	65.5% (772)	43.4% (304)	79.9% (468)	44.4% (1,018)	23.2% (543)	68.6% (475)
Independent with Dependents	53.2% (15,992)	49.8% (9,573)	51.4% (6,419)	53.3% (12,657)	51.8% (7,593)	55.5% (5,064)	33.4% (1,468)	55.3% (425)	24.5% (1,043)	52.2% (724)	56.1% (615)	30.3% (109)	68.5% (781)	68.5% (781)	- -
Master's Degree															
Dependent	46.0% (83,087)	43.2% (33,560)	47.9% (49,527)	48.1% (69,563)	46.4% (28,405)	49.3% (41,158)	35.4% (4,790)	29.5% (1,994)	39.6% (2,796)	41.8% (3,110)	36.7% (425)	42.6% (2,685)	31.9% (3,479)	15.3% (1,855)	50.9% (1,624)
Independent without Dependents	40.9% (497,359)	40.0% (218,980)	41.6% (278,379)	41.6% (409,147)	41.4% (177,890)	41.7% (231,257)	41.1% (29,510)	40.1% (10,665)	41.7% (18,845)	50.1% (13,487)	43.2% (6,504)	56.6% (6,983)	31.7% (14,804)	24.7% (9,754)	45.2% (5,050)
Independent with Dependents	34.9% (502,710)	37.7% (209,906)	32.9% (292,804)	34.1% (426,413)	36.0% (183,858)	32.8% (242,555)	38.0% (31,975)	50.0% (11,306)	31.5% (20,669)	38.7% (24,810)	56.2% (6,374)	32.6% (18,436)	38.2% (16,735)	41.6% (7,351)	35.5% (9,384)
Doctoral Degree **															
Dependent	67.4% (11,535)	62.3% (7,428)	76.6% (4,107)	68.4% (8,839)	64.2% (5,536)	75.3% (3,303)	- (614)	- (82)	- (532)	- (82)	- (82)	- -	51.7% (2,000)	52.6% (1,728)	46.0% (272)
Independent without Dependents	58.7% (92,067)	57.5% (52,678)	60.3% (39,389)	59.5% (74,386)	58.4% (43,574)	60.9% (30,812)	70.2% (5,046)	68.7% (2,275)	71.5% (2,771)	69.3% (1,274)	53.6% (843)	- (431)	64.0% (2,934)	75.4% (1,381)	53.8% (1,553)
Independent with Dependents	50.9% (78,520)	54.8% (46,529)	45.1% (31,991)	48.8% (66,584)	52.9% (39,110)	42.8% (27,474)	79.3% (5,354)	74.8% (3,300)	86.4% (2,054)	32.1% (2,887)	38.1% (1,623)	24.4% (1,264)	53.3% (2,843)	66.2% (2,108)	16.3% (735)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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Table 13. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Age, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional															
Total	100.0% (233,106)	100.0% (134,193)	100.0% (98,913)	100.0% (190,163)	100.0% (112,547)	100.0% (77,616)	100.0% (16,379)	100.0% (6,860)	100.0% (9,519)	100.0% (9,482)	100.0% (5,064)	100.0% (4,409)	100.0% (17,082)	100.0% (9,713)	100.0% (7,360)
Under 25	42.9% (100,063)	42.3% (56,697)	43.8% (43,366)	42.2% (80,197)	41.4% (46,620)	43.3% (33,577)	36.9% (6,036)	39.0% (2,678)	35.3% (3,358)	46.1% (4,374)	41.3% (2,090)	51.8% (2,284)	55.4% (9,456)	54.7% (5,309)	56.3% (4,147)
25 to 29	33.4% (77,872)	35.4% (47,462)	30.7% (30,410)	33.8% (64,302)	36.3% (40,834)	30.2% (23,468)	34.6% (5,667)	28.8% (1,974)	38.8% (3,693)	29.1% (2,763)	38.5% (1,951)	18.4% (812)	30.1% (5,140)	27.8% (2,703)	33.1% (2,437)
30 to 34	12.4% (28,808)	13.2% (17,647)	11.3% (11,161)	12.6% (23,941)	13.0% (14,684)	11.9% (9,257)	15.4% (2,524)	23.3% (1,599)	9.7% (925)	9.6% (914)	11.2% (569)	7.6% (336)	8.4% (1,429)	8.1% (786)	8.7% (643)
35 to 39	5.5% (12,864)	4.9% (6,636)	6.3% (6,228)	5.3% (10,153)	5.0% (5,612)	5.9% (4,541)	8.1% (1,329)	4.1% (279)	11.0% (1,050)	8.0% (754)	4.0% (204)	12.5% (550)	3.7% (628)	5.6% (541)	1.1% (78)
40 and Older	5.8% (13,499)	4.3% (5,751)	7.8% (7,748)	6.1% (11,570)	4.3% (4,797)	8.7% (6,773)	5.0% (823)	4.8% (330)	5.2% (493)	7.1% (677)	4.9% (250)	9.7% (427)	2.5% (429)	3.9% (374)	0.7% (55)
Master's Degree															
Total * + + + – –	100.0% (1,042,540)	100.0% (444,313)	100.0% (598,227)	100.0% (900,179)	100.0% (388,085)	100.0% (512,094)	100.0% (65,936)	100.0% (23,965)	100.0% (41,971)	100.0% (41,407)	100.0% (13,303)	100.0% (28,104)	100.0% (35,018)	100.0% (18,960)	100.0% (16,058)
Under 25	17.4% (181,778)	17.9% (79,641)	17.1% (102,137)	17.5% (157,210)	17.9% (69,572)	17.1% (87,638)	15.3% (10,106)	21.2% (5,074)	12.0% (5,032)	17.8% (7,355)	15.3% (2,041)	18.9% (5,314)	20.3% (7,107)	15.6% (2,954)	25.9% (4,153)
25 to 29	27.8% (290,211)	30.3% (134,607)	26.0% (155,604)	27.8% (250,322)	30.5% (118,429)	25.8% (131,893)	22.4% (14,796)	18.6% (4,464)	24.6% (10,332)	30.8% (12,735)	35.7% (4,754)	28.4% (7,981)	35.3% (12,358)	36.7% (6,960)	33.6% (5,398)
30 to 34	17.6% (183,663)	20.9% (92,883)	15.2% (90,780)	17.3% (155,673)	20.2% (78,470)	15.1% (77,203)	19.4% (12,792)	22.9% (5,485)	17.4% (7,307)	21.1% (8,749)	35.0% (4,655)	14.6% (4,094)	18.4% (6,449)	22.5% (4,273)	13.6% (2,176)
35 to 39	13.3% (138,963)	13.8% (61,409)	13.0% (77,554)	13.1% (118,176)	13.5% (52,567)	12.8% (65,609)	17.5% (11,509)	21.7% (5,192)	15.1% (6,317)	12.2% (5,070)	6.8% (904)	14.8% (4,166)	12.0% (4,208)	14.5% (2,746)	9.1% (1,462)
40 and Older	23.8% (247,925)	17.1% (75,773)	28.8% (172,152)	24.3% (218,798)	17.8% (69,047)	29.2% (149,751)	25.4% (16,733)	15.6% (3,750)	30.9% (12,983)	18.1% (7,498)	7.1% (949)	23.3% (6,549)	14.0% (4,896)	10.7% (2,027)	17.9% (2,869)
Doctoral Degree															
Total * + + – –	100.0% (172,843)	100.0% (101,642)	100.0% (71,201)	100.0% (149,809)	100.0% (88,220)	100.0% (61,589)	100.0% (11,014)	100.0% (5,657)	100.0% (5,357)	100.0% (4,243)	100.0% (2,548)	100.0% (1,695)	100.0% (7,777)	100.0% (5,217)	100.0% (2,560)
Under 25	13.5% (23,347)	12.7% (12,950)	14.6% (10,397)	12.3% (18,482)	11.7% (10,318)	13.3% (8,164)	11.2% (1,234)	2.7% (150)	20.2% (1,084)	15.7% (666)	21.9% (558)	6.4% (108)	38.1% (2,965)	36.9% (1,924)	40.7% (1,041)
25 to 29	27.2% (46,955)	30.0% (30,473)	23.1% (16,482)	26.4% (39,539)	29.5% (25,997)	22.0% (13,542)	29.7% (3,267)	34.0% (1,926)	25.0% (1,341)	38.8% (1,648)	32.7% (833)	48.1% (815)	32.2% (2,501)	32.9% (1,717)	30.6% (784)
30 to 34	20.2% (34,861)	24.3% (24,657)	14.3% (10,204)	21.1% (31,627)	24.5% (21,604)	16.3% (10,023)	9.5% (1,043)	17.4% (982)	1.1% (61)	18.3% (777)	30.5% (777)	0.0% -	18.2% (1,414)	24.8% (1,294)	4.7% (120)
35 to 39	15.2% (26,191)	12.9% (13,084)	18.4% (13,107)	14.7% (21,954)	11.9% (10,522)	18.6% (11,432)	27.0% (2,974)	34.6% (1,957)	19.0% (1,017)	23.1% (981)	12.7% (323)	38.8% (658)	3.6% (282)	5.4% (282)	0.0% -
40 and Older	24.0% (41,489)	20.1% (20,478)	29.5% (21,011)	25.5% (38,207)	22.4% (19,779)	29.9% (18,428)	22.7% (2,496)	11.3% (642)	34.6% (1,854)	4.0% (171)	2.2% (57)	6.7% (114)	7.9% (615)	0.0% -	24.0% (615)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – $p < .001$, – – $p < .01$, – $p < .05$

Note: Sample limited to U.S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Note: "-" means sample size too small to estimate

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study 1992/93

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Table 13. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Age, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Under 25	41.2%	39.4%	43.4%	41.3%	38.9%	44.6%	43.7%	44.4%	43.2%	39.6%	42.5%	37.4%	36.9%	43.8%	32.3%
	(34,871)	(18,595)	(16,276)	(30,148)	(16,483)	(13,665)	(1,931)	(782)	(1,149)	(1,620)	(772)	(848)	(1,172)	(558)	(614)
25 to 29	31.4%	33.6%	28.7%	32.1%	34.7%	28.5%	23.7%	22.4%	24.5%	22.1%	23.9%	20.6%	39.7%	27.6%	47.8%
	(26,623)	(15,869)	(10,754)	(23,412)	(14,688)	(8,724)	(1,047)	(395)	(652)	(902)	(434)	(468)	(1,262)	(352)	(910)
30 to 34	14.5%	15.6%	13.0%	14.2%	15.0%	13.1%	22.1%	23.8%	21.0%	10.6%	20.9%	2.4%	14.9%	17.7%	12.9%
	(12,267)	(7,386)	(4,881)	(10,382)	(6,361)	(4,021)	(979)	(420)	(559)	(434)	(379)	(55)	(472)	(226)	(246)
35 to 39	6.5%	5.9%	7.3%	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%	8.1%	3.2%	11.3%	13.3%	4.0%	20.8%	2.5%	0.0%	4.1%
	(5,523)	(2,781)	(2,742)	(4,543)	(2,651)	(1,892)	(357)	(57)	(300)	(545)	(730	(4720	(78)	-	(78)
40 and Older	6.4%	5.4%	7.5%	6.2%	5.1%	7.6%	2.5%	6.2%	0.0%	14.3%	8.8%	18.8%	6.1%	10.9%	2.9%
	(5,398)	(2,572)	(2,826)	(4,509)	(2,165)	(2,344)	(109)	(109)	-	(586)	(159)	(427)	(194)	(139)	(55)
Medicine															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,255)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,598)
Under 25	46.6%	45.0%	48.8%	45.1%	43.4%	47.6%	39.9%	39.3%	40.5%	52.8%	46.3%	63.2%	60.6%	60.4%	61.0%
	(47,295)	(26,624)	(20,671)	(35,527)	(20,394)	(15,133)	(3,313)	(1,497)	(1,816)	(1,960)	(1,043)	(917)	(6,495)	(3,690)	(2,805)
25 to 29	37.1%	39.6%	33.5%	37.7%	41.0%	32.8%	39.0%	30.0%	46.8%	36.3%	48.7%	17.2%	31.5%	32.4%	30.4%
	(37,658)	(23,466)	(14,192)	(29,698)	(19,251)	(10,447)	(3,240)	(1,141)	(2,099)	(1,348)	(1,098)	(250)	(3,372)	(1,976)	(1,396)
30 to 34	10.5%	10.7%	10.2%	10.9%	11.0%	10.7%	15.5%	25.1%	7.3%	5.8%	-	14.1%	5.2%	2.6%	8.6%
	(10,641)	(6,304)	(4,337)	(8,584)	(5,177)	(3,407)	(1,285)	(957)	(328)	(214)	-	(205)	(558)	(161)	(397)
35 to 39	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%	5.5%	3.8%	2.8%	5.4%	2.3%	3.8%	-
	(3,940)	(2,217)	(1,723)	(3,141)	(1,751)	(1,390)	(414)	(168)	(246)	(141)	(63)	(78)	(244)	(235)	-
40 and Older	2.0%	1.0%	3.4%	2.4%	0.9%	4.5%	0.6%	1.2%	-	1.4%	2.3%	-	0.4%	0.8%	-
	(2,004)	(578)	(1,426)	(1,861)	(435)	(1,426)	(46)	(46)	-	(51)	(51)	-	(46)	(46)	-
Other First-Professional															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,886)	(27,801)	(19,085)	(38,358)	(23,191)	(15,167)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
Under 25	38.2%	41.3%	33.6%	37.9%	42.0%	31.5%	21.7%	31.0%	16.6%	47.2%	27.7%	75.3%	56.1%	45.5%	84.7%
	(17,897)	(11,478)	(6,419)	(14,522)	(9,743)	(4,779)	(792)	(399)	(393)	(794)	(275)	(519)	(1,789)	(1,061)	(728)
25 to 29	29.0%	29.2%	28.6%	29.2%	29.7%	28.3%	37.7%	34.0%	39.7%	30.5%	42.2%	13.6%	15.9%	16.1%	15.3%
	(13,591)	(8,127)	(5,464)	(11,192)	(6,895)	(4,297)	(1,380)	(438)	(942)	(513)	(419)	(94)	(506)	(375)	(131)
30 to 34	12.6%	14.2%	10.2%	13.0%	13.6%	12.1%	7.1%	17.2%	1.6%	15.8%	19.2%	11.0%	12.5%	17.1%	-
	(5,900)	(3,957)	(1,943)	(4,975)	(3,146)	(1,829)	(260)	(222)	(38)	(266)	(190)	(76)	(399)	(399)	-
35 to 39	7.3%	5.9%	9.2%	6.4%	5.2%	8.3%	15.3%	4.2%	21.3%	4.0%	6.9%	-	9.6%	13.1%	-
	(3,401)	(1,638)	(1,763)	(2,469)	(1,210)	(1,259)	(558)	(54)	(504)	(68)	(68)	-	(306)	(306)	-
40 and Older	13.0%	9.4%	18.3%	13.6%	9.5%	19.8%	18.3%	13.6%	20.8%	2.4%	4.0%	-	5.9%	8.1%	0.0%
	(6,097)	(2,601)	(3,496)	(5,200)	(2,197)	(3,003)	(668)	(175)	(493)	(40)	(40)	-	(189)	(189)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Note: "-" means sample size too small to estimate

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 14. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid by Age, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional															
Total *	73.8%	74.7%	72.6%	72.6%	72.8%	72.4%	81.9%	87.2%	78.0%	83.6%	85.2%	81.7%	65.7%	73.5%	55.4%
	(240,273)	(137,822)	(102,190)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Under 25	72.9%	71.7%	74.5%	72.4%	68.6%	74.6%	86.0%	83.2%	88.3%	86.8%	90.0%	83.8%	67.5%	79.3%	52.4%
	(102,695)	(57,956)	(44,480)	(100,063)	(46,620)	(33,577)	(6,036)	(2,678)	(3,358)	(4,374)	(2,090)	(2,284)	(9,456)	(5,309)	(4,147)
25 to 29	79.0%	80.2%	77.2%	79.3%	79.6%	78.7%	84.4%	93.1%	79.7%	78.9%	81.9%	71.8%	62.3%	68.3%	55.7%
	(80,488)	(48,827)	(31,661)	(64,302)	(40,834)	(23,468)	(5,667)	(1,974)	(3,693)	(2,763)	(1,951)	(812)	(5,140)	(2,703)	(2,437)
30 to 34	75.8%	74.8%	77.5%	73.5%	72.6%	74.9%	95.5%	92.9%	100.0%	76.6%	76.1%	77.4%	57.9%	53.2%	63.6%
	(30,147)	(18,429)	(11,718)	(23,941)	(14,684)	(9,257)	(2,524)	(1,599)	(925)	(914)	(578)	(336)	(1,429)	(786)	(643)
35 to 39	67.8%	73.6%	61.6%	69.0%	73.9%	63.0%	53.2%	73.1%	47.9%	82.5%	-	76.0%	60.2%	53.8%	-
	(13,156)	(6,786)	(6,370)	(10,153)	(5,612)	(4,541)	(1,329)	(279)	(1,050)	(754)	(204)	(550)	(628)	(541)	(87)
40 and Older	52.0%	60.2%	45.9%	48.0%	54.9%	43.1%	39.0%	69.1%	18.9%	92.5%	79.6%	-	-	-	-
	(13,681)	(5,824)	(7,857)	(11,570)	(4,797)	(6,773)	(823)	(330)	(493)	(677)	(250)	(427)	(429)	(374)	(55)
Graduate (Master's and Doctoral)															
Total +	41.0%	42.5%	39.8%	40.9%	42.4%	39.8%	44.5%	49.4%	41.5%	42.8%	48.6%	39.8%	38.8%	37.6%	40.4%
	(1,265,881)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,600)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Under 25	57.2%	54.7%	59.1%	58.2%	56.5%	45.0%	61.2%	53.2%	68.0%	54.4%	53.0%	55.1%	46.3%	26.9%	64.5%
	211,329	94,981	116,348	(175,692)	(79,890)	(145,435)	(11,340)	(5,224)	(6,116)	(8,021)	(2,599)	(5,422)	(10,072)	(4,878)	(5,194)
25 to 29	46.6%	49.1%	44.2%	47.0%	49.0%	40.9%	52.4%	67.4%	44.2%	48.8%	55.5%	44.4%	35.2%	41.0%	27.1%
	(350,947)	(171,412)	(179,165)	(289,861)	(144,426)	(87,226)	(18,063)	(6,390)	(11,673)	(14,383)	(5,587)	(8,796)	(14,859)	(8,677)	(6,182)
30 to 34	40.5%	39.1%	42.1%	38.7%	36.9%	30.2%	44.5%	44.7%	46.3%	52.4%	58.7%	44.1%	50.4%	50.1%	51.1%
	(226,497)	(121,759)	(104,738)	(187,300)	(100,074)	(77,041)	(13,835)	(6,467)	(7,368)	(9,526)	(5,432)	(4,094)	(7,863)	(5,567)	(2,296)
35 to 39	33.5%	36.5%	31.2%	33.2%	37.0%	27.7%	44.5%	45.9%	43.1%	31.6%	2.6%	39.0%	29.9%	28.2%	33.3%
	(171,437)	(77,672)	(93,765)	(140,130)	(63,089)	(168,179)	(14,483)	(7,149)	(7,334)	(6,051)	(1,227)	(4,824)	(4,490)	(3,028)	(1,462)
40 and Older	27.9%	28.7%	27.4%	28.3%	29.3%	27.7%	27.3%	31.2%	26.1%	16.5%	-	19.0%	25.7%	28.5%	24.1%
	(300,388)	(101,189)	(198,966)	(257,005)	(88,826)	(33,577)	(19,229)	(4,392)	(14,837)	(7,669)	(1,006)	(6,663)	(5,511)	(2,027)	(3,484)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Note: "." means sample size too small to estimate

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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dents and 40.2% of medical students had family incomes below $10,000, compared with 11.7% of master's degree and 15.5% of doctoral degree students.

Figure 14 shows that, on average, family incomes appeared to be lower for African Americans than for whites among law students and medical students.

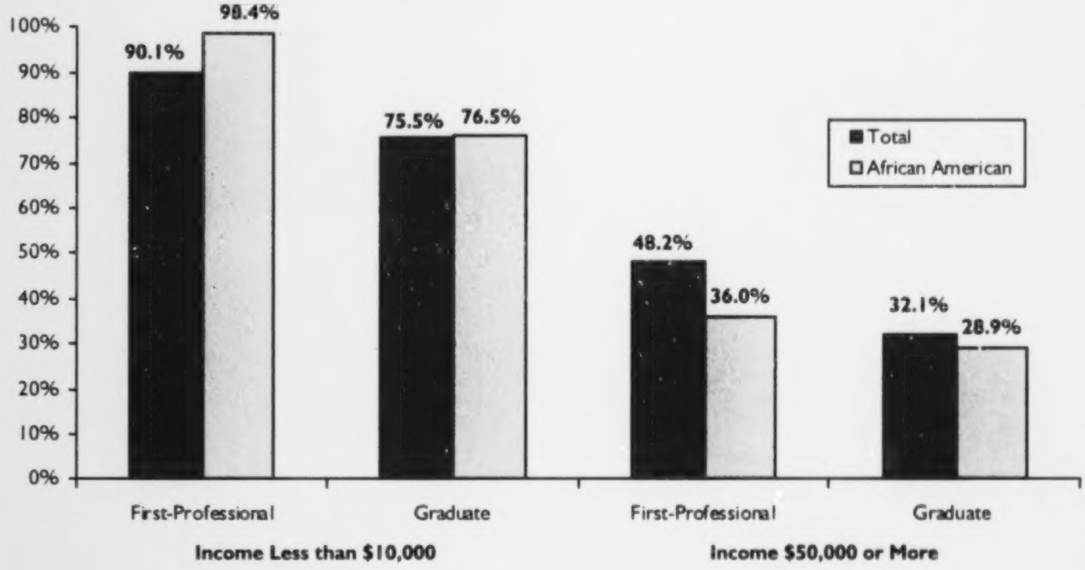
- About one-half (51.1%) of African American law students had family incomes below $10,000, compared with one-third (35.0%) of their white counterparts.
- Among medical students, about one-half (53.1%) of African Americans, but 39% of whites, had incomes below $10,000.
- **Table 15** shows that, among master's degree students, the distribution of African Americans and whites by family income was similar. Just over one-tenth of African Americans and whites had family incomes below $10,000 (13.0% versus 11.5%) and one-quarter had family incomes of $50,000 or more (26.1% versus 26.8%).
- Comparable shares of African American and white doctoral students had family incomes below $10,000 (16.2% versus 15.2%) and between $10,000 and $20,000 (22.5% versus 21.1%).

FAMILY INCOME OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

The proportion of first-professional and graduate students who received financial aid increased as family income declined. **Figure 15** shows that 90.1% of first-professional students and 75.5% of graduate students with family incomes below $10,000 received financial aid. By comparison, 48.2% of first-professional and 32.1% of graduate students with family incomes of $50,000 or more received financial aid.

Among first-professional students with family incomes below $50,000, a higher percentage of African Americans than of their white counterparts received financial aid. But, among graduate students with the same family income, the proportion of African Americans who received financial aid was comparable to the proportion of whites.

Figure 15. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Financial Aid by Family Income: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 15. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Family Income, Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,329)	(47,018)	(37,311)	(72,641)	(42,163)	(30,478)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Less than $10,000	35.8%	35.2%	36.6%	35.0%	33.7%	36.7%	51.1%	56.5%	47.6%	30.7%	32.5%	29.3%	40.2%	58.0%	28.3%
	(30,202)	(16,547)	(13,655)	(25,406)	(14,221)	(11,185)	(2,262)	(996)	(1,266)	(1,255)	(590)	(665)	(1,279)	(740)	(539)
$10,000 to $19,000	16.9%	18.0%	15.6%	17.9%	18.7%	16.7%	9.0%	4.8%	11.7%	11.5%	19.0%	5.6%	13.2%	9.7%	15.6
	(14,291)	(8,457)	(5,834)	(13,002)	(7,902)	(5,100)	(397)	(85)	(312)	(472)	(346)	(126)	(420)	(124)	(296)
$20,000 to $29,000	11.0%	11.7%	10.2%	10.5%	11.5%	9.1%	15.3%	19.7%	12.3%	11.8%	15.6%	8.8%	16.2%	-	27.1%
	(9,314)	(5,499)	(3,815)	(7,640)	(4,868)	(2,772)	(675)	(347)	(328)	(484)	(284)	(200)	(515)	-	(515)
$30,000 to $39,000	8.4%	8.2%	8.6%	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	6.4%	3.6%	8.2%	5.7%	1.0%	9.4%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
	(7,074)	(3,874)	(3,200)	(6,377)	(3,718)	(2,659)	(281)	(64)	(217)	(232)	(18)	(214)	(184)	(74)	(110)
$40,000 to $49,000	7.4%	6.9%	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	8.3%	3.5%	-	5.8%	8.2%	10.3%	6.4%	3.9%	-	6.5%
	(6,204)	(3,258)	(2,946)	(5,593)	(3,070)	(2,523)	(153)	-	(153)	(334)	(188)	(146)	(124)	-	(124)
$50,000 & Over	20.4%	20.0%	21.1%	20.1%	19.9%	20.5%	14.8%	15.4%	14.4%	32.1%	21.5%	40.5%	20.6%	26.4%	16.8%
	(17,244)	(9,383)	(7,861)	(14,623)	(8,384)	(6,239)	(655)	(271)	(384)	(1,310)	(391)	(919)	(656)	(337)	(319)
Medicine															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(232,567)	(133,716)	(98,851)	(189,624)	(112,070)	(77,554)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Less than $10,000	40.2%	41.0%	39.2%	39.0%	39.6%	38.2%	53.1%	55.1%	51.7%	45.0%	48.9%	40.6%	38.5%	43.0%	32.6%
	(93,492)	(54,784)	(38,708)	(73,942)	(44,348)	(29,594)	(8,699)	(3,777)	(4,922)	(4,268)	(2,480)	(1,788)	(6,583)	(4,179)	(2,404)
$10,000 to $19,000	15.7%	16.7%	14.4%	16.6%	17.4%	15.6%	9.3%	9.3%	9.2%	11.7%	16.8%	5.7%	13.4%	13.6%	13.1%
	(36,468)	(22,270)	(14,198)	(31,557)	(19,454)	(12,103)	(1,516)	(641)	(875)	(1,106)	(854)	(252)	(2,289)	(1,321)	(968)
$20,000 to $29,000	10.4%	11.2%	9.5%	10.4%	11.4%	8.8%	10.9%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	14.5%	8.1%	10.4%	6.9%	15.1%
	(24,285)	(14,919)	(9,366)	(19,632)	(12,789)	(6,843)	(1,781)	(727)	(1,054)	(1,091)	(735)	(356)	(1,781)	(668)	(1,113)
$30,000 to $39,000	8.1%	7.8%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.6%	8.0%	6.8%	8.8%	4.8%	3.1%	6.8%	5.9%	3.8%	8.5%
	(18,919)	(10,471)	(8,448)	(16,155)	(9,476)	(6,679)	(1,305)	(465)	(840)	(459)	(158)	(301)	(1,000)	(372)	(628)
$40,000 to $49,000	6.6%	5.7%	7.8%	6.9%	5.7%	8.5%	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	7.8%	4.7%	11.4%	7.0%	8.2%	5.5%
	(15,394)	(7,647)	(7,747)	(13,020)	(6,402)	(6,618)	(432)	(210)	(222)	(743)	(239)	(504)	(1,199)	(796)	(403)
$50,000 & Over	18.9%	17.7%	20.6%	18.6%	17.5%	20.3%	16.2%	15.2%	16.9%	19.1%	12.0%	27.4%	24.8%	24.5%	25.1%
	(44,009)	(23,625)	(20,384)	(35,318)	(19,601)	(15,717)	(2,646)	(1,040)	(1,606)	(1,815)	(607)	(1,208)	(4,230)	(2,377)	(1,853)
Other Profession															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,718)	(27,527)	(19,191)	(38,190)	(22,917)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,169)	(2,330)	(859)
Less than $10,000	30.8%	31.8%	29.4%	31.4%	34.3%	27.0%	22.7%	17.1%	25.8%	49.6%	33.5%	72.7%	23.5%	14.8%	47.1%
	(14,392)	(8,748)	(5,644)	(11,976)	(7,850)	(4,126)	(832)	(220)	(612)	(833)	(3320	(501)	(751)	(346)	(405)
$10,000 to $19,000	12.6%	11.4%	14.3%	12.9%	11.2%	15.6%	10.2%	7.8%	11.5%	14.2%	20.5%	5.2%	10.2%	10.9%	8.1%
	(5,881)	(3,128)	(2,753)	(4,945)	(2,570)	(2,375)	(373)	(101)	(272)	(239)	(203)	(36)	(324)	(254)	(70)
$20,000 to $29,000	11.0%	13.8%	7.0%	11.0%	12.8%	8.3%	8.6%	16.3%	3.3%	14.6%	24.8%	-	12.0%	16.4%	-
	(5,144)	(3,803)	(1,341)	(4,207)	(2,939)	(1,263)	(314)	(236)	(78)	(246)	(246)	-	(382)	(382)	-
$30,000 to $39,000	12.1%	13.0%	10.8%	12.4%	13.8%	10.3%	18.1%	17.5%	18.4%	8.3%	14.1%	-	3.5%	1.7%	8.5%
	(5,656)	(3,574)	(2,082)	(4,741)	(3,168)	(1,573)	(662)	(226)	(436)	(140)	(140)	-	(113)	(40)	(73)
$40,000 to $49,000	9.9%	7.8%	12.9%	10.6%	8.0%	14.6%	5.1%	9.1%	2.9%	4.5%	-	11.0%	9.4%	8.6%	11.4%
	(4,611)	(2,142)	(2,469)	(4,050)	(1,824)	(2,226)	(186)	(117)	(69)	(76)	-	(76)	(299)	(201)	(98)
$50,000 & Over	23.6%	22.3%	25.5%	21.7%	19.9%	24.3%	35.3%	30.1%	38.1%	8.7%	7.2%	11.0%	41.4%	47.5%	24.8%
	(11,034)	(6,132)	(4,902)	(8,276)	(4,566)	(3,710)	(1,291)	(388)	(903)	(147)	(71)	(76)	(1,320)	(1,107)	(213)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

Table 15. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Family Income, Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Master's															
Total + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,035,732)	(441,990)	(593,742)	(893,898)	(386,096)	(507,802)	(65,471)	(23,631)	(41,840)	(41,345)	(13,303)	(28,042)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Less than $10,000	11.7%	12.3%	11.3%	11.5%	11.9%	11.1%	13.0%	13.8%	12.5%	12.3%	18.8%	9.3%	15.1%	12.8%	17.8%
	(121,315)	(54,323)	(66,992)	(102,435)	(46,116)	(56,319)	(8,493)	(3,272)	(5,221)	(5,096)	(2,501)	(2,595)	(5,291)	(2,434)	(2,857)
$10,000 to $19,000	12.7%	14.3%	11.5%	12.9%	14.1%	11.9%	12.7%	17.6%	9.9%	10.2%	13.3%	8.7%	12.1%	15.6%	8.0%
	(131,803)	(63,411)	(68,392)	(115,029)	(54,517)	(60,512)	(8,329)	(4,168)	(4,161)	(4,204)	(1,774)	(2,430)	(4,241)	(2,952)	(1,289)
$20,000 to $29,000	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	17.9%	18.2%	17.7%	20.4%	14.1%	24.0%	24.1%	26.1%	23.2%	17.3%	19.7%	14.4%
	(189,362)	(80,710)	(108,652)	(159,956)	(70,182)	(89,774)	(13,369)	(3,322)	(10,047)	(9,984)	(3,472)	(6,512)	(6,053)	(3,734)	(2,319)
$30,000 to $39,000	17.3%	17.2%	17.4%	17.5%	17.5%	17.6%	16.1%	15.0%	16.8%	17.0%	16.2%	17.4%	13.9%	14.3%	13.6%
	(179,365)	(76,150)	(103,215)	(156,872)	(67,740)	(89,132)	(10,572)	(3,546)	(7,026)	(7,036)	(2,157)	(4,879)	(4,885)	(2,707)	(2,178)
$40,000 to $49,000	13.1%	13.7%	12.7%	13.4%	13.9%	13.0%	11.6%	12.6%	11.1%	10.2%	5.9%	12.3%	12.9%	15.0%	10.3%
	(135,980)	(60,448)	(75,532)	(119,616)	(53,831)	(65,785)	(7,625)	(2,981)	(4,644)	(4,229)	(788)	(3,441)	(4,510)	(2,848)	(1,662)
$50,000 & Over	26.8%	24.2%	28.8%	26.8%	24.3%	28.8%	26.1%	26.8%	25.7%	26.1%	19.6%	29.2%	28.7%	22.6%	35.8%
	(277,907)	(106,948)	(170,959)	(239,990)	(93,710)	(146,280)	(17,083)	(6,342)	(10,741)	(10,796)	(2,611)	(8,185)	(10,038)	(4,285)	(5,753)
Doctoral															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(170,861)	(100,169)	(70,692)	(147,827)	(86,747)	(61,080)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Less than $10,000	15.5%	15.4%	15.6%	15.2%	15.2%	15.3%	16.2%	18.9%	13.2%	7.0%	5.9%	8.6%	24.3%	20.6%	31.8%
	(26,484)	(15,475)	(11,009)	(22,517)	(13,176)	(9,341)	(1,781)	(1,072)	(709)	(296)	(150)	(146)	(1,890)	(1,077)	(813)
$10,000 to $19,000	21.2%	22.9%	18.8%	21.1%	23.1%	18.2%	22.5%	18.8%	26.5%	25.9%	43.1%	-	19.6%	14.3%	30.4%
	(36,271)	(22,971)	(13,300)	(31,167)	(20,065)	(11,102)	(2,481)	(1,061)	(1,420)	(1,097)	(1,097)	-	(1,526)	(748)	(778)
$20,000 to $29,000	16.1%	15.5%	16.9%	16.4%	16.1%	16.8%	21.0%	16.3%	25.9%	9.6%	2.5%	20.4%	6.9%	10.3%	-
	(27,466)	(15,499)	(11,967)	(24,210)	(13,978)	(10,232)	(2,309)	(920)	(1,389)	(409)	(63)	(346)	(538)	(538)	-
$30,000 to $39,000	14.9%	16.0%	13.3%	14.3%	15.3%	12.8%	19.1%	23.9%	14.0%	29.9%	20.9%	43.4%	12.0%	16.3%	3.2%
	(25,432)	(16,028)	(9,404)	(21,131)	(13,294)	(7,837)	(2,100)	(1,350)	(750)	(1,268)	(533)	(735)	(933)	(851)	(82)
$40,000 to $49,000	9.9%	10.8%	8.7%	10.2%	10.8%	9.4%	6.0%	6.1%	6.0%	10.7%	14.4%	5.0%	9.6%	14.3%	-
	(16,969)	(10,839)	(6,130)	(15,106)	(9,382)	(5,724)	(666)	(345)	(321)	(452)	(367)	(85)	(745)	(745)	-
$50,000 & Over	22.4%	19.3%	26.7%	22.8%	19.4%	27.6%	15.2%	16.1%	14.3%	17.0%	13.3%	22.6%	27.6%	24.1%	34.6%
	(38,239)	(19,357)	(18,882)	(33,696)	(16,852)	(16,844)	(1,677)	(909)	(768)	(721)	(338)	(383)	(2,145)	(1,258)	(887)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 1992/93

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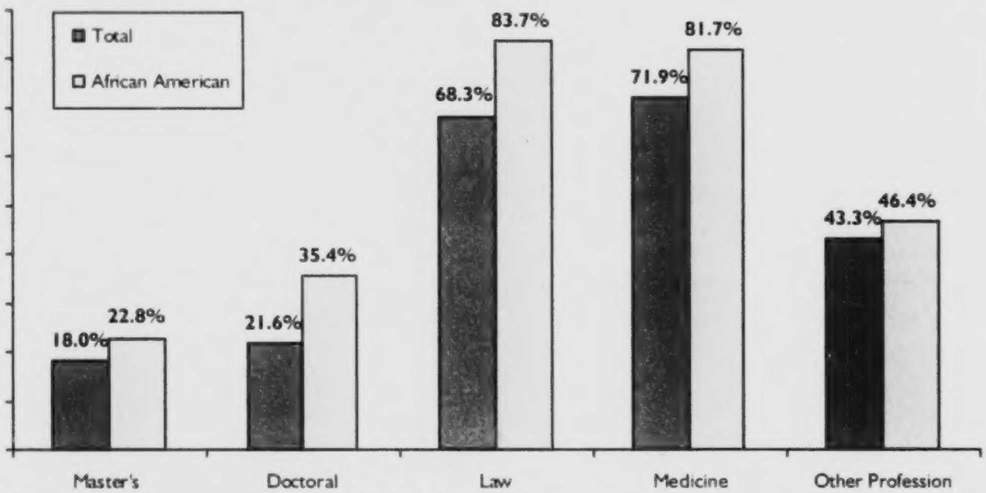
Figure 16. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Loans: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

- **Table 16** shows that 98.4% of African American first-professional students with family incomes below $10,000 received financial aid, compared with 89.1% of their white counterparts.
- Among graduate students with family incomes below $10,000, 76.5% of African Americans and 75.2% of whites received financial aid.
- Only 36.0% of African American and 47.0% of white first-professional students with family incomes of $50,000 or more received financial aid.
- Among graduate students with family incomes of $50,000 or more, 28.9% of African Americans and 32.2% of whites received financial aid.

FINANCIAL AID AWARDS BY TYPE AND SOURCE OF AID

TYPE OF FINANCIAL AID - GRANTS LOANS, AND WORK-STUDY

Loans were the most common type of financial aid received by first-professional students. **Figure 16** shows that 68.3% of law students, 71.9% of medical students, and 43.3% of other professional students received loans. By comparison, only 18.0% of master's degree students and 21.6% of doctoral degree students received loans.

Figure 17 shows that about one-quarter (24.1%) of master's degree students received grants, compared with about one-third of doctoral degree students (34.6%), law students (32.0%), medical students (37.2%), and other professional students (32.6%). **Figure 18** shows that about 19.1% of doctoral students received assistantships, compared with only 6.8% of master's degree students, 3.6% of law students, 4.2% of medical students, and 5.7% of other professional students.

- **Table 17** shows that a higher proportion of African Americans than whites received loans among doctoral degree students (35.4% versus 20.6%) and master's degree students (22.8% versus 17.6%).
- A higher percentage of African Americans than whites received grants among law students (50.4% versus 30.3%), medical students (65.0% versus 34.3%), and doctoral degree students (51.4% versus 33.8%).

Table 16. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid by Family Income, Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Family Income	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional															
Total *	73.8%	73.7%	72.6%	72.6%	72.8%	72.4%	81.9%	87.2%	78.0%	83.6%	85.2%	81.7%	65.7%	73.5%	55.4%
	(240,273)	(137,822)	(102,190)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,842)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Less than $10,000	90.1%	89.4%	91.1%	89.1%	88.1%	90.7%	98.4%	96.4%	99.9%	88.1%	95.0%	78.6%	85.4%	87.8%	81.3%
	97,289	57,010	40,279	(73,942)	(44,348)	(29,594)	8,699	(3,777)	(4,922)	(4,268)	(2,480)	(1,788)	(6,583)	(4,179)	(2,404)
$10,000 to $19,000	74.1%	76.0%	71.2%	73.2%	74.3%	71.2%	87.5%	1.0%	78.4%	89.2%	88.4%	92.1%	65.0%	66.1%	63.5%
	(37,927)	(23,091)	(14,836)	(31,557)	(19,454)	(12,103)	(1,516)	(641)	(875)	(1,106)	(854)	(252)	(2,289)	(1,321)	(968)
$20,000 to $29,000	70.5%	71.6%	68.8%	71.4%	71.5%	71.1%	76.9%	81.3%	73.9%	80.3%	82.0%	76.7%	39.1%	41.0%	37.9%
	(24,831)	(15,136)	(9,695)	(19,632)	(12,789)	(6,843)	(1,781)	(727)	(1,054)	(1,091)	(735)	(356)	(1,781)	(668)	(1,113)
$30,000 to $39,000	61.2%	58.9%	64.0%	59.7%	56.8%	63.8%	69.5%	80.7%	63.3%	67.3%	25.3%	89.4%	71.8%	1.0%	55.1%
	(19,146)	(10,471)	(8,675)	(16,155)	(9,476)	(6,679)	(1,305)	(465)	(840)	(459)	(158)	(301)	(1,000)	(372)	(628)
$40,000 to $49,000	65.9%	63.9%	67.8%	65.3%	63.0%	67.5%	69.4%	7.0%	68.9%	74.3%	78.7%	72.2%	51.3%	58.2%	37.7%
	(15,909)	(7,809)	(8,100)	(13,020)	(6,402)	(6,618)	(432)	(210)	(222)	(743)	(239)	(504)	(1,199)	(796)	(403)
$50,000 & Over	48.2%	51.1%	44.9%	47.0%	48.5%	45.2%	36.0%	56.7%	22.5%	79.2%	62.3%	87.8%	49.2%	62.7%	32.0%
	(44,267)	(23,828)	(20,439)	(35,318)	(19,601)	(15,717)	(2,646)	(1,040)	(1,606)	(1,815)	(607)	(1,208)	(4,230)	(2,377)	(1,853)
Graduate (Master's and Doctoral)															
Total +	41.0%	42.5%	39.8%	40.9%	42.4%	39.8%	44.5%	49.4%	41.5%	42.8%	48.6%	39.8%	38.8%	37.6%	40.4%
	(1,220,666)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Less than $10,000	75.5%	73.9%	77.0%	75.2%	73.3%	76.8%	76.5%	92.2%	65.0%	84.1%	73.0%	94.8%	61.4%	47.8%	74.4%
	152,669	71,552	81,117	(124,952)	(59,292)	(65,660)	10,274	(4,344)	(5,930)	(5,392)	(2,651)	(2,741)	(7,181)	(3,511)	(3,670)
$10,000 to $19,000	56.0%	57.1%	54.9%	56.7%	58.3%	55.1%	59.4%	51.7%	66.6%	65.7%	45.9%	89.1%	52.8%	67.0%	27.4%
	(177,119)	(91,701)	(85,418)	(146,196)	(74,582)	(71,614)	(10,810)	(5,229)	(5,581)	(5,301)	(2,871)	(2,430)	(5,767)	(3,700)	(2,067)
$20,000 to $29,000	36.1%	35.1%	37.0%	36.4%	37.0%	35.8%	40.7%	37.5%	41.9%	33.8%	35.5%	33.0%	21.8%	6.4%	50.2%
	(228,658)	(101,918)	(126,740)	(184,166)	(84,160)	(100,006)	(15,678)	(4,242)	(11,436)	(10,96393)	(3,535)	(6,858)	(6,591)	(4,272)	(2,319)
$30,000 to $39,000 ~	30.0%	31.2%	29.1%	29.5%	29.7%	29.4%	43.2%	58.5%	33.5%	36.4%	60.1%	25.0%	45.1%	35.8%	59.7%
	(217,487)	(97,492)	(119,995)	(178,003)	(81,034)	(96,969)	(12,672)	(4,896)	(7,776)	(8,304)	(2,690)	(5,614)	(5,818)	(3,558)	(2,260)
$40,000 to $49,000	31.5%	31.0%	32.0%	31.7%	31.0%	32.2%	32.5%	24.8%	37.7%	37.4%	52.1%	32.6%	27.4%	35.5%	14.1%
	(154,264)	(72,085)	(82,179)	(134,722)	(63,213)	(71,509)	(8,291)	(3,326)	(4,965)	(4,681)	(1,155)	(3,526)	(5,255)	(3,593)	(1,662)
$50,000 & Over	32.1%	35.6%	29.8%	32.2%	35.0%	30.3%	28.9%	36.4%	24.2%	28.2%	33.1%	26.5%	30.1%	39.5%	22.3%
	(319,935)	(128,469)	(191,466)	(273,686)	(110,562)	(163,124)	(18,760)	(7,251)	(11,509)	(11,517)	(2,949)	(8,568)	(12,183)	(5,543)	(6,640)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample limited to U. S. citizens enrolled in Fall 1992 only

Note: Excludes Students Enrolled at Four-Year, For-Profit Institutions

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study 1992/93
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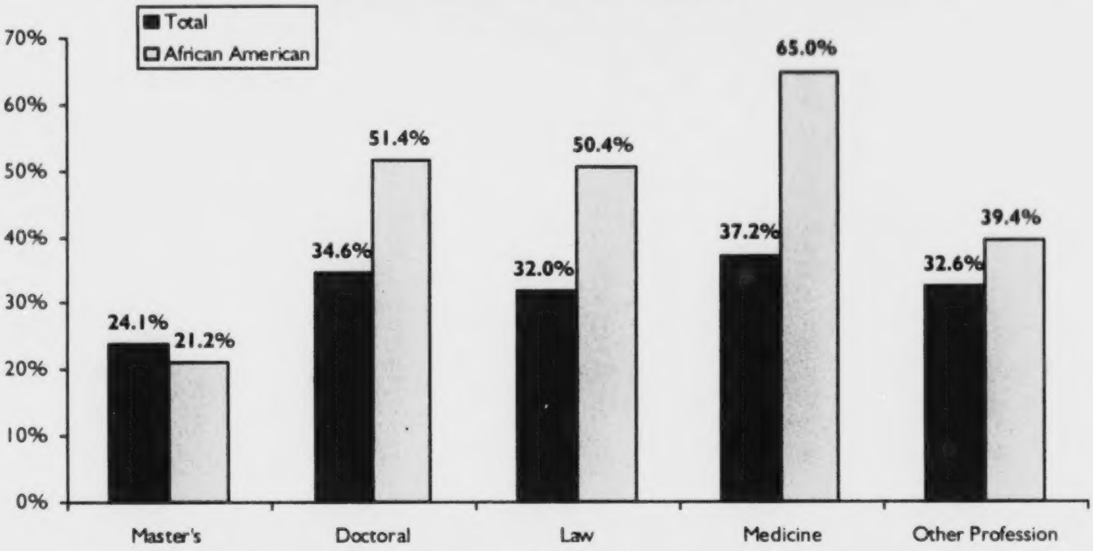
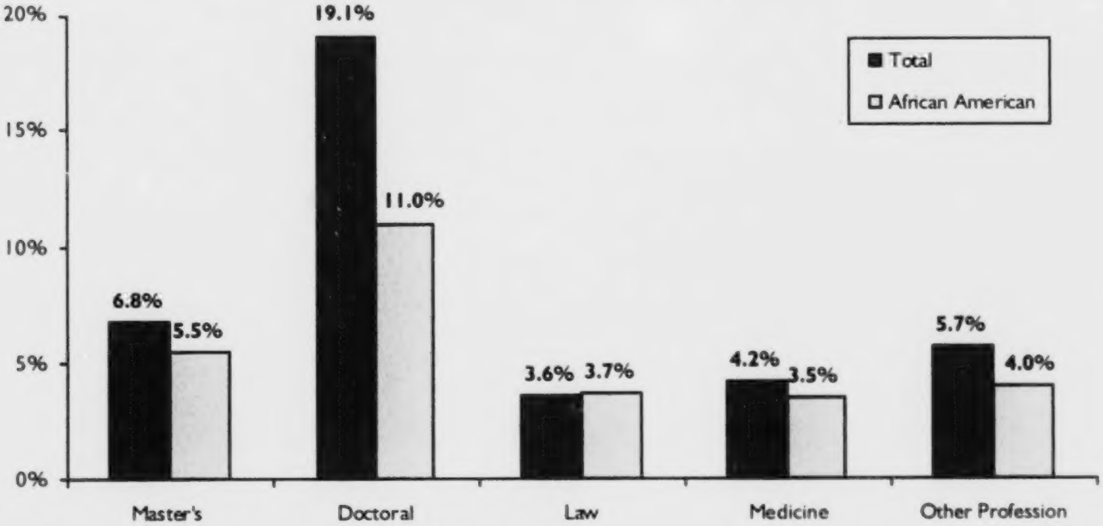
Figure 17. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Grants: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 18. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Assistantships: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 17. Types of Financial Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Any Aid *	75.3%	75.4%	75.2%	73.3%	72.7%	74.2%	91.4%	87.9%	93.7%	87.7%	92.1%	84.2%	62.9%	88.6%	45.8%
	(63,766)	(35,577)	(28,192)	(53,519)	(30,787)	(22,733)	(4,042)	(1,550)	(2,492)	(3,585)	(1,673)	(1,912)	(2,000)	(1,129)	(871)
Grant *	32.0%	31.4%	32.7%	30.3%	29.7%	31.1%	50.4%	46.5%	53.0%	31.7%	37.5%	27.0%	45.7%	60.2%	35.9%
	(27,078)	(14,829)	(12,249)	(22,101)	(12,559)	(9,542)	(2,229)	(820)	(1,409)	(1,296)	(682)	(614)	(1,452)	(768)	(684)
Loan	68.3%	68.0%	68.6%	67.6%	66.9%	68.5%	83.7%	76.2%	88.7%	81.7%	89.8%	75.3%	45.3%	61.5%	34.4%
	(57,802)	(32,088)	(25,714)	(49,319)	(28,328)	(20,991)	(3,703)	(1,344)	(2,359)	(3,341)	(1,632)	(1,709)	(1,439)	(784)	(655)
Work Study	6.6%	7.3%	5.6%	6.8%	7.4%	6.1%	5.8%	11.4%	2.1%	5.7%	8.0%	3.7%	2.3%	-	3.8%
	(5,556)	(3,468)	(2,088)	(4,996)	(3,121)	(1,875)	(256)	(201)	(55)	(231)	(146)	(85)	(73)	-	(73)
Assistantship	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	4.1%	8.0%	9.9%	6.4%	2.0%	-	3.4%
	(3,026)	(1,664)	(1,362)	(2,471)	(1,429)	(1,042)	(165)	(55)	(110)	(325)	(180)	(145)	(65)	-	(65)
Medicine															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
Any Aid	79.2%	80.8%	76.8%	78.4%	79.4%	77.1%	89.9%	94.8%	85.7%	88.1%	92.7%	80.8%	68.0%	75.0%	58.7%
	(80,377)	(47,848)	(32,541)	(61,819)	(37,301)	(24,514)	(7,456)	(3,610)	(3,846)	(3,270)	(2,098)	(1,172)	(7,285)	(4,582)	(2,703)
Grant *	37.2%	35.1%	40.1%	34.3%	33.3%	35.7%	65.0%	58.7%	70.4%	51.6%	48.2%	56.8%	32.4%	29.9%	35.9%
	(37,792)	(20,801)	(16,991)	(27,006)	(15,650)	(11,356)	(5,395)	(2,235)	(3,160)	(1,915)	(1,092)	(823)	(3,476)	(1,824)	(1,652)
Loan	71.9%	74.2%	68.8%	71.8%	73.2%	69.9%	81.7%	83.7%	80.1%	79.4%	84.8%	70.9%	62.3%	72.2%	49.1%
	(73,028)	(43,905)	(29,123)	(56,624)	(34,388)	(22,236)	(6,783)	(3,187)	(3,596)	(2,949)	(1,921)	(1,028)	(6,672)	(4,409)	(2,263)
Work Study **	6.6%	6.1%	7.2%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%	16.2%	13.2%	18.8%	3.0%	5.0%	-	4.8%	2.5%	7.9%
	(6,701)	(3,631)	(3,070)	(4,725)	(2,860)	(1,865)	(1,347)	(504)	(843)	(113)	(113)	-	9516)	(154)	(362)
Assistantship	4.2%	3.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%	8.7%	11.6%	4.3%	5.0%	3.7%	6.8%
	(4,259)	(2,247)	(2,012)	(3,106)	(1,613)	(1,493)	(290)	(144)	(146)	(324)	(262)	(62)	(539)	(228)	(311)
Other Profession															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,992)	(27,801)	(19,191)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
Any Aid	59.5%	60.5%	58.0%	59.3%	59.5%	58.8%	52.4%	64.0%	46.0%	63.6%	55.4%	75.3%	60.7%	61.3%	59.1%
	(27,941)	(16,811)	(11,129)	(22,794)	(13,808)	(8,984)	(1,915)	(824)	(1,091)	(1,069)	(550)	(519)	(1,936)	(1,428)	(508)
Grant	32.6%	32.7%	32.6%	31.2%	29.6%	33.7%	39.4%	45.7%	36.0%	26.1%	36.5%	11.0%	44.9%	54.2%	19.8%
	(15,329)	(9,080)	(6,249)	(12,016)	(6,867)	(5,149)	(1,442)	(588)	(854)	(438)	(362)	(76)	(1,433)	(1,263)	(170)
Loan	43.3%	43.4%	43.1%	42.7%	43.7%	41.2%	46.4%	50.2%	44.4%	53.5%	46.1%	64.3%	40.8%	35.5%	54.9%
	(20,328)	(12,065)	(8,263)	(16,429)	(10,133)	(6,296)	(1,699)	(647)	(1,052)	(900)	(457)	(443)	(1,300)	(828)	(472)
Work Study	4.4%	5.2%	3.4% ~	4.5%	5.7%	2.8%	6.2%	9.9%	4.3%	-	-	-	4.0%	-	14.9%
	(2,091)	(1,439)	(652)	(1,735)	(1,312)	(423)	(228)	(127)	(101)	-	-	-	(128)	-	(128)
Assistantship	5.7%	5.1%	6.7%	5.7%	4.2%	8.0%	4.0%	5.7%	3.1%	4.2%	7.2%	-	8.9%	12.2%	-
	(2,699)	(1,408)	(1,291)	(2,198)	(980)	(1,218)	(146)	(73)	(73)	(71)	(71)	-	(284)	(284)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93
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Table 17. Types of Financial Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Master's Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,047,823)	(446,381)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Any Aid	38.5%	39.2%	38.0%	38.6%	39.2%	38.1%	39.2%	43.9%	36.6%	42.6%	49.2%	39.5%	34.8%	30.3%	40.1%
	(403,621)	(174,981)	(228,608)	(349,196)	(153,018)	(196,152)	(25,980)	(10,513)	(15,469)	(17,656)	(6,546)	(11,112)	(12,190)	(5,749)	(6,442)
Grant ~	24.1%	25.1%	23.4%	24.1%	24.7%	23.7%	21.2%	28.3%	17.2%	26.5%	34.9%	22.5%	27.3%	23.6%	31.8%
	(252,838)	(112,120)	(140,718)	(218,239)	(96,235)	(122,004)	(14,057)	(6,772)	(7,285)	(10,975)	(4,646)	(6,329)	(9,567)	(4,467)	(5,100)
Loan **	18.0%	16.9%	18.8%	17.6%	16.4%	18.4%	22.8%	20.9%	23.9%	22.2%	28.0%	19.5%	15.3%	12.5%	18.5%
	(188,620)	(75,276)	(113,344)	(158,953)	(64,168)	(94,785)	(15,118)	(5,011)	(10,107)	(9,200)	(3,724)	(5,476)	(5,349)	(2,373)	(2,976)
Work Study **	2.5%	2.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.1%	4.7%	5.6%	4.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%
	(26,363)	(13,017)	(13,346)	(21,928)	(11,090)	(10,838)	(3,089)	(1,353)	(1,736)	(963)	(253)	(710)	(383)	(321)	(62)
Assistantship + + +	6.8%	8.6%	5.5%	6.9%	8.8%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	6.8%	9.4%	5.5%	7.8%	8.7%	6.7%
	(71,293)	(38,424)	(32,869)	(62,129)	(34,209)	(27,920)	(3,650)	(1,316)	(2,334)	(2,798)	(1,254)	(1,544)	(2,716)	(1,645)	(1,071)
Doctoral Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Any Aid **	55.9%	56.7%	54.7%	55.2%	56.4%	53.6%	76.3%	72.7%	80.0%	44.6%	45.2%	43.6%	56.9%	64.1%	42.2%
	(96,550)	(57,601)	(38,961)	(82,740)	(49,712)	(33,024)	(8,401)	(4,114)	(4,287)	(1,891)	(1,152)	(739)	(4,426)	(3,345)	(1,081)
Grant **	34.6%	33.1%	36.7%	33.8%	32.7%	35.4%	51.4%	42.8%	60.6%	23.9%	17.1%	34.2%	32.1%	37.7%	20.7%
	(59,821)	(33,659)	(26,162)	(50,645)	(28,835)	(21,810)	(5,666)	(2,422)	(3,244)	(1,014)	(435)	(579)	(2,496)	(1,967)	(529)
Loan ** +	21.6%	23.4%	19.0%	20.6%	23.0%	17.1%	35.4%	37.0%	33.7%	16.0%	18.6%	12.2%	25.6%	18.6%	39.8%
	(37,365)	(23,822)	(13,543)	(30,796)	(20,283)	(10,513)	(3,898)	(2,095)	(1,803)	(680)	(473)	(207)	(1,991)	(971)	(1,020)
Work Study +	3.6%	4.7%	2.0%	3.4%	4.6%	1.7%	2.3%	4.4%	-	9.0%	12.0%	4.5%	5.5%	2.4%	11.8%
	(6,206)	(4,780)	(1,426)	(5,149)	(4,102)	(1,047)	(249)	(249)	-	(382)	(306)	(76)	(426)	(123)	(303)
Assistantship +	19.1%	22.2%	14.6%	19.4%	22.2%	15.3%	11.0%	10.1%	11.9%	16.0%	16.9%	14.6%	26.2%	37.9%	2.4%
	(32,981)	(22,598)	(10,383)	(29,057)	(19,621)	(9,436)	(1,209)	(570)	(639)	(678)	(431)	(247)	(2,037)	(1,976)	(61)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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- Comparable shares of African American and white master's degree students received grants (21.2% versus 24.1%).
- About 11.0% of African American and 19.4% of white doctoral degree students received assistantships.

AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF AID

Compared with graduate students, first-professional students received higher amounts of loans ($13,612 versus $7,266) and grants ($4,346 versus $3,869). But, graduate students received higher amounts of assistantship aid than first-professional students ($7,437 versus $3,628).

- **Table 18** shows that, on average, African American first-professional students received higher amounts of grants than their white counterparts ($6,763 versus $3,805).
- African American graduate students averaged higher grant amounts than their white counterparts ($5,059 versus $3,742).
- But, on average, African American graduate students received lower assistantship awards than white graduate students ($5,729 versus $7,818).
- Among graduate students, average loan awards were comparable for African Americans and whites ($6,751 versus $7,303).

AID BY SOURCE - FEDERAL, STATE, AND INSTITUTIONAL

Figure 19 shows that, in fall, 1992, about two-thirds of law students (67.0%) and medical students (72.4%) received financial aid from the federal government, compared with only 42.5% of other first-professional students, 17.7% of master's degree students, and 23.8% of doctoral degree students. About one-third of law students (31.8%), medical students (34.9%), other first-professional students (32.9%), and doctoral students (39.2%) received financial aid from institutional sources, compared with only 17.8% of master's degree students.

- **Table 19** shows that a higher share of African Americans than whites received financial aid from federal sources among master's degree students (21.6% versus 17.1%) and doctoral degree students (39.9% versus 22.5%).
- A higher percentage of African Americans than whites received institutional aid among law students (53.8% versus 29.8%), medical students (64.2% versus 31.4%), and other first-professional students (40.0% versus 31.6%).
- But, comparable shares of African Americans and whites received institutional sources of financial aid among master's degree students (17.9% versus 17.9%) and doctoral degree students (42.9% versus 39.4%).

On average, first-professional students received higher amounts of federal financial aid than graduate students ($11,901 versus $7,090).

- **Table 20** shows that, among graduate students, African Americans and whites received comparable amounts of federal aid ($7,008 versus $7,092), institutional aid ($5,645 versus $6,295), and state aid ($3,142 versus $1,929).
- Among first-professional students, African Americans, on average, received a higher amount than whites of federal aid ($13,203 versus $11,768) and institutional aid ($6,559 versus $4,143).

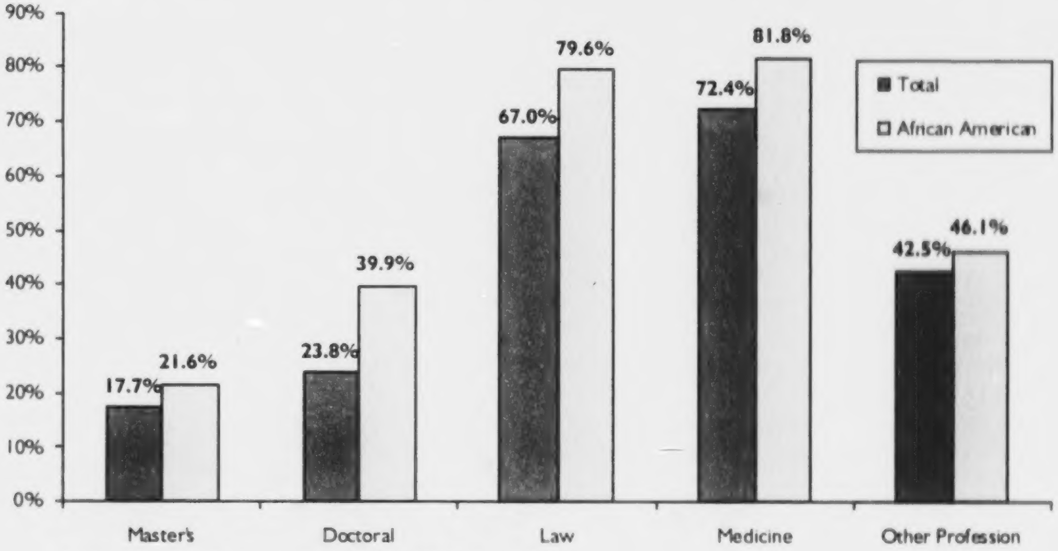
COLLEGE EXPERIENCES OF FIRST-PROFESSIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

ATTENDANCE STATUS

The majority (89.1%) of all first-professional students were enrolled full-time in fall, 1992. **Figure 20** shows that 95.2% of those studying medicine, 88.3% of those studying law, and 77.2% studying other professions were enrolled full-time. By comparison, only 58.9% of students seeking doctoral degrees and 29.0% of students seeking master's degrees attended full-time.

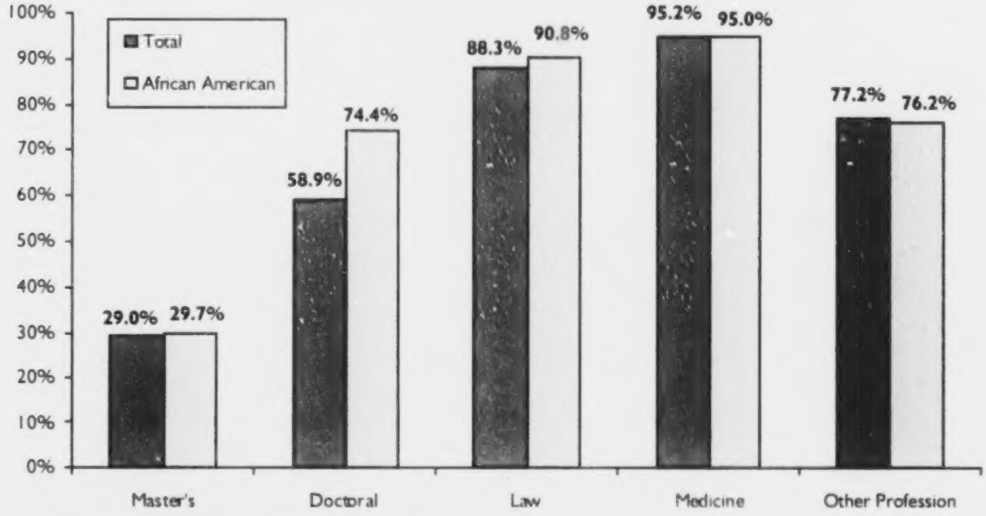
- **Table 21** shows that the shares of African Americans and whites who were attending full-time were comparable among law students (90.8% versus 88.8%), medical students (95.0% versus 94.8%), other professional students (76.2% ver-

Figure 19. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Federal Financial Aid: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 20. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students who Attended Full-Time: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 18. Amounts of Different Types of Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional Students															
Grant ***	$4,346	$4,468	$4,181	$3,805	$3,974	$3,579	$6,763	$7,235	$6,446	$6,915	$6,938	$6,881	$5,202	$5,559	$4,653
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Loan	$13,612	$13,888	$13,239	$13,552	$13,845	$13,120	$14,379	$14,821	$14,052	$12,561	$13,639	$11,202	$13,809	$13,332	$14,657
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Work Study	$1,910	$2,159	$1,574	$1,939	$2,142	$1,583	$1,428	$1,902	$1,033	$2,329	$2,979	$347	$2,318	$721	$2,755
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Assistantship	$3,628	$3,635	$3,618	$3,454	$3,435	$3,475	$4,918	$5,823	$4,171	$2,689	$3,195	$1,436	$5,030	$4,488	$5,768
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Graduate Students															
Grant ** +	$3,869	$4,203	$3,596	$3,742	$3,989	$3,526	$5,059	$5,813	$4,400	$3,356	$4,026	$2,862	$6,008	$6,509	$5,436
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Loan	$7,266	$7,252	$7,277	$7,303	$7,229	$7,363	$6,751	$7,175	$6,498	$6,926	$7,682	$6,367	$7,672	$7,472	$7,840
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Work Study +	$3,517	$4,153	$2,997	$3,569	$3,996	$3,024	$3,108	$3,918	$2,360	$3,463	$3,542	$3,406	$2,710	$1,965	$3,617
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Assistantship * + +	$7,437	$8,256	$6,767	$7,818	$8,377	$7,014	$5,729	$6,251	$5,399	$5,585	$5,350	$5,805	$7,885	$9,070	$4,098
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 19. Sources of Financial Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Federal	67.0%	67.2%	66.9%	66.4%	66.0%	67.0%	79.6%	76.0%	82.0%	81.7%	90.0%	75.0%	44.8%	61.0%	34.0%
	(56,766)	(31,703)	(25,064)	(48,483)	(27,950)	(20,533)	(3,521)	(1,340)	(2,181)	(3,338)	(1,635)	(1,703)	(1,425)	(778)	(647)
State	6.3%	5.8%	6.8%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	9.4%	4.0%	13.0%	7.9%	4.0%	11.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
	(5,309)	(2,761)	(2,548)	(4,380)	(2,541)	(1,839)	(416)	(71)	(346)	(322)	(73)	(250)	(191)	(77)	(114)
Institutional **	31.8%	30.9%	33.0%	29.8%	29.0%	31.0%	53.8%	55.0%	53.0%	38.7%	47.0%	32.0%	38.6%	38.0%	39.0%
	(26,968)	(14,589)	(12,379)	(21,781)	(12,281)	(9,500)	(2,379)	(970)	(1,410)	(1,580)	(854)	(726)	(1,227)	(485)	(742)
Medicine															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
Federal	72.4%	75.0%	68.8%	72.4%	74.0%	70.0%	81.8%	84.0%	80.0%	81.8%	88.0%	72.0%	62.1%	72.0%	49.0%
	(73,530)	(44,376)	(29,155)	(57,048)	(34,786)	(22,262)	(6,791)	(3,200)	(3,591)	(3,036)	(1,992)	(1,044)	(6,655)	(4,398)	(2,257)
State	11.9%	12.2%	11.4%	11.6%	12.0%	11.0%	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	20.0%	22.0%	17.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
	(12,045)	(7,214)	(4,830)	(9,139)	(5,641)	(3,498)	(1,411)	(648)	(763)	(745)	(498)	(247)	(750)	(428)	(322)
Institutional ***	34.9%	33.4%	36.8%	31.4%	31.0%	32.0%	64.2%	61.0%	67.0%	46.4%	39.0%	58.0%	33.4%	33.0%	34.0%
	(35,387)	(19,795)	(15,592)	(24,749)	(14,572)	(10,177)	(5,331)	(2,323)	(3,008)	(1,724)	(883)	(841)	(3,582)	(2,016)	(1,566)
Other															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,992)	(27,801)	(19,191)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
Federal	42.5%	42.3%	42.8%	42.2%	43.0%	41.0%	46.1%	50.0%	44.0%	49.2%	39.0%	64.0%	38.2%	32.0%	55.0%
	(19,967)	(11,749)	(8,218)	(16,234)	(9,972)	(6,262)	(1,687)	(644)	(1,043)	(828)	(387)	(441)	(1,218)	(746)	(472)
State	5.2%	5.0%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%	5.0%	8.4%	-	13.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2,463)	(1,391)	(1,072)	(2,155)	(1,391)	(764)	(308)	-	(308)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional	32.9%	33.8%	31.6%	31.6%	32.0%	31.0%	40.0%	51.0%	34.0%	47.3%	44.0%	52.0%	33.2%	38.0%	20.0%
	(15,470)	(9,400)	(6,071)	(12,156)	(7,421)	(4,735)	(1,463)	(657)	(806)	(795)	(436)	(358)	(1,057)	(885)	(172)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 19. Sources of Financial Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Master's Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,047,823)	(446,381)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Federal *	17.7%	16.5%	18.5%	17.1%	16.0%	18.0%	21.6%	19.0%	23.0%	21.9%	28.0%	19.0%	18.8%	16.0%	22.0%
	(185,035)	(73,736)	(111,298)	(155,119)	(62,424)	(92,695)	(14,285)	(4,553)	(9,731)	(9,065)	(3,725)	(5,340)	(6,566)	(3,034)	(3,533)
State	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.3%	-	2.0%	7.3%	10.0%	6.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
	(32,417)	(13,793)	(18,624)	(27,154)	(11,705)	(15,449)	(846)	-	(846)	(3,017)	(1,330)	(1,686)	(1,401)	(758)	(642)
Institutional	17.8%	19.2%	16.8%	17.9%	19.0%	17.0%	17.9%	23.0%	15.0%	14.6%	20.0%	12.0%	21.2%	18.0%	25.0%
	(186,993)	(85,714)	(101,278)	(161,674)	(74,129)	(87,545)	(11,858)	(5,512)	(6,347)	(6,033)	(2,661)	(3,372)	(7,427)	(3,413)	(4,015)
Doctoral Degree															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Federal ** +	23.8%	25.6%	21.4%	22.5%	25.0%	19.0%	39.9%	37.0%	43.0%	16.2%	19.0%	12.0%	30.6%	26.0%	40.0%
	(41,221)	(25,989)	(15,233)	(33,757)	(22,055)	(11,702)	(4,397)	(2,093)	(2,304)	(688)	(484)	(203)	(2,380)	(1,356)	(1,024)
State ***	4.7%	5.3%	3.8%	4.2%	5.0%	3.0%	14.5%	14.0%	15.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%	-
	(8,043)	(5,358)	(2,685)	(6,259)	(4,411)	(1,848)	(1,596)	(792)	(804)	(85)	(51)	(34)	(104)	(104)	-
Institutional	39.2%	39.0%	39.6%	39.4%	39.0%	40.0%	42.9%	39.0%	47.0%	25.8%	19.0%	36.0%	37.8%	48.0%	17.0%
	(67,799)	(39,600)	(28,199)	(59,041)	(34,406)	(24,636)	(4,724)	(2,206)	(2,518)	(1,094)	(484)	(610)	(2,939)	(2,504)	(435)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 20. Amounts of Different Sources of Aid Received by First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Source of Aid	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional Students															
Federal *	$11,901	$12,112	$11,617	$11,768	$12,015	$11,402	$13,203	$13,115	$13,269	$11,123	$12,166	$9,818	$12,585	$12,225	$13,216
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
State	$3,095	$3,368	$2,731	$3,061	$3,181	$2,874	$4,639	$6,818	$3,530	$5,111	$7,307	$2,569	$2,133	$2,750	$1,385
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Institution ***	$4,498	$4,553	$4,433	$4,143	$4,205	$4,057	$6,559	$6,925	$6,283	$5,074	$4,857	$5,320	$5,264	$5,970	$4,305
	(240,014)	(137,822)	(102,192)	(190,269)	(112,547)	(77,722)	(16,379)	(6,860)	(9,519)	(9,482)	(5,073)	(4,409)	(17,082)	(9,713)	(7,369)
Graduate Students															
Federal	$7,090	$6,984	$7,177	$7,092	$6,877	$7,269	$7,008	$7,285	$6,851	$6,852	$7,574	$6,312	$7,304	$7,929	$6,717
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
State	$2,147	$2,054	$2,145	$1,929	$1,966	$1,893	$3,142	$1,269	$4,068	$1,713	$2,206	$1,328	$3,196	$3,518	$4,288
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)
Institution + + +	$6,207	$7,307	$5,182	$6,295	$7,341	$5,314	$5,645	$6,818	$4,636	$6,235	$7,196	$5,446	$6,698	$8,550	$4,274
	(1,265,278)	(569,081)	(696,197)	(1,054,932)	(478,373)	(576,559)	(77,289)	(29,622)	(47,667)	(45,650)	(15,851)	(29,799)	(42,795)	(24,177)	(18,618)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 21. Attendance Status of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted samples sizes in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Attendance Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional Total	100.0% (232,871)	100.0% (133,852)	100.0% (99,019)	100.0% (189,928)	100.0% (112,206)	100.0% (77,722)	100.0% (16,379)	100.0% (6,860)	100.0% (9,519)	100.00% (9,482)	100.0% (5,073)	100.0% (4,409)	100.0% (17,082)	100.0% (9,713)	100.0% (7,369)
Full-Time	89.1% (207,442)	90.6% (121,258)	87.0% (86,184)	88.7% (168,425)	90.0% (100,934)	86.8% (67,491)	89.7% (14,684)	94.1% (6,453)	86.5% (8,231)	89.1% (8,446)	93.5% (4,745)	83.9% (3,701)	93.0% (15,887)	94.0% (9,126)	91.7% (6,761)
Part-Time	10.9% (25,429)	9.4% (12,594)	13.0% (12,835)	11.3% (21,503)	10.0% (11,272)	13.2% (10,231)	10.3% (1,695)	5.9% (407)	13.5% (1,288)	10.9% (1,036)	6.5% (328)	16.1% (708)	7.0% (1,195)	6.0% (587)	8.3% (608)
Law	100.0% (84,609)	100.0% (47,130)	100.0% (37,479)	100.0% (72,921)	100.0% (42,275)	100.0% (30,646)	100.0% (4,423)	100.0% (1,763)	100.0% (2,660)	100.0% (4,087)	100.0% (1,817)	100.0% (2,270)	100.0% (3,178)	100.0% (1,275)	100.0% (1,903)
Full-Time	88.3% (74,735)	90.4% (42,600)	85.7% (32,135)	88.8% (64,751)	89.9% (38,000)	87.3% (26,751)	90.8% (4,014)	96.9% (1,709)	86.7% (2,305)	81.4% (3,328)	93.0% (1,690)	72.2% (1,638)	83.1% (2,642)	94.2% (1,201)	75.7% (1,441)
Part-Time	11.7% (9,874)	9.6% (4,530)	14.3% (5,344)	11.2% (8,170)	10.1% (4,275)	12.7% (3,895)	9.2% (409)	3.1% (54)	13.3% (355)	18.6% (759)	7.0% (127)	27.8% (632)	16.9% (536)	5.8% (74)	24.3% (462)
Medicine	100.0% (101,538)	100.0% (59,189)	100.0% (42,349)	100.0% (78,811)	100.0% (47,008)	100.0% (31,803)	100.0% (8,298)	100.0% (3,809)	100.0% (4,489)	100.0% (3,714)	100.0% (2,264)	100.0% (1,450)	100.0% (10,715)	100.0% (6,108)	100.0% (4,607)
Full-Time	95.2% (96,626)	95.7% (56,624)	94.5% (40,002)	94.8% (74,752)	95.7% (44,981)	93.6% (29,771)	95.0% (7,884)	93.6% (3,564)	96.2% (4,320)	96.9% (3,600)	95.0% (2,150)	100.0% (1,450)	97.0% (10,390)	97.1% (5,929)	96.8% (4,461)
Part-Time	4.8% (4,912)	4.3% (2,565)	5.5% (2,347)	5.2% (4,059)	4.3% (2,027)	6.4% (2,032)	5.0% (414)	6.4% (245)	3.8% (169)	3.1% (114)	5.0% (114)	- -	3.0% (325)	2.9% (179)	3.2% (146)
Other First-Professional	100.0% (46,724)	100.0% (27,533)	100.0% (19,191)	100.0% (38,196)	100.0% (22,923)	100.0% (15,273)	100.0% (3,658)	100.0% (1,288)	100.0% (2,370)	100.0% (1,681)	100.0% (992)	100.0% (689)	100.0% (3,189)	100.0% (2,330)	100.0% (859)
Full-Time	77.2% (36,081)	80.0% (22,034)	73.2% (14,047)	75.7% (28,922)	78.3% (17,953)	71.8% (10,969)	76.2% (2,786)	91.6% (1,180)	67.8% (1,606)	90.3% (1,518)	91.2% (905)	89.0% (613)	89.5% (2,855)	85.7% (1,996)	100.0% (859)
Part-Time	22.8% (10,643)	20.0% (5,499)	26.8% (5,144)	24.3% (9,274)	21.7% (4,970)	28.2% (4,304)	23.8% (872)	8.4% (108)	32.2% (764)	9.7% (163)	8.8% 87)	11.0% (76)	10.5% (334)	14.3% (334)	- -
Master's Degree	100.0% (1,045,283)	100.0% (445,822)	100.0% (599,461)	100.0% (902,956)	100.0% (389,967)	100.0% (512,989)	100.0% (65,902)	100.0% (23,592)	100.0% (42,310)	100.0% (41,407)	100.0% (13,303)	100.0% (28,104)	100.0% (35,018)	100.0% (18,960)	100.0% (16,058)
Full-Time	29.0% (303,560)	30.0% (133,838)	28.3% (169,722)	29.0% (261,446)	30.0% (116,858)	28.2% (144,588)	29.7% (19,587)	32.3% (7,632)	28.3% (11,955)	23.0% (9,526)	23.5% (3,124)	22.8% (6,402)	37.1% (13,001)	32.8% (6,224)	42.2% (6,777)
Part-Time	71.0% (741,723)	70.0% (311,984)	71.7% (429,739)	71.0% (641,510)	70.0% (273,109)	71.8% (368,401)	70.3% (46,315)	67.7% (15,960)	71.7% (30,355)	77.0% (31,881)	76.5% (10,179)	77.2% (21,702)	62.9% (22,017)	67.2% (12,736)	57.8% (9,281)
Doctoral Degree ** ~	100.0% (171,741)	100.0% (100,622)	100.0% (71,119)	100.0% (148,707)	100.0% (87,200)	100.0% (61,507)	100.0% (11,014)	100.0% (5,657)	100.0% (5,357)	100.0% (4,243)	100.0% (2,548)	100.0% (1,695)	100.0% (7,777)	100.0% (5,217)	100.0% (2,560)
Full-Time	58.9% (101,221)	59.6% (60,010)	57.9% (41,211)	57.5% (85,443)	58.0% (50,552)	56.7% (34,891)	74.4% (8,193)	85.0% (4,806)	63.2% (3,387)	58.0% (2,460)	42.8% (1,091)	80.8% (1,369)	65.9% (5,125)	68.3% (3,561)	61.1% (1,564)
Part-Time	41.1% (70,520)	40.4% (40,612)	42.1% (29,908)	42.5% (63,264)	42.0% (36,648)	43.3% (26,616)	25.6% (2,821)	15.0% (851)	36.8% (1,970)	42.0% (1,783)	57.2% (1,457)	19.2% (326)	34.1% (2,652)	31.7% (1,656)	38.9% (996)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

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sus 75.7%), and master's degree students (29.7% versus 29.0%).

- But, among doctoral degree students, a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites were enrolled full-time (74.4% versus 57.5%).

ATTENDANCE STATUS OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Figure 21 shows that a higher share of full-time than of part-time students received financial aid among first-professional (76.1% versus 54.6%), master's degree (61.7% versus 29.0%), and doctoral degree (67.6% versus 39.8%) students.

- **Table 22** shows that 86.7% of African American and 74.8% of white full-time first-professional students received financial aid.
- Among doctoral students, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites received financial aid among those attending full-time (79.7% versus 66.5%) and part-time (66.4% versus 40.4%).
- Comparable proportions of African American and white master's degree students received financial aid among those attending full-time (66.7% versus 61.6%) and part-time (27.9% versus 29.2%).
- Among African American part-time master's degree students, 37.6% of men but only 22.8% of women received financial aid.

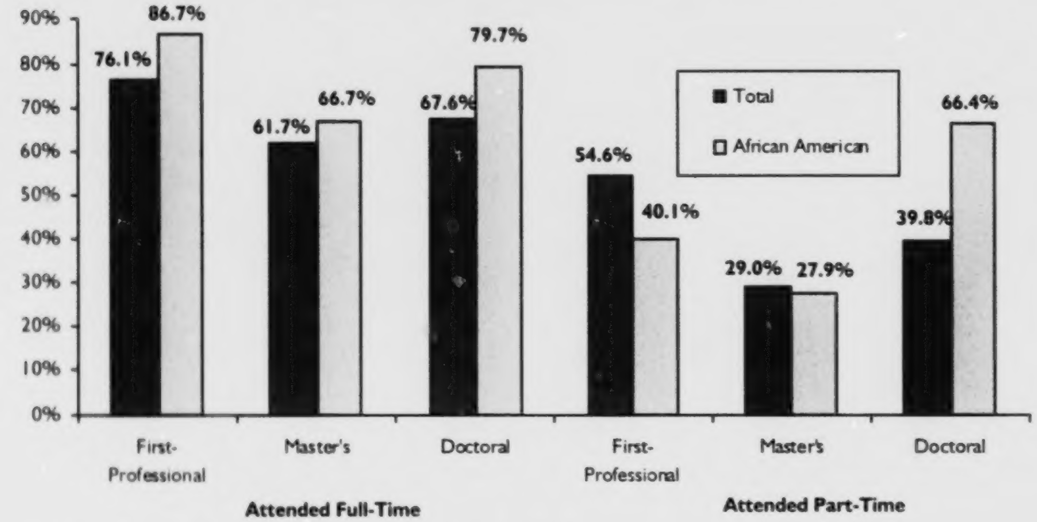
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Figure 22 shows that the majority of law students (81.8%), medical students (55.9%), other professional students (78.5%), master's degree students (91.4%), and doctoral degree students (82.3%) worked while enrolled.

The number of hours worked per week while enrolled was comparable for African Americans and whites in the same degree program.

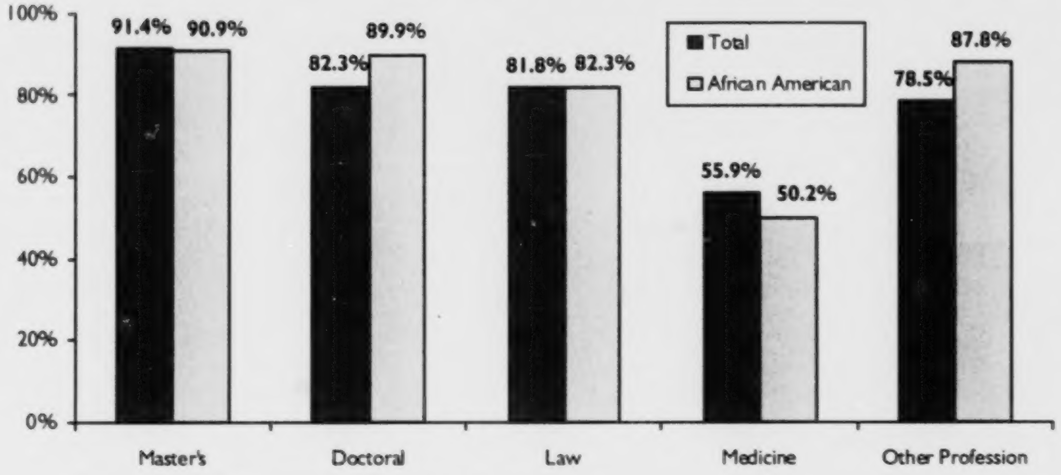
- **Table 23** shows that, among master's degree students, 58.1% of African Americans and 59.8% of whites worked more than twenty hours per week while enrolled.
- About 46.1% of African American doctoral degree students worked more than twenty hours per week, compared with 40.5% of their white counterparts.
- About two-thirds of African American (65.3%) and white (61.9%) law students worked at least twenty hours per week while enrolled.
- About 14.6% of African American and 19.8% of white medical students worked at least twenty hours per week while enrolled.

Figure 21. Percentage of Full-Time First-Professional and Graduate Students who Received Financial Aid: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Figure 22. Percentage of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Worked While Enrolled: Fall, 1992



Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1992/93

Table 22. Percent of First-Professional and Graduate Students Who Received Financial Aid by Attendance Status, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Attendance Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
First-Professional															
Full-Time	76.1%	76.3%	75.9%	74.8%	74.4%	75.4%	86.7%	87.6%	86.0%	84.6%	85.2%	83.8%	67.8%	74.8%	58.2%
	(213,947)	(124,609)	(89,079)	(168,425)	(100,934)	(67,491)	(14,684)	(6,453)	(8,231)	(8,446)	(4,745)	(3,701)	(15,887)	(9,126)	(6,761)
Part-Time	54.6%	59.0%	50.3%	54.6%	57.0%	52.0%	40.1%	81.6%	27.0%	75.2%	85.1%	70.6%	38.2%	52.8%	24.0%
	(25,930)	(12,817)	(13,113)	(21,503)	(11,272)	(10,231)	(1,695)	(407)	(1,288)	(1,036)	(328)	(708)	(1,195)	(587)	(608)
Master's Degree															
Full-Time	61.7%	58.8%	63.9%	61.6%	59.3%	63.4%	66.7%	59.1%	71.6%	83.2%	83.0%	83.3%	50.0%	33.2%	65.3%
	(314,604)	(138,298)	(176,306)	(261,446)	(116,858)	(144,588)	(19,587)	(7,632)	(11,955)	(9,526)	(3,124)	(6,402)	(13,001)	(6,224)	(6,777)
Part-Time ~~	29.0%	30.9%	27.6%	29.2%	30.6%	28.1%	27.9%	37.6%	22.8%	30.5%	38.8%	26.6%	25.9%	28.9%	21.7%
	(765,776)	(323,589)	(442,187)	(641,510)	(273,109)	(368,401)	(46,315)	(15,960)	(30,355)	(31,881)	(10,179)	(21,702)	(22,017)	(12,736)	(9,281)
Doctoral Degree															
Full-Time ** ~	67.6%	66.9%	68.5%	66.5%	66.2%	67.1%	79.7%	67.9%	96.4%	69.3%	88.5%	54.0%	71.7%	72.8%	69.1%
	(105,978)	(62,185)	(43,793)	(85,443)	(50,552)	(34,891)	(8,193)	(4,806)	(3,387)	(2,460)	(1,091)	(1,369)	(5,125)	(3,561)	(1,564)
Part-Time *	39.8%	42.8%	35.5%	40.4%	43.7%	35.9%	66.4%	-	51.9%	10.4%	12.8%	-	28.4%	45.5%	-
	(75,042)	(43,430)	(31,612)	(63,264)	(36,648)	(26,616)	(2,821)	(851)	(1,970)	(1,783)	(1,457)	(326)	(2,652)	(1,656)	(996)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93
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Table 23. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Number of Hours Worked per Week While Enrolled, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2) (weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Hours	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Law															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(84,682)	(47,203)	(37,479)	(72,994)	(42,348)	(30,646)	(4,423)	(1,763)	(2,660)	(4,087)	(1,817)	(2,270)	(3,178)	(1,275)	(1,903)
Not Working	18.2%	17.8%	18.6%	16.6%	16.3%	17.1%	17.7%	24.3%	13.4%	39.6%	33.9%	44.2%	26.4%	38.0%	18.6%
	(15,378)	(8,417)	(6,961)	(12,136)	(6,888)	(5,248)	(784)	(428)	(356)	(1,619)	(616)	(1,003)	(839)	(485)	(354)
10 or Fewer Hours	7.7%	8.1%	7.3%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	8.6%	10.4%	7.4%	10.3%	21.0%	1.7%	18.9%	20.9%	17.6%
	(6,558)	(3,818)	(2,740)	(5,155)	(2,987)	(2,168)	(381)	(183)	(198)	(420)	(381)	(39)	(602)	(267)	(335)
11 to 20 Hours	13.9%	12.7%	15.5%	14.4%	13.2%	16.0%	8.3%	3.5%	11.5%	12.8%	9.0%	15.9%	12.1%	11.9%	12.2%
	(11,798)	(5,983)	(5,815)	(10,519)	(5,606)	(4,913)	(369)	(62)	(307)	(525)	(163)	(362)	(385)	(152)	(233)
21 or More Hours	60.2%	61.4%	58.6%	61.9%	63.4%	59.8%	65.3%	61.8%	67.6%	37.3%	36.2%	38.1%	42.5%	29.1%	51.6%
	(50,948)	(28,985)	(21,963)	(45,184)	(26,867)	(18,317)	(2,889)	(1,090)	(1,799)	(1,523)	(657)	(866)	(1,352)	(371)	(981)
Medicine															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(101,538)	(59,189)	(42,349)	(78,811)	(47,008)	(31,803)	(8,298)	(3,809)	(4,489)	(3,714)	(2,264)	(1,450)	(10,715)	(6,108)	(4,607)
Not Working	44.1%	46.0%	41.4%	40.0%	42.3%	36.5%	49.8%	51.6%	48.2%	59.4%	69.2%	44.1%	65.0%	62.8%	68.0%
	(44,797)	(27,253)	(17,544)	(31,494)	(19,889)	(11,605)	(4,129)	(1,964)	(2,165)	(2,206)	(1,567)	(639)	(6,968)	(3,833)	(3,135)
10 or Fewer Hours	11.0%	9.1%	13.7%	10.9%	9.7%	12.7%	10.2%	3.3%	16.0%	8.1%	4.4%	13.9%	13.5%	9.7%	18.5%
	(11,187)	(5,385)	(5,802)	(8,598)	(4,566)	(4,032)	(843)	(127)	(716)	(301)	(100)	(201)	(1,445)	(592)	(853)
11 to 20 Hours	8.5%	8.2%	8.8%	9.4%	8.6%	10.6%	4.3%	2.4%	6.0%	3.2%	2.8%	3.7%	6.7%	10.9%	1.2%
	(8,586)	(4,847)	(3,739)	(7,392)	(4,031)	(3,361)	(359)	(90)	(269)	(117)	(63)	(54)	(718)	(663)	(55)
21 or More Hours	19.1%	17.7%	21.0%	19.8%	17.7%	22.8%	14.6%	17.9%	11.8%	26.3%	18.6%	38.3%	14.8%	16.7%	12.2%
	(19,346)	(10,450)	(8,896)	(15,574)	(8,329)	(7,245)	(1,211)	(680)	(531)	(977)	(421)	(556)	(1,584)	(1,020)	(564)
Other															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,992)	(27,801)	(19,191)	(38,464)	(23,191)	(15,273)	(3,658)	(1,288)	(2,370)	(1,681)	(992)	(689)	(3,189)	(2,330)	(859)
Not Working	21.5%	21.8%	21.0%	21.9%	21.8%	22.1%	12.2%	24.8%	5.4%	21.7%	23.7%	18.7%	26.8%	19.9%	45.6%
	(10,102)	(6,072)	(4,030)	(8,436)	(5,055)	(3,381)	(447)	(319)	(128)	(364)	(235)	(129)	(855)	(463)	(392)
10 or Fewer Hours	11.7%	10.6%	13.2%	10.7%	9.0%	13.4%	18.9%	15.5%	20.7%	11.4%	19.3%	-	15.1%	-	-
	(5,491)	(2,949)	(2,542)	(4,127)	(2,076)	(2,051)	(691)	(200)	(491)	(191)	(191)	(482)	(482)	-	-
11 to 20 Hours	13.5%	13.9%	13.0%	13.7%	15.1%	11.5%	8.3%	3.6%	10.8%	25.3%	10.9%	46.0%	11.3%	8.9%	17.7%
	(6,363)	(3,875)	(2,488)	(5,276)	(3,513)	(1,763)	(302)	(46)	(256)	(425)	(108)	(317)	(360)	(208)	(152)
21 or More Hours	37.8%	39.1%	36.0%	36.2%	37.7%	34.0%	46.6%	39.8%	50.2%	39.6%	46.2%	30.0%	46.6%	50.5%	36.0%
	(17,785)	(10,880)	(6,905)	(13,931)	(8,732)	(5,199)	(1,703)	(513)	(1,190)	(665)	(458)	(207)	(1,486)	(1,177)	(309)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

Table 23. Distribution of First-Professional and Graduate Students by Number of Hours Worked per Week While Enrolled, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Number of Hours	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Master's Degree + + +															
Master's Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,047,823)	(446,381)	(601,442)	(905,123)	(390,153)	(514,970)	(66,275)	(23,965)	(42,310)	(41,407)	(13,303)	(28,104)	(35,018)	(18,960)	(16,058)
Not Working	8.6%	7.2%	9.6%	8.1%	6.9%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%	9.0%	3.5%	11.6%	19.4%	13.6%	26.3%
	(89,724)	(31,988)	(57,736)	(73,186)	(26,765)	(46,421)	(6,002)	(2,175)	(3,827)	(3,728)	(460)	(3,268)	(6,808)	(2,588)	(4,220)
10 or Fewer Hours	4.8%	3.9%	5.5%	4.8%	3.6%	5.7%	4.5%	7.9%	2.5%	6.1%	8.9%	4.7%	4.1%	0.4%	8.6%
	(50,627)	(17,285)	(33,342)	(43,699)	(14,134)	(29,565)	(2,963)	(1,890)	(1,073)	(2,513)	(1,189)	(1,324)	(1,452)	(72)	(1,380)
11 to 20 Hours	9.8%	9.6%	9.9%	9.8%	9.8%	9.9%	8.2%	6.7%	9.1%	12.0%	13.0%	11.6%	10.0%	8.7%	11.5%
	(102,823)	(43,054)	(59,769)	(88,895)	(38,071)	(50,824)	(5,437)	(1,597)	(3,840)	(4,989)	(1,733)	(3,256)	(3,502)	(1,653)	(1,849)
21 or More Hours	60.2%	62.2%	58.7%	59.8%	62.0%	58.1%	58.1%	52.5%	61.3%	71.3%	73.2%	70.3%	61.5%	69.4%	52.2%
	(630,472)	(277,437)	(353,035)	(540,901)	(241,941)	(298,960)	(38,516)	(12,590)	(25,926)	(29,509)	(9,743)	(19,766)	(21,546)	(13,163)	(8,383)
Doctoral Degree + +															
Doctoral Degree	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(172,843)	(101,642)	(71,201)	(149,809)	(88,220)	(61,589)	(11,014)	(5,657)	(5,357)	(4,243)	(2,548)	(1,695)	(7,777)	(5,217)	(2,560)
Not Working	17.7%	16.9%	18.8%	16.6%	15.4%	18.3%	10.1%	6.8%	13.6%	20.6%	31.9%	3.6%	47.6%	45.5%	51.9%
	(30,538)	(17,170)	(13,368)	(24,850)	(13,597)	(11,253)	(1,113)	(387)	(726)	(875)	(814)	(61)	(3,700)	(2,372)	(1,328)
10 or Fewer Hours	6.9%	4.9%	9.9%	7.3%	5.0%	10.6%	4.1%	8.0%	-	9.3%	2.4%	19.6%	2.4%	-	-
	(12,007)	(4,953)	(7,054)	(10,975)	(4,437)	(6,538)	(454)	(454)	(394)	(62)	(332)	(184)	(184)	-	-
11 to 20 Hours	18.1%	18.9%	16.9%	17.8%	18.7%	16.5%	19.8%	21.2%	18.4%	13.8%	9.6%	20.2%	23.9%	25.6%	20.4%
	(31,248)	(19,247)	(12,001)	(26,618)	(16,467)	(10,151)	(2,183)	(1,198)	(985)	(587)	(245)	(342)	(1,860)	(1,337)	(523)
21 or More Hours	40.5%	42.0%	38.3%	40.5%	42.8%	37.3%	46.1%	39.2%	53.4%	56.3%	56.0%	56.6%	22.7%	23.8%	20.5%
	(69,940)	(42,642)	(27,298)	(60,709)	(37,755)	(22,954)	(5,075)	(2,216)	(2,859)	(2,387)	(1,427)	(960)	(1,769)	(1,244)	(525)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Note: Sample is limited to U. S. citizens enrolled at four-year, public and private, non-profit institutions.

"-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, 1992/93

CHAPTER VIII.
Characteristics Of Doctoral Degree Recipients

What is the representation of African Americans among recent doctoral degree recipients? How has their representation relative to other race groups changed over time? From what types of universities are African Americans receiving their doctoral degrees? What is the major field distribution of recent doctoral degree recipients? How much time, on average, do African Americans require to complete doctoral programs? What type of employment do recent African American doctoral recipients anticipate? The National Research Council sponsors two sources of data designed to address these questions: the Survey of Doctoral Recipients and the Survey of Earned Doctorates.

In 1993 the Survey of Doctoral Recipients included data from 49,228 individuals in Science and Engineering fields and from an additional 8,987 individuals in the humanities. All participants had earned a doctoral degree from an American university, were citizens or resident aliens, and were under 76 years of age. The analyses presented in this chapter include only "recent" doctoral degree recipients, defined as those who received degrees since 1980. All data are weighted by the integer population weight.

While the Survey of Doctoral Recipients includes all those with doctorates regardless of when the degree was earned, the Survey of Earned Doctorates is limited to recent doctoral degree recipients. The Survey of Earned Doctorates, however, is more inclusive in terms of the doctoral fields represented. The Survey of Earned Doctorates is distributed by graduate deans at each accredited university in the United States to graduates when they complete requirements for their doctorate. The questionnaire requests basic demographic information, as well as characteristics of the doctoral recipient's institution and major field at the baccalaureate, master's and doctoral levels. The questionnaire also requests data on doctoral degree recipients' plans for postdoctoral employment, including their place of employment and primary work activity, level of debt, and time from entry into baccalaureate program until completion of doctorate. Data are presented for the years 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

PART I — OVERVIEW

Numerically, African Americans received more doctorates in 1995 than in 1975. The gain in numbers was especially large for African American women who increased their representation among doctoral degree recipients from 29.7% of all African American doctorates in 1975 to 51.5% in 1995. In terms of their overall representation among doctoral degree recipients, however, African Americans' gains have been less impressive, rising from 4.0% in 1975 to 4.5% in 1995.

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) continue to play an important role in preparing students for doctoral study. About one-quarter (24.7%) of doctoral degree recipients in 1995 received their bachelor's degrees from HBCUs. HBCUs were particularly important as a source of undergraduate degrees in education, biological sciences, and professional fields.

African Americans show a marked decline since 1975 in the percentage of doctorates received from the nation's most prestigious universities. Between 1975 and 1995 the percentage of African Americans who received their doctorates from Research I universities declined while the percentage who received their degrees from Doctoral I institutions rose. Although average time to completion of the doctorate was comparable for whites and African Americans, nearly two additional years were required for 1995 doctoral degree recipients than for their 1975 counterparts.

A higher share of African American than white doctoral degree recipients gravitated toward four-year colleges and universities for their initial employment. Of those who received their doctorates between 1980 and 1993, 61.7% of African Americans, but only 53.5% of whites, were employed by some type of educational institution in 1993. Unlike other racial ethnic groups, fewer African Americans with doctorates were pursuing or intended to pursue business-related careers. In 1993, average salaries were comparable for African American and white recent doctoral degree recipients.

PART II - DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS AND TABLES

REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AMONG RECENT DOCTORAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Table 1 shows that about 6,842 of the 259,100 doctoral degrees awarded to American citizens in engineering, science, and humanities fields between 1980 and 1993 were received by African Americans (2.6%).

- African Americans were underrepresented among those with doctorates not only relative to their representation among the U.S. population (12%), but also relative to their representation among individuals who took the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) during the 1980s and early 1990s (5% to 8%).

The underrepresentation of African Americans, and particularly of African American women, may be due in large part to the Ph.D. fields of those surveyed (the sciences, engineering, and the humanities). While the data base includes codes for recipients of degrees in education, business, management, and other professional fields (all fields that may have a higher percentage of African Americans), there were no weighted cases representing these fields in the data file. Therefore, the file may not represent the full range of doctoral fields and, in particular, may omit fields in which African Americans seek and receive doctoral degrees.

TRENDS IN THE REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AMONG DOCTORAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Although the number of African Americans who received doctorates each year increased between 1975 and 1995, their representation among all doctoral degree recipients remained virtually unchanged.

- **Table 2** shows that the number of African Americans awarded doctoral degrees grew from 1,211 in 1975 to 1,439 in 1985, declined to 1,353 in 1990, and increased to 1,798 in 1995.
- **Figure 1** shows that African Americans represented 4.0% of doctoral degree recipients in 1975 and 4.5% of doctoral degree recipients in 1995.
- The percentage of white doctoral degree recipients declined from 87.2% in 1975 to 66.9% in 1995.
- By comparison, Asian American/Pacific Islanders increased their representation among doctoral degree recipients from 7.1% in 1975 to 24.0% in 1995.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

- **Table 1** shows that the percentage of African American doctoral degree recipients who were women was higher than the percentage of whites (40.5% versus 34.0%).
- Nonetheless, African American women represented only 1.1% of all those who received their doctorates between 1980 and 1993 in engineering, science, and the humanities.

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Women increased their representation from 22.4% of those awarded doctoral degrees in 1975 to 39.6% of those awarded degrees in 1995. **Figure 2** shows that, throughout the period from 1975 to 1995, African American women represented a higher proportion of African American doctoral degree recipients than their

Table 1. Representation of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Race and Sex: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Representation	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			African American, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian American/ Pacific Islander			Native American		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - % of Total	100.0%	67.5%	32.5%	81.1%	53.5%	27.6%	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	2.9%	1.9%	1.1%	12.9%	10.3%	2.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
— Male / Female	100.0%	67.5%	32.5%	100.0%	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%	63.5%	36.5%
	(259,112)	(174,814)	(84,298)	(210,243)	(138,681)	(71,562)	(6,842)	(4,068)	(2,774)	(7,592)	(4,808)	(2,784)	(33,398)	(26,599)	(6,799)	(1,037)	(658)	(379)

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Table 2. Representation of those with Doctorates by Race/Ethnicity in Selected Years from 1975 to 1995

(number of cases in parentheses)

Year	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			African American, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian American/ Pacific Islander			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1975 - % of Total	100%	77.6%	22.4%	87.2%	67.3%	19.9%	4.0%	2.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%	7.1%	6.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Male / Female	100%	77.6%	22.4%	100%	77.2%	22.8%	100%	70.3%	29.7%	100%	83.1%	16.9%	100%	86.0%	14.0%	100%	82.1%	17.9%
	(30,330)	(23,544)	(6,786)	(26,442)	(20,407)	(6,035)	(1,211)	(851)	(360)	(421)	(350)	(71)	(2,161)	(1,858)	(303)	(95)	(78)	(17)
1980 - % of Total	100%	69.4%	30.6%	82.7%	61.7%	28.3%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.9%	2.1%	0.8%	9.1%	7.5%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Male / Female	100%	69.4%	30.6%	100%	68.5%	31.5%	100%	60.2%	39.8%	100%	72.3%	27.7%	100%	82.1%	17.9%	100%	61.0%	39.0%
	(28,773)	(19,975)	(8,798)	(23,806)	(16,311)	(7,495)	(1,443)	(869)	(574)	(826)	(597)	(229)	(2,621)	(2,151)	(470)	(77)	(47)	(30)
1985 - % of Total	100%	65.3%	34.7%	78.1%	49.4%	28.8%	4.9%	2.9%	2.0%	3.4%	2.2%	1.2%	12.4%	10.1%	2.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%
Male / Female	100%	65.3%	34.7%	100%	63.2%	36.8%	100%	59.1%	40.9%	100%	64.6%	35.4%	100%	80.8%	19.2%	100%	69.5%	30.5%
	(29,295)	(19,132)	(10,163)	(22,889)	(14,466)	(8,423)	(1,439)	(850)	(589)	(1,000)	(646)	(354)	(3,646)	(2,947)	(699)	(321)	(223)	(98)
1990 - % of Total	100%	63.2%	36.8%	72.7%	43.1%	29.6%	3.9%	2.1%	1.8%	3.6%	2.2%	1.4%	18.4%	14.7%	3.7%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%
Male / Female	100%	63.2%	36.8%	100%	59.3%	40.7%	100%	54.2%	45.8%	100%	61.9%	38.1%	100%	79.9%	20.1%	100%	73.4%	26.6%
	(34,265)	(21,643)	(12,621)	(24,906)	(14,764)	(10,142)	(1,353)	(733)	(620)	(1,228)	(760)	(468)	(6,293)	(5,030)	(1,262)	(485)	(356)	(129)
1995 - % of Total	100%	60.4%	39.6%	66.9%	37.8%	29.1%	4.5%	2.2%	2.3%	3.8%	2.2%	1.5%	24.0%	17.6%	6.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Male / Female	100%	60.4%	39.6%	100%	56.6%	43.4%	100%	48.5%	51.5%	100%	58.5%	40.3%	100%	73.2%	26.7%	100%	64.5%	35.2%
	(40,355)	(24,365)	(15,981)	(26,993)	(15,268)	(11,724)	(1,798)	(872)	(926)	(1,550)	(906)	(624)	(9,696)	(7,101)	(2,588)	(338)	(218)	(119)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995

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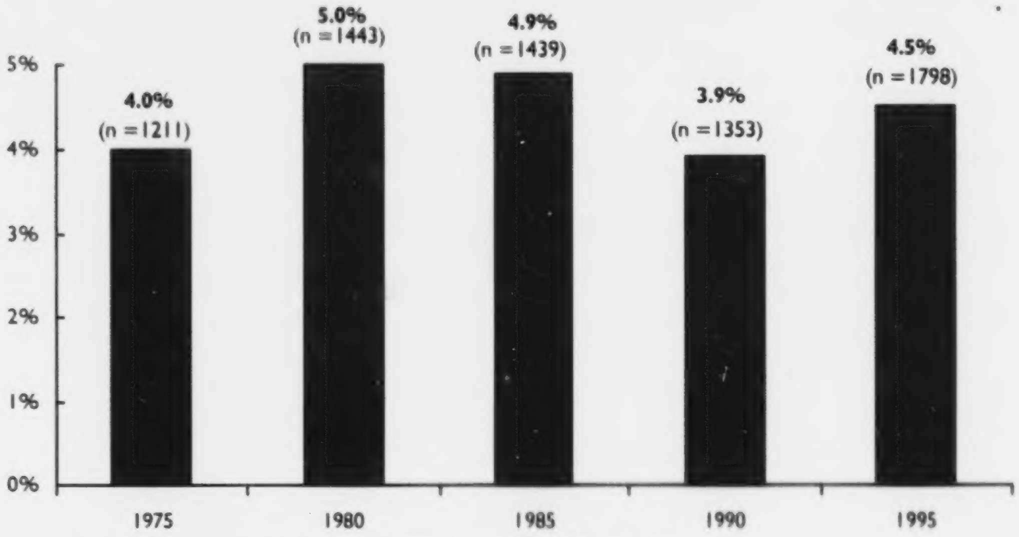
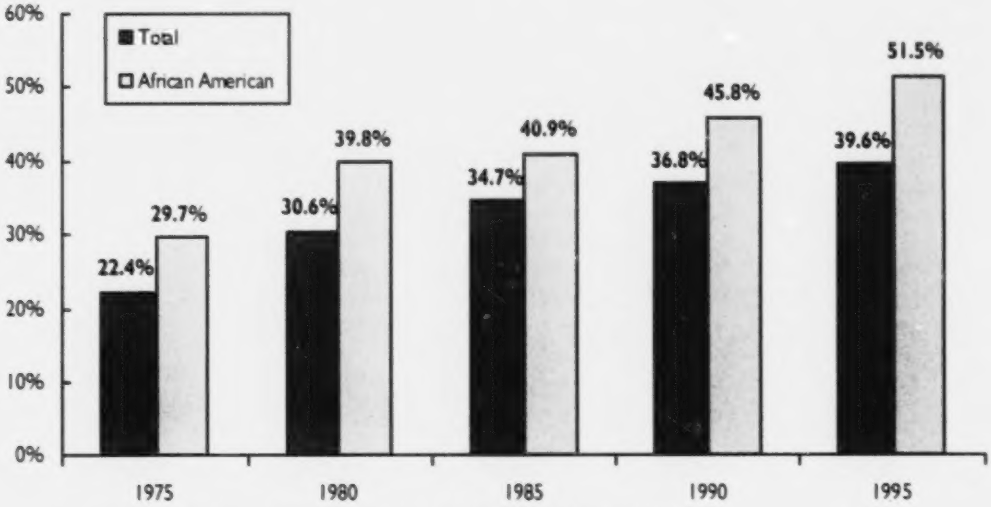
Figure 1. Trends in the Representation of African Americans Among Doctoral Recipients: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

Figure 2. Trends in the Percentage of Doctoral Recipients Who Were Women: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

counterparts of other race groups. By 1995, African American women represented 51.5% of African American doctoral degree recipients.

- **Table 2** shows that 926 African American women received doctorates in 1995, compared with 872 African American men.

UNDERGRADUATE ATTENDANCE AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Table 3 shows the number of African American doctoral degree recipients in 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995 who received their baccalaureate degrees from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Among African American doctoral degree recipients, a smaller proportion of men than of women received their bachelor's degrees from HBCUs throughout the period from 1975 to 1995.

- **Figure 3** shows that the percentage of African American doctoral degree recipients who had received their bachelor's degrees from HBCUs declined from 51.4% in 1975 to 24.7% in 1995.
- Among African American doctoral degree recipients in 1995, 18.1% of men but 31.0% of women received their bachelor's degrees from HBCUs.

UNDERGRADUATE ATTENDANCE AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY DOCTORAL FIELD

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Regardless of doctoral field, the percentage of African American doctoral degree recipients who had earned their bachelor's degree at HBCUs declined between 1975 and 1995.

- **Table 4** shows that, among 1975 doctoral degree recipients, an HBCU was the undergraduate institution for the majority of African

Table 3. Percentage of African American Doctoral Recipients who Earned their Bachelor's Degrees from HBCUs: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995

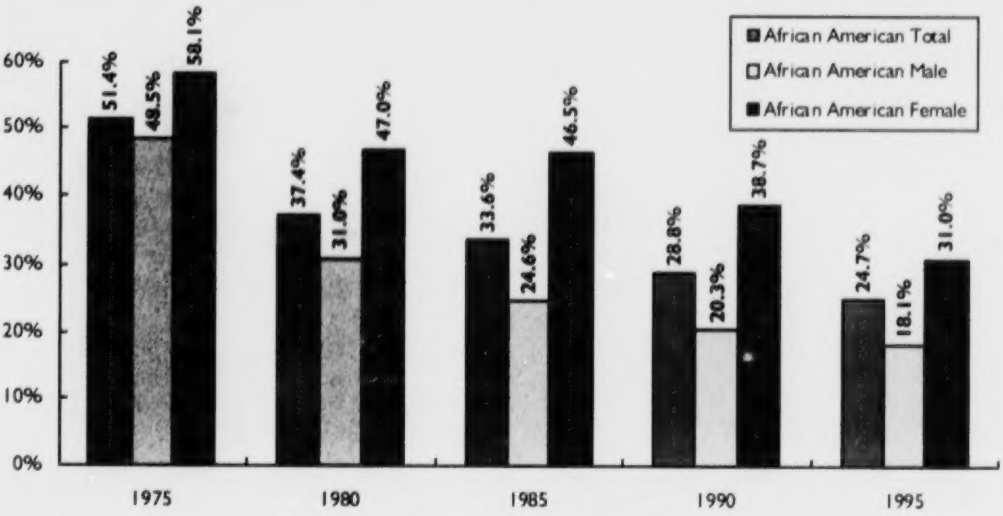
(number of cases in parentheses)

	Total African Americans			African American Males			African American Females		
Year	Total	Non-HBCU	HBCU	Total	Non-HBCU	HBCU	Total	Non-HBCU	HBCU
1975	100.0%	48.6%	51.4%	100.0%	51.5%	48.5%	100.0%	41.9%	58.1%
	(1,211)	(589)	(622)	(851)	(428)	(413)	(360)	(151)	(209)
1980	100.0%	62.6%	37.4%	100.0%	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%	53.0%	47.0%
	(1,443)	(904)	(539)	(869)	(600)	(269)	(574)	(304)	(270)
1985	100.0%	66.4%	33.6%	100.0%	75.4%	24.6%	100.0%	53.5%	46.5%
	(1,439)	(956)	(483)	(850)	(641)	(209)	(589)	(315)	(274)
1990	100.0%	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%	61.3%	38.7%
	(1,353)	(964)	(389)	(733)	(584)	(149)	(620)	(380)	(240)
1995	100.0%	75.3%	24.7%	100.0%	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%	69.0%	31.0%
	(1,798)	(1,353)	(445)	(872)	(714)	(158)	(926)	(639)	(287)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

Figure 3. Percentage of African American Doctoral Recipients who Received their Bachelor's Degrees from HBCUs: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

American doctoral degree recipients in the following fields: education (61.9%), biological sciences (60.3%), physical sciences (60.5%), and professional fields (55.8%).

- Among 1995 doctoral degree recipients, an HBCU was the undergraduate institution for more than one-quarter of African American doctoral degree recipients in the following fields: education (33.0%), biological sciences (30.2%), and professional fields (25.2%).
- An HBCU was the undergraduate institution for only 19.5% of African Americans who received their doctorates in physical sciences in 1995, compared with 60.5% of their counterparts in 1975.

CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF THE DOCTORATE-GRANTING INSTITUTION

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Tables 5 A through 5E show the percentage of African Americans who received their doctoral degrees from different types of institutions in 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995.

Table 5E shows that, in 1995, the majority of doctoral degree recipients (68% overall) received their degrees from Research I institutions. In 1995, 12% received their doctorates from Research II institutions, 10% from Doctoral I institutions and 5% from Doctoral II institutions. About 3% attended specialized institutions of religion and theology, medicine, engineering, fine arts or other specialized fields.

- **Figure 4** shows that, in 1995, a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites received their doctorates from Doctoral I institutions (18.2% versus 10.9%).
- In 1995, only 57.0% of African Americans received their doctorates from Research I universities, compared with 66.8% of whites.
- The percentage of African Americans who received their doctorates from Research I universities declined from 70.1% in 1975 (**Table 5A**) to 57.0% in 1995 (**Table 5E**).

Table 4. Percentage of African Americans Doctoral Recipients who Earned their Bachelor's Degree from HBCUs by Doctoral Field: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995

(number of cases in parentheses)

	1975	HBCU	1980	HBCU	1985	HBCU	1990	HBCU	1995	HBCU
Doctoral Field	Total	African American	Total	African American	Total	African American	Total	African American	Total	African American
Total	100.0% (1,211)	51.4% (622)	100.0% (1,443)	37.4% (539)	100.0% (1,439)	33.6% (483)	100.0% (1,353)	28.8% (389)	100.0% (1,798)	24.7% (445)
Agriculture	100.0% (30)	26.7% (8)	100.0% (59)	11.9% (7)	100.0% (79)	17.7% (14)	100.0% (68)	7.4% (5)	100.0% (81)	7.4% (6)
Biological Science	100.0% (63)	60.3% (38)	100.0% (81)	34.6% (28)	100.0% (79)	32.9% (26)	100.0% (77)	24.7% (19)	100.0% (129)	30.2% (39)
Health Sciences	100.0% (10)	40.0% (4)	100.0% (21)	23.8% (5)	100.0% (31)	25.8% (8)	100.0% (36)	22.2% (8)	100.0% (80)	21.3% (17)
Engineering	100.0% (28)	14.3% (4)	100.0% (57)	14.0% (8)	100.0% (72)	9.7% (7)	100.0% (76)	2.6% (2)	100.0% (102)	14.7% (15)
Computer Science	100.0% (15)	46.7% (7)	100.0% (14)	57.1% (8)	100.0% (14)	28.6% (4)	100.0% (15)	- -	100.0% (25)	16.0% (4)
Physical Science	100.0% (43)	60.5% (26)	100.0% (36)	19.4% (7)	100.0% (52)	23.1% (12)	100.0% (42)	16.7% (7)	100.0% (77)	19.5% (15)
Psychology	100.0% (80)	25.0% (20)	100.0% (121)	21.5% (26)	100.0% (108)	27.8% (30)	100.0% (122)	19.7% (24)	100.0% (148)	20.3% (30)
Social Sciences	100.0% (133)	30.8% (41)	100.0% (127)	25.2% (32)	100.0% (169)	20.7% (35)	100.0% (165)	16.4% (27)	100.0% (180)	17.8% (32)
Humanities	100.0% (106)	39.6% (42)	100.0% (126)	28.6% (36)	100.0% (102)	31.4% (32)	100.0% (91)	26.4% (24)	100.0% (159)	18.2% (29)
Education	100.0% (651)	61.9% (403)	100.0% (701)	50.1% (351)	100.0% (612)	45.6% (279)	100.0% (555)	43.1% (239)	100.0% (666)	33.0% (220)
Professional	100.0% (52)	55.8% (29)	100.0% (100)	31.0% (31)	100.0% (121)	29.8% (36)	100.0% (106)	32.1% (34)	100.0% (151)	25.2% (38)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

Table 5A. Carnegie Classification of Doctoral Institutions Attended by Recipients of Doctorates in 1975, by Race/Ethnicity

(number of cases in parentheses)

Institutional Type	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(30,330)	(26,442)	(1,211)	(421)	(2,161)	(95)
Research - I	73.0%	72.9%	70.1%	73.6%	77.0%	64.2%
	(22,156)	(19,273)	(849)	(310)	(1,663)	(61)
Research - II	12.5%	12.6%	12.2%	13.3%	10.9%	15.8%
	(3,783)	(3,328)	(148)	(56)	(236)	(15)
Doctoral - I	10.1%	10.1%	14.9%	10.9%	7.5%	13.7%
	(3,078)	(2,677)	(180)	(46)	(162)	(13)
Doctoral - II	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.0%	2.6%	42.0%
	(697)	(608)	(24)	(4)	(57)	(4)
Master's - I	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	
	(99)	(92)	(1)	(1)	(5)	-
Baccalaureate I	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	-	0.3%	
	(74)	(67)	(1)	-	(6)	-
Religion and Theology	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	
	(172)	(160)	(3)	(1)	(8)	-
Medical	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	
	(211)	(188)	(4)	(2)	(17)	-
Other	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
	(53)	(45)	-	-	-	-

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975

Table 5B. Representation by Race/Ethnicity by Carnegie Class of Ph.D. Institution for Fiscal Year 1980

(number of cases in parentheses)

Institutional Type	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Multiple ethnicity
Total	100.0% (28,773)	100.0% (23,806)	100.0% (1,443)	100.0% (72)	100.0% (148)	100.0% (606)	100.0% (2,621)	100.0% (75)	100.0% (2)
Research - I	70.8% (20,361)	70.6% (16,811)	65.5% (945)	62.5% (45)	65.5% (97)	78.1% (473)	74.3% (1,948)	54.7% (41)	50.0% (1)
Research - II	11.8% (3,402)	11.7% (2,787)	13.4% (193)	8.3% (6)	14.9% (22)	10.1% (61)	12.2% (320)	17.3% (13)	-
Doctoral - I	11.8% (3,401)	11.8% (2,812)	18.5% (267)	16.7% (12)	11.5% (17)	7.8% (47)	9.0% (235)	13.3% (10)	50.0% (1)
Doctoral - II	2.4% (697)	2.4% (580)	1.5% (22)	9.7% (7)	4.7% (7)	1.8% (11)	2.4% (62)	10.7% (8)	-
Master's - I	0.5% (143)	0.5% (125)	0.3% (4)	- -	2.0% (3)	0.5% (3)	0.3% (7)	1.3% (1)	-
Baccalaureate I	0.3% (74)	0.3% (62)	0.4% (6)	2.8% (2)	- -	- -	0.2% (4)	- -	- -
Religion & Theol	0.7% (199)	0.8% (188)	- -	- -	- -	0.5% (3)	0.3% (7)	1.3% (1)	- -
Medical	1.0% (299)	1.1% (262)	0.3% (4)	- -	0.7% (1)	1.0% (6)	1.0% (25)	1.3% (1)	- -
Other	0.7% (197)	0.8% (179)	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.5% (13)	- -	- -

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and temporary residents.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1980

Table 5C. Representation by Race/Ethnicity by Carnegie Class of Ph.D. Institution for Fiscal Year 1985

(number of cases in parentheses)

Institutional Type	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American / Pacific Islander	American Indian	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(29,295)	(22,889)	(1,439)	(146)	(215)	(639)	(3,646)	(96)	(225)
Research - I	69.8%	69.3%	61.0%	69.2%	64.7%	75.1%	75.9%	57.3%	66.2%
	(20,441)	(15,871)	(878)	(101)	(139)	(480)	(2,768)	(55)	(149)
Research - II	12.4%	12.3%	14.4%	9.6%	17.7%	11.4%	11.8%	26.0%	17.3%
	(3,638)	(2,813)	(207)	(14)	(38)	(73)	(429)	(25)	(39)
Doctoral - I	11.3%	11.6%	18.2%	15.8%	11.2%	8.6%	7.7%	6.3%	7.6%
	(3,322)	(2,654)	(262)	(23)	(24)	(55)	(281)	(6)	(17)
Doctoral - II	3.1%	3.1%	4.4%	5.5%	3.7%	3.3%	2.6%	8.3%	4.9%
	(917)	(702)	(64)	(8)	(8)	(21)	(95)	(8)	(11)
Master's - I	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	-	1.9%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%
	(172)	(139)	(11)	-	(4)	(1)	(14)	(1)	(2)
Baccalaureate I	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.9%
	(75)	(65)	(2)	-	-	-	(6)	-	(2)
Religion & Theol	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.9%
	(240)	(219)	(5)	-	-	-	(14)	-	(2)
Medical	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	-	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
	(282)	(236)	(8)	-	(1)	(5)	(29)	(1)	(2)
Other	0.7%	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-
	(207)	(189)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and temporary residents.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1985

Table 5D. Representation by Race/Ethnicity by Carnegie Class of Ph.D. Institution for Fiscal Year 1990

(number of cases in parentheses)

Institutional Type	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multiple ethnicity	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(34,265)	(24,906)	(1,353)	(210)	(213)	(805)	(6,293)	(98)	(4)	(383)
Research - I	68.7%	68.0%	55.7%	68.1%	67.6%	73.7%	74.3%	52.0%	75.0%	70.0%
	(23,557)	(16,924)	(753)	(143)	(144)	(593)	(4,678)	(51)	(3)	(268)
Research - II	12.0%	12.0%	13.9%	3.8%	14.1%	11.6%	11.5%	21.4%	25.0%	13.6%
	(4,113)	(2,999)	(188)	(8)	(30)	(93)	(721)	(21)	(1)	(52)
Doctoral - I	11.1%	11.4%	22.0%	12.9%	8.5%	8.4%	8.1%	14.3%	-	9.1%
	(3,799)	(2,828)	(297)	(27)	(18)	(68)	(512)	(14)	-	(35)
Doctoral - II	3.8%	3.8%	5.3%	10.0%	4.7%	3.0%	3.4%	8.2%	-	4.2%
	(1,309)	(946)	(72)	(21)	(10)	(24)	(212)	(8)	-	(16)
Master's - I	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.5%	-	0.4%	1.0%	-	0.3%
	(251)	(194)	(22)	(4)	(1)	-	(28)	(1)	-	(1)
Master's - II	0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-
	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Baccalaureate I	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	-	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	-	-
	(96)	(76)	(1)	(1)	-	(4)	(13)	(1)	-	-
Religion & Theology	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	-	0.3%
	(311)	(283)	(6)	-	(1)	(2)	(17)	(1)	-	(1)
Medical	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.4%	-	-	1.0%
	(442)	(325)	(10)	(1)	(4)	(9)	(89)	-	-	(4)
Other	1%	1.3%	-	-	1.9%	-	0.3%	-	-	-
	(385)	(330)	-	-	(4)	-	(22)	-	-	-

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1990

Table 5E. Representation by Race/Ethnicity by Carnegie Class of Ph.D. Institution for Fiscal Year 1995

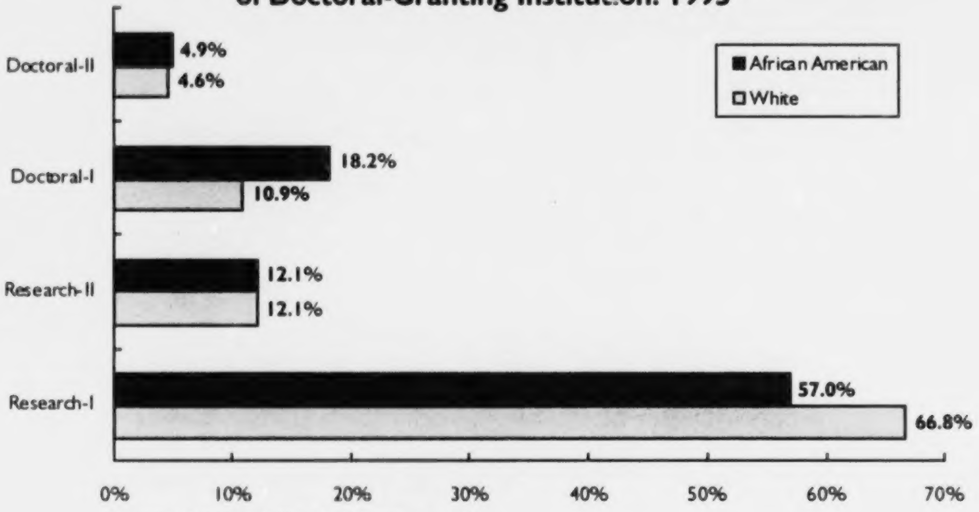
(number of cases in parentheses)

Institutional Type	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multiple ethnicity	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(40,355)	(26,993)	(1,798)	(269)	(316)	(945)	(9,696)	(148)	(7)	(183)
Research - I	68.1%	66.8%	57.0%	56.1%	67.7%	75.6%	73.3%	60.1%	71.4%	76.5%
	(27,466)	(18,021)	(1,024)	(151)	(214)	(714)	(7,108)	(89)	(5)	(140)
Research - II	11.8%	12.1%	12.1%	5.2%	14.6%	8.3%	11.3%	18.2%	-	10.9%
	(4,750)	(3,257)	(217)	(14)	(46)	(78)	(1,091)	(27)	-	(20)
Doctoral - I	10.4%	10.9%	18.2%	11.5%	10.4%	8.0%	7.5%	8.1%	-	8.2%
	(4,181)	(2,955)	(328)	(31)	(33)	(76)	(731)	(12)	-	(15)
Doctoral - II	4.5%	4.6%	4.9%	11.9%	2.8%	3.7%	4.1%	4.7%	14.3%	2.7%
	(1,815)	(1,243)	(89)	(32)	(9)	(35)	(394)	(7)	(1)	(5)
Master's - I	1.1%	1.1%	3.3%	4.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	2.0%	-	1.6%
	(447)	(303)	(59)	(11)	(1)	(4)	(63)	(3)	-	(3)
Master's - II	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-
	(3)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Baccalaureate I	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	-	0.1%	0.1%	-	14.3%	-
	(72)	(57)	(3)	(1)	-	(1)	(9)	-	(1)	-
Religion & Theology	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	2.7%		
	(331)	(276)	(12)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(35)	(4)	-	-
Medical	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.7%		
	(592)	(343)	(27)	(3)	(3)	(15)	(200)	(1)	-	-
Other	2%	2%	2.1%	9.3%	2.8%	1.9%	0.6%	2.8%	-	-
	(672)	(520)	(38)	(25)	(9)	(18)	(55)	(5)	-	-

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and temporary residents.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1995

Figure 4. Distribution of Doctoral Recipients by Carnegie Classification of Doctoral-Granting Institution: 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1995

HBCU STATUS OF DOCTORATE-GRANTING INSTITUTION

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Both the number and the percentage of African Americans who received their doctorates from HBCUs increased between 1975 and 1990, but declined between 1990 and 1995.

- **Figure 5** shows that comparable shares of African American men and women received their doctorates from HBCUs in 1975 (3.3% versus 3.1%), in 1980 (3.1% versus 2.8%), and in 1985 (6.9% versus 7.0%).
- But, a higher share of African American women than of African American men received their doctorates from HBCUs in 1990 (13.5% versus 9.4%) and in 1995 (9.3% versus 7.1%).
- **Table 6** shows that in 1975 only 3.2% of African Americans (n = 39) received their doctorates from HBCUs, compared with 11.3% (n= 153) in 1990.
- In 1995, 8.2% of African Americans received their doctorates from HBCUs (n = 148).

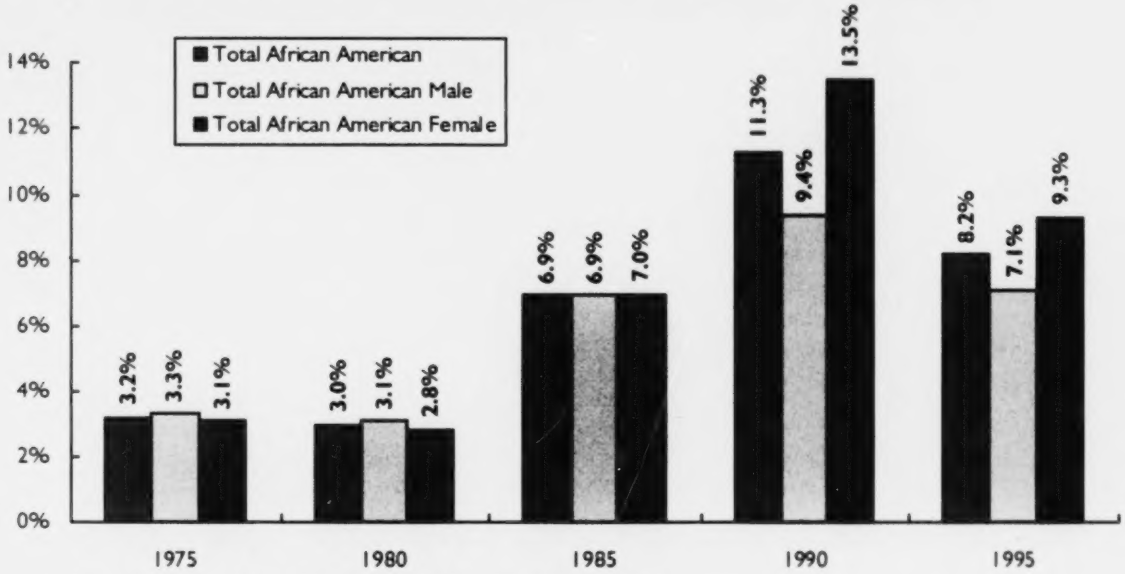
DOCTORAL FIELD

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Tables 7A to 7E show the distribution of doctoral degree recipients by doctoral field and race/ethnicity in 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995. The proportion of African Americans who received their doctorates in education was higher than the proportion of whites throughout the period from 1975 to 1995.

- **Figure 6** shows that, in 1995, 37.0% of African Americans received their doctorates in education, compared with only 15.8% of all doctoral degree recipients.
- The percentage of African Americans who received their doctorates in education declined from 53.8% in 1975 (**Table 7A**) to 37.0% in 1995 (**Table 7E**).
- But, African Americans' representation among those who received doctorates in education increased over this period from 9.3% in 1975 to 10.5% in 1995.
- Between 1975 and 1995, the proportion of African Americans who received doctorates in the

Figure 5. Percentage of African American Doctoral Recipients who Received their Doctorates from HBCUs: 1975 to 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1995

Table 6. Percentage of African American Doctoral Recipients who Received their Doctorates from HBCUs: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995

(number of cases in parentheses)

	Total African Americans			African American Males			African American Females		
Year	Total	Non-HBCU	HBCU	Total	Non-HBCU	HBCU	Total	Non-HBCU	HBCU
1975	100.0%	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%	96.7%	3.3%	100.0%	96.9%	3.1%
	(1,211)	(1,172)	(39)	(851)	(823)	(28)	(360)	(349)	(11)
1980	100.0%	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%	96.9%	3.1%	100.0%	97.2%	2.8%
	(1,443)	(1,400)	(43)	(869)	(842)	(27)	(574)	(558)	(16)
1985	100.0%	93.1%	6.9%	100.0%	93.1%	6.9%	100.0%	93.0%	7.0%
	(1,439)	(1,339)	(100)	(850)	(791)	(59)	(589)	(528)	(41)
1990	100.0%	88.7%	11.3%	100.0%	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%	86.5%	13.5%
	(1,353)	(1,200)	(153)	(733)	(664)	(69)	(620)	(536)	(84)
1995	100.0%	91.8%	8.2%	100.0%	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%	90.7%	9.3%
	(1,798)	(1,650)	(148)	(872)	(801)	(62)	(926)	(840)	(86)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

Table 7A. Major Field in Which Doctorates Were Awarded in 1975, by Race/Ethnicity

(number of cases in parentheses)

Doctoral Field	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(30,330)	(26,442)	(1,211)	(421)	(2,161)	(95)
Agriculture	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	3.6%	7.2%	2.1%
	(952)	(750)	(30)	(15)	(155)	(2)
Biological Sciences	10.7%	10.8%	5.2%	10.9%	11.8%	4.2%
	(3,233)	(2,864)	(63)	(46)	(256)	(4)
Health Sciences	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%
	(418)	(356)	(10)	(8)	(442)	(2)
Engineering	8.6%	7.4%	2.3%	7.1%	26.1%	21.1%
	(2,595)	(1,954)	(28)	(30)	(563)	(20)
Computer Science & Mathematics	3.4%	3.3%	1.2%	3.6%	6.2%	5.3%
	(1,045)	(875)	(15)	(15)	(135)	(5)
Physical Sciences	11.1%	10.8%	3.6%	7.8%	19.5%	10.5%
	(3,353)	(2,845)	(43)	(33)	(422)	(10)
Psychology	8.5%	9.2%	6.6%	8.3%	1.9%	6.3%
	(2,593)	(2,432)	(80)	(35)	(40)	(6)
Social Sciences	9.9%	10.0%	11.0%	8.6%	7.9%	7.4%
	(2,993)	(2,648)	(133)	(36)	(169)	(7)
Humanities	15.4%	16.4%	8.8%	20.4%	5.9%	13.7%
	(4,656)	(4,324)	(106)	(86)	(127)	(13)
Education	23.1%	23.0%	53.8%	25.4%	7.6%	23.2%
	(7,020)	(6,076)	(651)	(107)	(164)	(22)
Professional & Other	4.9%	5.0%	4.3%	2.4%	4.1%	4.2%
	(1,472)	(1,318)	(52)	(10)	(88)	(4)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975

Table 7B. Major Fields in Which Doctorates Were Awarded in 1980, by Race/Ethnicity

(number of cases in parentheses)

Doctoral Field	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0% (28,773)	100.0% (23,806)	100.0% (1,443)	100.0% (826)	100.0% (2,621)	100.0% (77)
Agriculture	3.5% (1,008)	3.1% (729)	4.1% (59)	9.7% (80)	5.3% (139)	1.3% (1)
Biological Sciences	12.2% (3,519)	12.9% (3,066)	5.6% (81)	8.8% (73)	11.2% (294)	6.5% (5)
Health Sciences	1.9% (554)	1.9% (463)	1.5% (21)	2.4% (20)	1.9% (49)	1.3% (1)
Engineering	8.0% (2,305)	6.0% (1,428)	4.0% (57)	9.3% (77)	28.2% (740)	3.9% (3)
Computer Science & Mathematics	3.1% (886)	3.0% (721)	1.0% (14)	2.4% (20)	5.0% (131)	- -
Physical Sciences	10.0% (2,878)	9.6% (2,292)	2.5% (36)	8.6% (71)	18.1% (474)	6.5% (5)
Psychology	10.0% (2,867)	11.0% (2,613)	8.4% (121)	7.6% (63)	2.4% (62)	10.4% (8)
Social Sciences	8.9% (2,559)	8.7% (2,078)	8.8% (127)	10.8% (89)	9.8% (258)	9.1% (7)
Humanities	12.4% (3,572)	13.4% (3,192)	8.7% (126)	14.4% (119)	5.0% (132)	3.9% (3)
Education	24.6% (7,089)	24.9% (5,959)	48.6% (701)	22.3% (184)	9.2% (242)	55.8% (43)
Professional & Other	5.3% (1,536)	5.5% (1,305)	5.9% (100)	3.6% (30)	3.8% (100)	1.3% (1)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1980

Table 7C. Major Fields in Which Doctorates Were Earned in 1985, by Race/Ethnicity

(number of cases in parentheses)

Doctoral Field	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0% (29,295)	100.0% (22,889)	100.0% (1,439)	100.0% (1,000)	100.0% (3,646)	100.0% (321)
Agriculture	4.1% (1,192)	3.7% (843)	5.5% (79)	8.1% (81)	4.7% (170)	5.9% (19)
Biological Sciences	12.3% (3,609)	13.2% (3,029)	5.5% (79)	9.9% (99)	10.2% (317)	9.7% (31)
Health Sciences	2.3% (673)	2.3% (537)	2.2% (31)	2.2% (22)	2.1% (78)	1.6% (5)
Engineering	9.9% (2,912)	6.8% (1,549)	5.0% (72)	8.6% (86)	31.8% (1,158)	14.6% (47)
Computer Science & Mathematics	3.1% (922)	2.9% (655)	1.0% (14)	3.9% (39)	5.7% (207)	2.2% (7)
Physical Sciences	11.3% (3,301)	11.1% (2,530)	3.6% (52)	8.9% (89)	16.5% (600)	9.3% (30)
Psychology	9.9% (2,901)	11.5% (2,638)	7.5% (108)	7.3% (73)	1.7% (63)	5.9% (19)
Social Sciences	8.3% (2,431)	7.8% (1,776)	11.7% (169)	10.1% (101)	9.2% (337)	15.0% (48)
Humanities	11.0% (3,214)	12.2% (2,803)	7.1% (102)	13.6% (136)	4.2% (153)	6.2% (20)
Education	21.8% (6,395)	22.6% (5,178)	42.5% (612)	23.8% (238)	7.8% (285)	25.5% (82)
Professional & Other	6.0% (1,745)	5.9% (1,351)	8.4% (121)	3.6% (36)	6.1% (224)	4.0% (13)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1985

Table 7D. Major Fields in Which Doctorates Were Earned in 1990, by Race/Ethnicity

(number of cases in parentheses)

Doctoral Field	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(34,265)	(24,906)	(1,353)	(1,228)	(6,293)	(485)
Agriculture	3.6%	3.1%	5.0%	6.4%	4.5%	5.8%
	(1,239)	(779)	(68)	(78)	(286)	(28)
Biological Sciences	12.2%	12.7%	5.7%	11.3%	12.2%	8.7%
	(4,177)	(3,154)	(77)	(139)	(765)	(42)
Health Sciences	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%
	(915)	(729)	(36)	(26)	(115)	(9)
Engineering	13.3%	9.6%	5.6%	10.4%	29.7%	17.5%
	(4,557)	(2,396)	(76)	(128)	(1,872)	(85)
Computer Science & Mathematics	4.4%	3.6%	1.1%	3.7%	8.4%	3.1%
	(1,497)	(896)	(15)	(45)	(526)	(15)
Physical Sciences	11.8%	11.0%	3.1%	10.3%	17.0%	13.2%
	(4,041)	(2,737)	(42)	(127)	(1,071)	(64)
Psychology	9.0%	10.9%	9.0%	9.5%	1.6%	8.0%
	(3,086)	(2,707)	(122)	(117)	(101)	(39)
Social Sciences	7.8%	7.3%	12.2%	10.2%	8.3%	10.1%
	(2,668)	(1,807)	(165)	(125)	(522)	(49)
Humanities	10.7%	12.5%	6.7%	15.0%	3.6%	6.8%
	(3,659)	(3,125)	(91)	(184)	(226)	(33)
Education	18.2%	20.2%	41.0%	16.9%	5.8%	16.7%
	(6,247)	(5,040)	(555)	(208)	(363)	(81)
Professional & Other	6.4%	6.2%	7.8%	4.2%	7.1%	8.2%
	(2,179)	(1,536)	(106)	(51)	(446)	(40)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1990

Table 7E. Major Fields in Which Doctorates Were Earned in 1995, by Race/Ethnicity

(number of cases in parentheses)

Doctoral Field	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0% (40,355)	100.0% (26,993)	100.0% (1,798)	100.0% (1,530)	100.0% (9,696)	100.0% (338)
Agriculture	2.9% (1,188)	2.4% (656)	4.5% (81)	5.8% (88)	3.6% (346)	5.0% (17)
Biological Sciences	13.0% (5,249)	12.3% (3,324)	7.2% (129)	13.3% (204)	16.1% (1,559)	9.8% (33)
Health Sciences	3.2% (1,283)	3.3% (902)	4.4% (80)	2.6% (40)	2.4% (236)	7.4% (25)
Engineering	14.3% (5,763)	9.8% (2,634)	5.7% (102)	9.7% (149)	29.2% (2,833)	13.3% (45)
Computer Science & Mathematics	5.2% (2,111)	4.7% (1,267)	1.4% (25)	3.5% (53)	7.8% (753)	3.8% (13)
Physical Sciences	11.1% (4,474)	11.0% (2,701)	4.3% (77)	8.1% (124)	15.9% (1,540)	9.5% (32)
Psychology	7.9% (3,181)	9.9% (2,668)	8.2% (148)	9.7% (148)	2.0% (195)	6.5% (22)
Social Sciences	8.1% (3,251)	7.8% (2,105)	10.0% (180)	9.3% (142)	8.1% (785)	11.5% (39)
Humanities	12.2% (4,905)	14.9% (4,017)	8.8% (159)	15.7% (240)	4.7% (454)	10.4% (35)
Education	15.8% (6,357)	18.2% (4,919)	37.0% (666)	18.1% (277)	4.7% (456)	17.2% (58)
Professional & Other	6.4% (2,574)	6.7% (1,800)	8.4% (151)	4.2% (65)	5.6% (539)	5.6% (19)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1995

following fields increased: agriculture (2.5% to 4.5%), health sciences (0.8% to 4.4%), engineering (2.3% to 5.7%), and professional and other fields (4.3% to 8.4%).

- In 1995, 29.2% of Asian Americans received their doctorates in engineering, compared with only 5.7% of African Americans and 9.8% of whites.
- A higher share of Asian Americans and whites than of African Americans received their doctorates in physical sciences (15.9% and 11.0% versus 4.3%).

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Figure 7 shows that biological sciences (17.7%), physical sciences (15.8%), humanities (15.7%), and engineering (13.8%) were more popular fields of study among those who received their doctorates between 1980 and 1993 than agriculture (3.5%), health sciences (3.5%), mathematics (3.1%), and computer science (1.9%).

- **Table 8** shows that similar proportions of African American and white recent doctoral recipients received their doctorates in engineering (9.5% versus 10.6%), humanities (16.0% versus 17.4%), and psychology (22.8% versus 16.5%).

TIME TO DOCTORATE

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

The Doctorate Records File measures the time from the start of bachelor's degree work until completion of the Ph.D. This variable includes only the time actually *enrolled* in a degree program. **Table 9** shows the mean number of years doctoral degree recipients were enrolled by race/ethnicity and year of the doctorate. In general, time to completion of the doctorate increased, on average, for each racial/ethnic group between 1975 and 1995. But, for recipients in both 1975 and 1995, the average time required to complete the doctoral degree was comparable for African Americans and whites.

- **Figure 8** shows that the average amount of time spent by African Americans in undergraduate and graduate school increased from 10.4 years for those who received their doctorates in 1975 to 12.6 years for those who received their doctorates in 1995.
- For whites the average time to completion of the doctorate increased from 10.8 years in 1975 to 12.3 years in 1995.

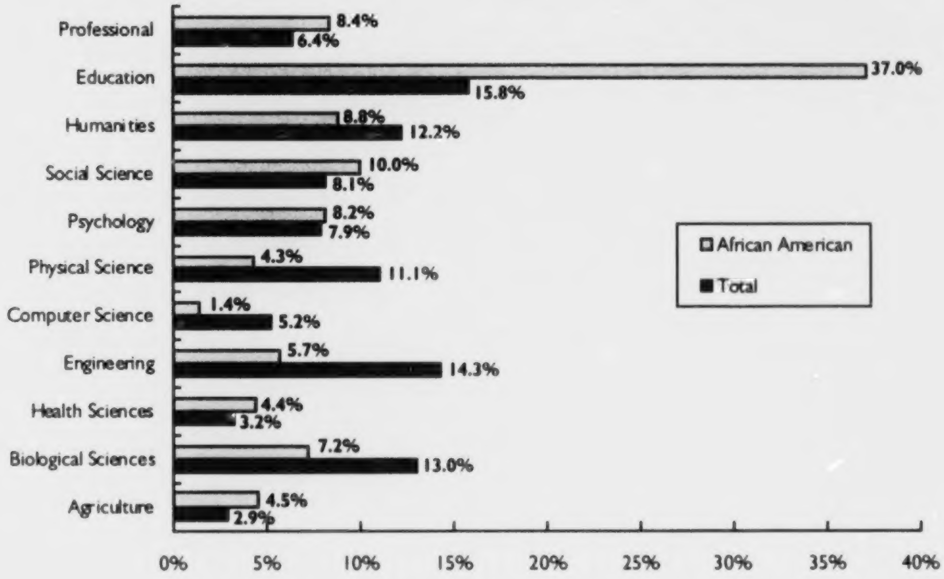
PLANS FOR POSTDOCTORAL EMPLOYMENT

SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES

Tables 10A to 10E summarize plans for postdoctoral employment by race/ethnicity for those who received their doctorates in 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995. Throughout the period from 1975 to 1995, a higher share of African Americans than whites planned to work in four-year colleges and universities but a smaller share planned to work in business or industry.

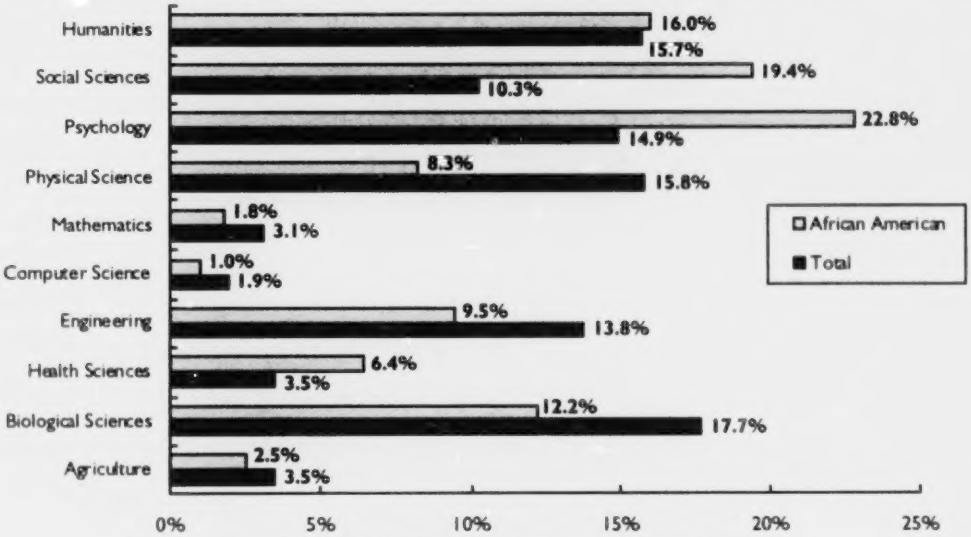
- **Figure 9** shows that, between 1975 and 1995, the percentage of doctoral degree recipients who planned to work at four-year colleges and universities declined for African Americans (from 64.6% to 51.3%) and for all doctoral degree recipients (from 58.2% to 45.0%).
- An elementary or secondary school was the second most frequently cited employer for African Americans in 1995 (14.1%), but the fourth most common employer overall (cited by 6.5%).
- A smaller percentage of African American than of white or Asian American doctoral degree recipients planned to work in business or industry in both 1975 (3.5% versus 10.6% and 32.0%) and in 1995 (8.0% versus 16.1% and 40.3%).

Figure 6. Distribution of Doctoral Recipients by Ph.D. Field: 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1995

Figure 7. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Ph.D. Major Field*: 1993



*Note: Doctoral recipients in Education were not included in the Survey.
Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Table 8. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Categorized Ph.D. Field and Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Doctoral Field	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	African American Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Native American/ Alaskan Native
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(257,927)	(209,268)	(6,796)	(7,548)	(33,280)	(1,035)
Agriculture	3.5%	3.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	4.7%
	(8,958)	(7,619)	(169)	(203)	(918)	(49)
Biological Sciences	17.7%	18.4%	12.2%	13.6%	15.2%	14.2%
	(45,565)	(38,517)	(829)	(1,024)	(5,048)	(147)
Health Sciences	3.5%	3.6%	6.4%	2.2%	2.5%	6.0%
	(9,062)	(7,567)	(432)	(164)	(837)	(62)
Engineering	13.8%	10.6%	9.5%	11.0%	35.8%	7.4%
	(35,568)	(22,110)	(648)	(830)	(11,903)	(77)
Computer Science	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	4.0%	0.7%
	(4,815)	(3,260)	(71)	(155)	(1,322)	(7)
Mathematics	3.1%	2.8%	1.8%	2.5%	5.3%	1.8%
	(7,901)	(5,812)	(125)	(188)	(1,757)	(19)
Physical Science	15.8%	15.1%	8.3%	14.3%	22.2%	6.7%
	(40,679)	(31,585)	(563)	(1,077)	(7,385)	(69)
Psychology	14.9%	16.5%	22.8%	16.6%	2.4%	19.0%
	(38,334)	(34,522)	(1,552)	(1,251)	(812)	(197)
Social Science	10.3%	10.4%	19.4%	12.5%	7.1%	15.1%
	(26,557)	(21,759)	(1,320)	(945)	(2,377)	(156)
Humanities	15.7%	17.4%	16.0%	22.7%	2.8%	24.3%
	(40,488)	(36,517)	(1,087)	(1,711)	(921)	(252)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients
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Table 9. Average Time From Start of Baccalaureate to Completion of Doctorate by Race

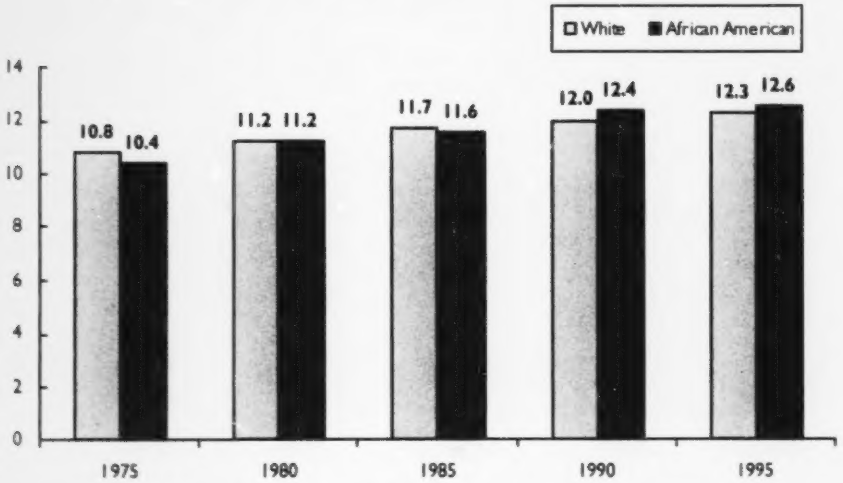
Year of Doctorate	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
1975					
Mean Time to Ph.D.	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.4	11.5
S.D. Time to Ph.D.	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.3
N cases	(24,979)	(1,088)	(389)	(1,988)	(85)
1980					
Mean Time to Ph.D.	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.7	11.6
S.D. Time to Ph.D.	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.5	4.5
N cases	(22,136)	(1,269)	(721)	(2,338)	(71)
1985					
Mean Time to Ph.D.	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.9	11.9
S.D. Time to Ph.D.	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.5	3.3
N cases	(21,257)	(1,254)	(882)	(2,336)	(278)
1990					
Mean Time to Ph.D.	12.0	12.4	12.0	11.0	11.7
S.D. Time to Ph.D.	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.2	3.1
N cases	(20,452)	(1,037)	(922)	(4,599)	(330)
1995					
Mean Time to Ph.D.	12.3	12.6	12.2	11.4	11.9
S.D. Time to Ph.D.	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	3.1
N cases	(23,147)	(1,415)	(1,248)	(8,028)	(239)

Notes: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Mean and standard deviation of time to Ph.D. are measured in years from start of baccalaureate to completion of doctorate

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

Figure 8. Average Number of Years From Start of Baccalaureate to Completion of Doctorate: Selected Years from 1975 to 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995

Table 10A. Planned Type of Postdoctoral Employer Among Doctoral Recipients by Race: 1975

(number of cases in parentheses)

Type of Employer	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Other
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(23,392)	(20,633)	(1,034)	(37)	(1,319)	(69)
Four-Year College	58.2%	58.2%	64.6%	2.7%	51.9%	52.2%
	(13,624)	(12,006)	(668)	(1)	(685)	(36)
Community College	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	5.3%	1.0%	7.2%
	(1,041)	(959)	(46)	(18)	(13)	(5)
Elementary or Secondary School	7.3%	7.6%	11.3%	5.9%	0.8%	5.8%
	(1,710)	(1,558)	(117)	(20)	(11)	(4)
Foreign Government	1.4%	1.0%	2.5%	3.3%	5.2%	2.9%
	(322)	(214)	(26)	(11)	(69)	(2)
U.S. Federal Government	6.1%	6.6%	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%	4.3%
	(1,432)	(1,357)	(36)	(7)	(29)	(3)
Nonprofit Organization	5.1%	5.3%	3.3%	2.1%	3.5%	4.3%
	(1,183)	(1,091)	(34)	(7)	(46)	(3)
Industry or Business	11.4%	10.6%	3.5%	7.4%	32.0%	17.4%
	(2,674)	(2,179)	(36)	(25)	(422)	(12)
Self-employed	1.2%	1.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%
	(274)	(261)	(2)	(4)	(6)	(1)
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	
	(76)	(64)	(3)	(2)	(7)	-

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary residents

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975

Table 10B. Planned Type of Postdoctoral Employer Among Doctoral Recipients by Race: 1980

(number of cases in parentheses)

Type of Employer	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multiple ethnicity
Total	100.0% (21,639)	100.0% (18,054)	100.0% (1,203)	100.0% (62)	100.0% (121)	100.0% (461)	100.0% (1,675)	100.0% (62)	100.0% (1)
Four-Year College	49.0% (10,595)	49.0% (8,851)	52.3% (629)	67.7% (42)	52.1% (63)	57.9% (267)	42.7% (715)	45.2% (28)	- -
Foreign Institution	0% (1)	0.0% (1)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Medical School	1.7% (374)	1.8% (316)	1.2% (14)	- -	2.5% (3)	3.5% (16)	1.5% (25)	- -	- -
Community College	4.1% (877)	4.3% (772)	5.7% (69)	4.8% (3)	0.8% (1)	2.2% (10)	1.2% (20)	3.2% (2)	-
Elementary or Secondary School	8.3% 1803	8.9% 1604	11.3% 136	4.8% 3	10.7% 13	4.3% 20	1.1% 18	14.5% 9	-
Foreign Government	1.9% (413)	1.0% (174)	5.8% (70)	- -	9.1% (11)	11.3% (52)	6.3% (106)	- -	- -
U.S. Federal Government	5.4% (1,161)	5.8% (1,053)	4.0% (48)	3.2% (2)	3.3% (4)	1.7% (8)	2.4% (41)	8.1% (5)	-
U.S. State Government	2.8% (597)	2.9% (530)	3.3% (40)	8.1% (5)	0.8% (1)	1.3% (6)	0.8% (14)	1.6% (1)	-
U.S. Local Government	2.3% (491)	2.3% (418)	3.4% (41)	- -	6.6% (8)	1.7% (8)	0.7% (12)	6.5% (4)	-
Nonprofit Organization	6.6% (1,433)	7.0% (1,256)	5.4% (65)	4.8% (3)	5.0% (6)	6.3% (29)	4.2% (71)	4.8% (3)	-
Industry or Business	15.3% (3,318)	14.3% (2,576)	5.8% (70)	4.8% (3)	7.4% (9)	7.2% (33)	37.1% (621)	9.7% (6)	-
Self-employed	2.4% (517)	2.6% (474)	0.8% (10)	1.6% (1)	1.7% (2)	1.5% (7)	1.1% (18)	6.5% (4)	100.0% (1)
Other	0.3% (59)	0.2% (29)	0.9% (11)	- -	- -	1.1% (5)	0.8% (14)	- -	- -

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens only.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1980

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Table 10C. Planned Type of Postdoctoral Employer Among Doctoral Recipients by Race: 1985

(number of cases in parentheses)

Type of Employer	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Alaskan Native	Other
Total	100.0% (21,040)	100.0% (16,752)	100.0% (1,114)	100.0% (119)	100.0% (171)	100.0% (437)	100.0% (2,218)	100.0% (76)	100.0% (153)
Four-Year College	41.4% (8,715)	43.8% (7,335)	39.5% (440)	61.3% (73)	44.4% (76)	32.0% (140)	26.6% (590)	38.2% (29)	20.9% (32)
Foreign Institution	6.8% (1,421)	2.9% (479)	12.7% (142)	- -	4.7% (8)	30.7% (134)	26.8% (594)	- -	41.8% (64)
Medical School	1.6% (335)	1.7% (293)	1.2% (13)	0.8% (1)	0.6% (1)	0.9% (4)	0.9% (20)	2.6% (2)	0.7% (1)
Community College	2.7% (571)	2.9% (483)	3.6% (40)	5.0% (6)	4.7% (8)	2.3% (10)	0.6% (14)	11.8% (9)	0.7% (1)
Elementary or Secondary School	8.3% (1756)	9.2% (1542)	12.9% (144)	4.2% (5)	9.4% (16)	4.3% (19)	0.8% (18)	10.5% (8)	2.6% (4)
Foreign Government	1.9% (408)	1.0% (161)	5.8% (65)	- -	2.3% (4)	8.7% (38)	5.7% (126)	- -	9.2% (14)
U.S. Federal Government	4.5% (951)	5.1% (852)	3.3% (37)	4.2% (5)	4.7% (8)	0.9% (4)	1.7% (37)	6.6% (5)	2.0% (3)
U.S. State Government	2.2% (471)	2.5% (417)	2.2% (25)	2.5% (3)	2.3% (4)	1.4% (6)	0.6% (14)	1.3% (1)	0.7% (1)
U.S. Local Government	2.4% (500)	2.5% (421)	4.1% (46)	4.2% (5)	7.0% (12)	0.9% (4)	0.3% (7)	2.6% (2)	2.0% (3)
Nonprofit Organization	7.0% (1,478)	7.6% (1,272)	5.0% (56)	9.2% (11)	7.6% (13)	5.5% (24)	4.1% (92)	7.9% (6)	2.6% (4)
Industry or Business	17.7% (3,730)	17.1% (2,869)	7.3% (81)	6.7% (8)	9.4% (16)	9.4% (41)	30.5% (677)	15.8% (12)	17.0% (26)
Self-employed	3.1% (648)	3.6% (595)	1.8% (20)	1.7% (2)	2.9% (5)	1.8% (8)	0.7% (16)	2.6% (2)	- -
Other	0.3% (56)	0.2% (33)	0.4% (5)	- -	- -	1.1% (5)	0.6% (13)	- -	- -

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens only.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1985

Table 10D. Planned Type of Postdoctoral Employer Among Doctoral Recipients by Race: 1990

(number of cases in parentheses)

Type of Employer	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multiple ethnicity	Other Total
Total	100.0% (22,709)	100.0% (17,187)	100.0% (971)	100.0% (141)	100.0% (152)	100.0% (522)	100.0% (3,458)	100.0% (72)	100.0% (4)	100.0% (202)
Four-Year College	43.2% (9,817)	46.4% (7,981)	46.4% (451)	53.9% (76)	45.4% (69)	37.5% (196)	27.5% (952)	47.2% (34)	50.0% (2)	27.7% (56)
Foreign Institution	7.4% (1,677)	3.2% (543)	6.4% (62)	2.8% (4)	7.2% (11)	17.8% (93)	26.1% (902)	- -	25.0% (1)	30.2% (61)
Medical School	1.6% (361)	1.7% (290)	2.1% (20)	2.8% (4)	1.3% (2)	2.1% (11)	0.9% (31)	4.2% (3)	- -	- -
Community College	2.6% (580)	2.9% (491)	4.0% (39)	5.7% (8)	4.6% (7)	2.3% (12)	0.4% (14)	8.3% (6)	- -	1.5% (3)
Elementary or Secondary School	7.6% (1,732)	8.8% (1,509)	15.9% (154)	7.1% (10)	7.9% (12)	4.8% (25)	0.3% (12)	9.7% (7)	- -	1.5% (3)
Foreign Government	1.9% (429)	0.8% (138)	3.0% (29)	- -	1.3% (2)	5.2% (27)	6.2% (213)	- -	- -	9.9% (20)
U.S. Federal Government	4.2% (960)	5.0% (853)	3.2% (31)	5.0% (7)	3.9% (6)	3.1% (16)	1.2% (40)	1.4% (1)	- -	3.0% (6)
U.S. State Government	1.7% (395)	2.0% (342)	2.3% (22)	2.1% (3)	2.0% (3)	1.1% (6)	0.5% (17)	2.8% (2)	-	-
U.S. Local Government	1.1% (248)	1.2% (198)	2.8% (27)	1.4% (2)	3.9% (6)	1.5% (8)	0.2% (7)	-	-	-
Nonprofit Organization	6.2% (1,412)	6.9% (1,191)	5.5% (53)	10.6% (15)	7.2% (11)	5.4% (28)	2.9% (101)	8.3% (6)	25.0% (1)	3.0% (6)
Industry or Business	19.0% (4,322)	17.2% (2,954)	6.8% (66)	6.4% (9)	13.2% (20)	15.1% (79)	32.9% (1,138)	18.1% (13)	- -	21.3% (43)
Self-employed	3.0% (689)	3.7% (643)	1.2% (12)	2.1% (3)	2.0% (3)	2.3% (12)	0.4% (14)	- -	- -	1.0% (2)
Other	0.4% (87)	0.3% (54)	0.5% (5)	- -	- -	1.7% (9)	0.5% (17)	- -	- -	1.0% (2)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens only.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1990

Table 10E. Planned Type of Postdoctoral Employer Among Doctoral Recipients by Race: 1995

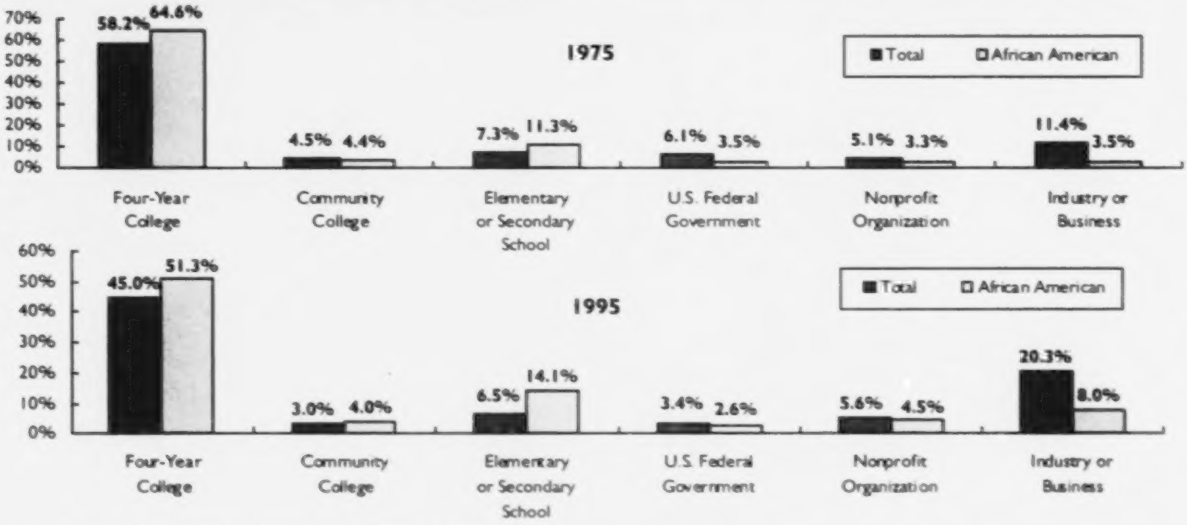
(number of cases in parentheses)

Type of Employer	Total	White	African American	Puerto Rican	Mexican American	Other Hispanic	Asian American / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multiple ethnicity	Other Total
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(25,154)	(17,859)	(1,186)	(173)	(216)	(598)	(4,950)	(94)	(3)	(75)
Four-Year College	45.0%	49.8%	51.3%	57.8%	49.5%	38.5%	26.8%	52.1%	66.7%	20.0%
	(11,324)	(8,887)	(608)	(100)	(107)	(230)	(1,326)	(49)	(2)	(15)
Foreign Institution	7.5%	3.6%	7.8%	-	5.6%	24.7%	19.8%	1.1%	33.3%	28.0%
	(1,897)	(639)	(93)	-	(12)	(148)	(982)	(1)	(1)	(21)
Medical School	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%		
	(292)	(237)	(9)	(4)	(2)	(7)	(32)	(1)	-	-
Community College	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	1.7%	6.5%	2.3%	0.8%	7.4%		
	(746)	(620)	(48)	(3)	(14)	(14)	(40)	(7)	-	-
Elementary or Secondary School	6.5%	7.8%	14.1%	2.3%	13.4%	3.3%	0.4%	10.6%	-	4.0%
	(1,637)	(1,385)	(167)	(4)	(29)	(20)	(19)	(10)	-	(3)
Foreign Government	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%	-	2.3%	6.0%	4.8%	-	-	6.7%
	(437)	(131)	(20)	-	(5)	(36)	(240)	-	-	(5)
U.S. Federal Government	3.4%	4.1%	2.6%	6.9%	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%	-	2.7%
	(858)	(732)	(31)	(12)	(6)	(8)	(62)	(5)	-	(2)
U.S. State Government	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	2.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%			
	(357)	(305)	(19)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(23)	-	-	-
U.S. Local Government	1.1%	1.2%	1.8%	4.6%	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%	2.1%	-	1.3%
	(279)	(222)	(21)	(8)	(1)	(11)	(13)	(2)	-	(1)
Nonprofit Organization	5.6%	6.6%	4.5%	6.9%	6.0%	2.8%	3.0%	4.3%	-	2.7%
	(1,421)	(1,173)	(53)	(12)	(13)	(17)	(147)	(4)	-	(2)
Industry or Business	20.3%	16.1%	8.0%	11.0%	9.3%	13.7%	40.3%	12.8%	-	28.0%
	(5,118)	(2,876)	(95)	(19)	(20)	(82)	(1,993)	(12)	-	(21)
Self-employed	2.8%	3.4%	1.4%	3.5%	1.9%	2.5%	0.9%	4.0%	-	4.0%
	(695)	(603)	(17)	(6)	(4)	(15)	(44)	(3)	-	(3)
Other	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%	-	-	2.7%
	(93)	(49)	(5)	-	(1)	(7)	(29)	-	-	(2)

Note: Population includes U.S. citizens only.

Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1995

Figure 9. Distribution of Doctoral Recipients by Anticipated Type of Employer: 1975 & 1995



Source: Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1975 and 1995

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG RECENT DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Regardless of race/ethnicity, virtually all (96.0%) of those who received their doctorates between 1980 and 1993 were working for pay or profit in April 1993.

- **Table 11** shows that, among recent doctoral degree recipients, comparable shares of African Americans and whites were working for pay or profit in 1993 (96.3% versus 95.5%).

One-third (35.4%) of those who received their doctorates between 1980 and 1993 were working for four-year colleges and universities and one-quarter (24.5%) were working for private, for-profit companies.

- **Table 12** shows that the share of African Americans who were working at four-year colleges and universities in 1993 (43.5%) was higher than the share of whites (35.9%).
- The percentage of African Americans who were working for private, for-profit organizations in 1993 (16.3%) was lower than the percentage of whites (22.4%).

About one-half (52.9%) of recent doctoral degree recipients were employed by educational institutions in 1993.

- **Table 13** shows that a higher share of African Americans than whites were employed by some type of educational institution (61.7% versus 53.5%).

About two-thirds (69.7%) of recent doctoral degree recipients who were employed by educational institutions worked in four-year colleges and universities.

- **Table 14** shows that 73.1% of African American and 70.0% of white doctoral degree recipients who were employed by educational institutions worked at four-year colleges and universities.

Table 11. Representation by Working for pay or profit in April, 1993 by Race

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Working for pay or profit		White, Non-Hispanic	African American, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian American	Native American
Total +++	100.0% (259,112)	100.0% (210,243)	100.0% (6,842)	100.0% (7,592)	100.0% (33,398)	100.0% (1,037)
Yes	96.0% (248,820)	95.9% (201,634)	96.3% (6,591)	96.1% (7,299)	96.7% (32,293)	96.7% (1,003)
No	4.0% (10,292)	4.1% (8,609)	3.7% (251)	3.9% (293)	3.3% (1,105)	3.3% (34)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients
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Table 12. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Type of Employer and Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Type of Employer	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	African American, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Native American Alaskan Native
Total *** + + +	100.0% (259,112)	100.0% (210,243)	100.0% (6,842)	100.0% (7,592)	100.0% (33,398)	100.0% (1,037)
Two-Year College	2.0% (5,131)	2.1% (4,413)	2.2% (153)	3.5% (265)	0.8% (266)	3.3% (34)
Four-Year College or University	35.4% (91,751)	35.9% (75,432)	43.5% (2,975)	43.1% (3,271)	29.0% (9,680)	37.9% (393)
Medical school	7.4% (19,111)	7.5% (15,722)	6.5% (442)	3.0% (570)	12.2% (2,329)	0.3% (48)
Health-related school	0.3% (801)	0.3% (677)	1.0% (69)	0.3% (21)	0.1% (34)	- -
U. Research Inst.	4.2% (10,838)	3.8% (7,986)	3.8% (261)	6.8% (520)	6.0% (2,008)	6.1% (63)
Other ed. inst.	0.0% (78)	0.0% (78)	- -	- -	- -	- -
Elem, middle or secondary school	1.5% (4,007)	1.7% (3,478)	2.4% (167)	2.8% (210)	0.3% (111)	4.0% (41)
Private-for-profit company	24.5% (63,425)	22.4% (47,102)	16.3% (1,114)	17.3% (1,311)	41.1% (13,718)	17.4% (180)
Self-employed, incorporated	1.5% (3,967)	1.6% (3,371)	2.2% (151)	0.5% (40)	1.0% (336)	6.7% (69)
Self-employed, not incorporated	4.6% (11,949)	5.2% (11,004)	2.4% (165)	3.1% (239)	1.4% (483)	5.6% (58)
Private non-profit	5.7% (14,727)	6.0% (12,634)	4.4% (298)	3.9% (298)	4.4% (1,481)	1.5% (16)
Local government	1.0% (2,586)	1.0% (2,100)	2.7% (182)	1.2% (92)	0.5% (182)	2.9% (30)
State government	1.7% (4,513)	1.8% (3,870)	2.6% (177)	1.5% (112)	1.0% (325)	2.8% (29)
U.S. military	0.6% (1,488)	0.6% (1,360)	0.8% (54)	0.3% (22)	0.2% (51)	0.1% (1)
U.S. Federal Government	5.3% (13,746)	5.7% (11,948)	5.1% (350)	3.8% (285)	3.4% (1,123)	3.9% (40)
Other employer	0.3% (702)	0.2% (459)	0.5% (33)	0.6% (43)	0.5% (166)	0.1% (1)
Unknown	4.0% (10,292)	4.1% (8,609)	3.7% (251)	3.9% (293)	3.3% (1,105)	3.3% (34)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

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Table 13. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients Employed at Educational Institutions by Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Employed at an Educational Institution	Total	White, Not Hispanic	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Native American
Total *** +++	100.0% (248,820)	100.0% (201,634)	100.0% (6,591)	100.0% (7,299)	100.0% (32,293)	100.0% (1,003)
Yes	52.9% (131,717)	53.5% (107,786)	61.7% (4,067)	66.5% (4,857)	44.7% (14,428)	57.7% (579)
No	47.1% (117,103)	46.5% (93,848)	38.3% (2,524)	33.5% (2,442)	55.3% (17,865)	42.3% (424)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Table 14. Representation of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Type of Educational Institution and Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Type of Institution	Total	White, Not Hispanic	African American	Hispanic	Asian American	Native American
Total +++	100.0% (131,717)	100.0% (107,786)	100.0% (4,067)	100.0% (4,857)	100.0% (14,428)	100.0% (579)
Elementary or Secondary School System	3.0% (4,007)	3.2% (3,478)	4.1% (167)	4.3% (210)	0.8% (111)	7.1% (41)
Two-Year College	3.9% (5,131)	4.1% (4,413)	3.8% (153)	5.5% (265)	1.8% (266)	5.9% (34)
Four-Year College or University	69.7% (91,751)	70.0% (75,432)	73.1% (2,975)	67.3% (3,271)	67.1% (9,680)	67.9% (393)
Medical School	14.5% (19,111)	14.6% (15,722)	10.9% (442)	11.7% (570)	16.1% (2,329)	8.3% (48)
University Research Institute	8.2% (10,838)	7.4% (7,986)	6.4% (261)	10.7% (520)	13.9% (2,008)	10.9% (63)
Other Educational Institution	0.1% (78)	0.1% (78)	-	-	-	-
Health-related school	0.6% (801)	0.6% (677)	1.7% (69)	0.4% (21)	0.2% (34)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

ACADEMIC RANK

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Regardless of race, the most common rank held by individuals who received their doctoral degrees between 1980 and 1993 was that of assistant professor. Only 6.2% of recent doctoral degree recipients held the rank of full professor.

- **Figure 10** shows that a higher share of African Americans than of all recent doctoral degree recipients held the rank of assistant professor (48.3% versus 38.0%).
- **Table 15** shows that comparable shares of African Americans and whites held the rank of full professor (6.1% versus 6.4%).

TENURE STATUS

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Figure 11 shows that about 26.8% of those who received their doctoral degrees between 1980 and 1993 held tenured positions, 33.5% were on tenure-track but not tenured, and 13.2% were not on tenure track. An addition 26.5% reported that there was no tenure system for their position or at their institution.

- **Table 16** shows that, among recent doctoral degree recipients, a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites were on tenure-track but were not tenured (44.2% versus 33.0%).
- Comparable proportions of African Americans and whites held tenured positions (28.1% versus 28.2%).

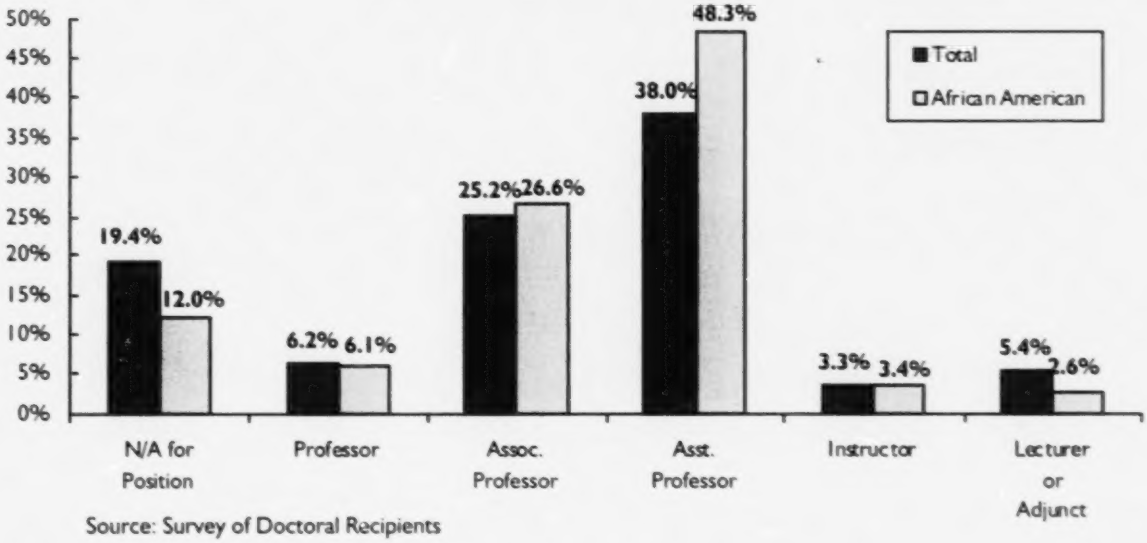
SALARY IN 1993

SURVEY OF DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Those who received their doctoral degrees between 1980 and 1993 earned average salaries of $50,860 in 1993. **Figure 12** shows that, overall, men earned higher salaries than women ($52,794 versus $45,957).

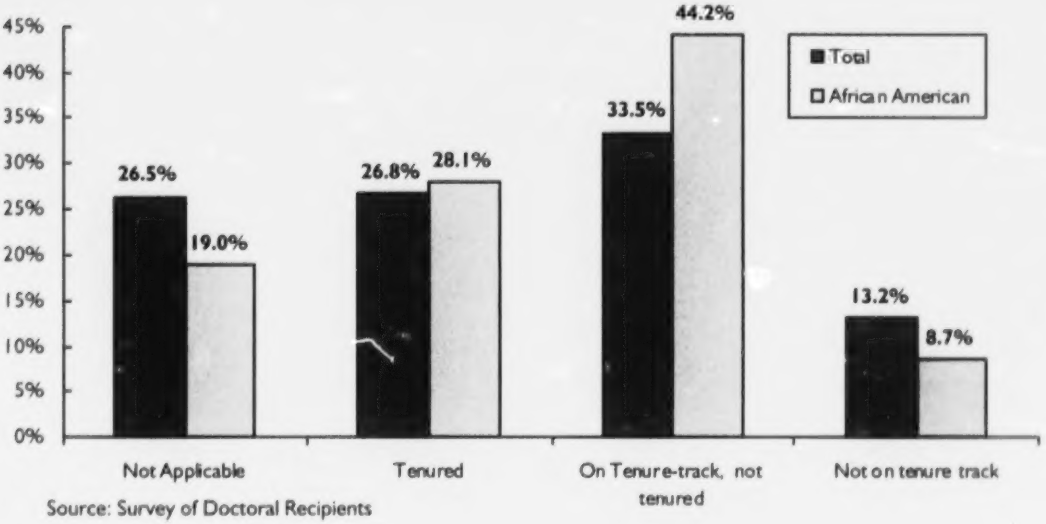
- **Table 17** shows that average salaries were comparable for African American and white recent doctoral degree recipients ($49,347 versus $50,858).

Figure 10. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Academic Rank: 1993



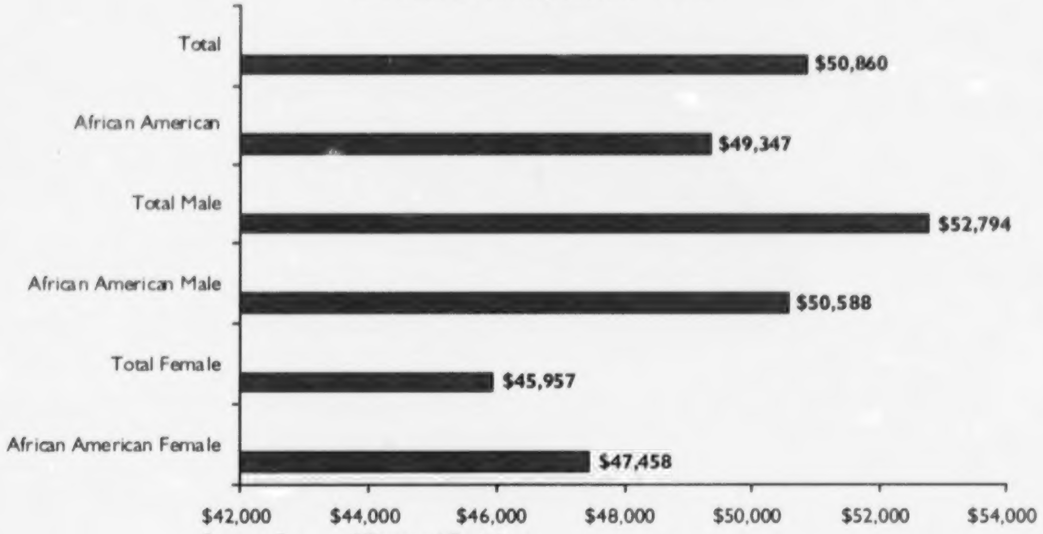
Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Figure 11. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Tenure Status: 1993



Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Figure 12. Annualized Salaries of Recent African American Doctoral Recipients: 1993



Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Table 15. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Academic Rank and Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Academic Rank	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	African American Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Native American/ Alaskan Native
Total *** + + +	100.0% (127,710)	100.0% (104,308)	100.0% (3,900)	100.0% (4,647)	100.0% (14,317)	100.0% (538)
N/A at this institution	2.0% (2,560)	2.2% (2,248)	0.3% (12)	1.8% (85)	1.5% (215)	-
N/A for my position	19.4% (24,727)	18.0% (18,758)	12.0% (467)	14.8% (689)	33.2% (4,747)	12.3% (66)
Professor	6.2% (7,978)	6.4% (6,690)	6.1% (237)	3.1% (250)	9.2% (733)	0.9% (68)
Associate Professor	25.2% (32,245)	26.4% (27,529)	26.6% (1,039)	27.5% (1,277)	16.0% (2,291)	20.3% (109)
Assistant Professor	38.0% (48,581)	37.6% (39,225)	48.3% (1,884)	41.2% (1,914)	36.9% (5,283)	51.1% (275)
Instructor	3.3% (4,260)	3.4% (3,511)	3.4% (133)	2.7% (127)	3.4% (482)	1.3% (7)
Lecturer	2.2% (2,752)	2.4% (2,521)	0.8% (32)	2.4% (110)	0.6% (86)	0.6% (3)
Adjunct faculty	3.2% (4,114)	3.4% (3,504)	1.8% (72)	3.9% (180)	2.4% (348)	1.9% (10)
Other	0.4% (493)	0.3% (322)	0.6% (24)	0.3% (15)	0.9% (132)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Table 16. Distribution of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Tenure Status and Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Tenure Status	Total	White, Non-Hispanic	African American Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Native American/ Alaskan Native
Total *** + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(127,710)	(104,308)	(3,900)	(4,647)	(14,317)	(538)
N/A at my institution	4.7%	4.8%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	6.9%
	(5,993)	(5,040)	(161)	(175)	(580)	(37)
N/A for my position	21.8%	21.0%	14.9%	18.2%	30.6%	11.5%
	(27,785)	(21,911)	(581)	(847)	(4,384)	(62)
Tenured	26.8%	28.2%	28.1%	25.8%	16.6%	30.3%
	(34,207)	(29,379)	(1,096)	(1,197)	(2,372)	(163)
On tenure-track, not tenured	33.5%	33.0%	44.2%	41.1%	31.6%	44.4%
	(42,810)	(34,419)	(1,724)	(1,910)	(4,518)	(239)
Not on tenure track	13.2%	13.0%	8.7%	11.1%	17.2%	6.9%
	(16,915)	(13,559)	(338)	(518)	(2,463)	(37)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

Table 17. Annualized Salaries of Recent Doctoral Recipients by Race: 1993

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, non-Hispanic			African American, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian American/Pacific Islander			Native American/Alaskan Native		
Salary	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average Salary + + +	$50,860	$52,794	$45,957	$50,858	$52,835	$46,110	$49,347	$50,588	$47,458	$47,756	$50,349	$42,541	$52,003	$53,485	$45,457	$44,802	$46,463	$41,336
Sample Size	(218,581)	(156,749)	(61,832)	(174,779)	(123,387)	(51,392)	(6,002)	(3,622)	(2,380)	(6,570)	(4,388)	(2,182)	(30,409)	(24,797)	(5,612)	(821)	(555)	(266)
Standard Deviation	22,192.3	21,828.5	22,351.3	22,393.3	21,762.1	23,161.6	23,092.2	25,123.5	19,454.8	20,501.8	21,821.9	16,352.1	21,220.6	21,662.1	17,724.1	15,818.1	17,275.0	11,512.3

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites: *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women: + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women: – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U.S. citizens only.

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: Survey of Doctoral Recipients

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CHAPTER IX.
Representation Of African Americans Among College And University Faculty

To what extent does the underrepresentation of African Americans among undergraduate and graduate students nationwide extend into the ranks of America's college and university faculty? What are the characteristics of the nation's African American college and university faculty? How are they distributed throughout the various regions of the United States and among various types of colleges and universities? How do the salaries, rank, and tenure status of African American faculty compare with those of other faculty? The best available source of data for examining the current representation and status of African American faculty relative to other race groups is the 1992/93 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:93). Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, the NSOPF:93 is a nationally representative sample of faculty and instructional staff who were employed by public and private not-for-profit colleges and universities in the fall of 1992. Data were collected from 25,780 of the 31,354 faculty and 872 of the 974 institutions contacted. The tables and descriptions that follow are limited to U. S. citizens, individuals with faculty status, and individuals whose primary activity in the fall, 1992 semester was teaching.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

This chapter includes four sub-sections:

1. Examination of the representation of African Americans among college and university faculty;
2. Comparison of the status of African American faculty relative to faculty of other race groups in terms of rank, tenure, and salary;
3. Presentation of the activities in which African American faculty engage; and
4. Description of the background characteristics of African American faculty, with attention to their education, experience, and marital status.

PART I — OVERVIEW

African Americans were underrepresented among America's college and university faculty in fall, 1992. African Americans comprised only 4.9% of all teaching faculty, but 12.5% of the U. S. population and 9.6% of students enrolled in higher education.

Regardless of race, the experiences of men and women faculty differed in several respects. Since women represented only 38.8% of all faculty in 1992, they were underrepresented among America's faculty. Compared with men, women were generally younger, received lower salaries, held lower rank, and were untenured.

On average, African American women were similar to white women in terms of their experience levels, educational attainment, representation among the highest ranks, tenure status, and annual salaries. In contrast, the experiences of African American men faculty differed from those of white men. Compared with white men, African American men tended to hold lower ranks and untenured positions and to receive lower salaries.

The lower status of African American male faculty may, in part, be attributable to differences in the path to obtaining a faculty position. African American men generally held their current rank and tenure status for fewer years than white male faculty, received their last educational degree more recently than white male faculty, and had lower levels of educational attainment than white male faculty.

PART II — DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS AND HIGHLIGHTS

REPRESENTATION

REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AMONG AMERICA'S COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTY

In fall, 1992, more than 29,500 African Americans were employed as faculty members in America's colleges and universities. But, since African Americans represented only 4.9% of all teaching faculty, they were under-represented relative to both their representation in the U. S. population (12.5%) and among college and university students (9.6%).

Overall, women were under-represented among America's faculty in 1992. **Table 1** shows that women represented 38.8% of faculty, while men represented 61.2%. In contrast to the pattern for other race groups, women represented one-half (49.6%) of African American faculty.

- **Figure 1** shows that African American women represented 2.5% and African American men represented 2.4% of all teaching faculty in fall, 1992.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

About one-half (52.5%) of faculty nationwide held regular, full-time appointments. More than one-third (40.2%) of all faculty were part-time employees.

- **Table 1** also shows that comparable percentages of African American and white faculty were regular, full-time employees (56.7% versus 52.3%).
- African Americans represented 5.3% of all regular, full-time faculty in fall, 1992.
- Comparable proportions of African American faculty and white faculty were temporary, part-time employees (23.5% versus 24.1%).
- While a smaller percentage of white women than of white men were regular, full-time faculty in fall, 1992 (45.5% versus 56.7%), comparable percentages of African American women and African American men had this employment status (56.3% versus 57.2%).

GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Figure 2 shows that, in fall, 1992, about one-quarter (24.7%) of regular, full-time faculty worked in the southeastern United States.

- **Table 2** shows that African American regular, full-time faculty were concentrated in the Southeast, since 48.1% of African Americans but only 23.7% of their white counterparts worked in the southeastern region.
- Relative to whites, African Americans comprised a smaller share of faculty in New England (2.3% versus 6.6%), the Plains States (1.9% versus 10.6%), the Rocky Mountain region (0.5% versus 3.4%), and the Far West (8.6% versus 13.0%).

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

About 17.2% of all faculty and 20.9% of all regular, full-time faculty worked at research universities in fall, 1992. One-third (32.9%) of all faculty but only one-quarter (24.8%) of all regular, full-time faculty worked at public, two-year institutions. **Figure 3** shows that, among regular, full-time faculty, a smaller percentage of women than of men worked in research universities (15.9% versus 23.5%). A higher share of women than men worked in public, two-year institutions (31.9% versus 21.1%).

- **Table 3** shows that, among all faculty in fall, 1992, a smaller share of African Americans than of whites worked in public research universities (6.7% versus 12.5%).
- Among regular full-time faculty, the percentages of African American men (13.5%) and African American women (16.5%) who were employed at research universities were com-

Table 1. Representation of Faculty by Employment Status, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Employment Status	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0% (605,224)	61.2% (370,145)	38.8% (235,079)	89.1% (539,183)	54.7% (330,811)	34.4% (208,372)	4.9% (29,598)	2.5% (14,906)	2.4% (14,692)	2.5% (15,051)	1.6% (9,806)	0.9% (5,246)	3.5% (21,392)	2.4% (14,623)	1.1% (6,769)
Total * + + +	100.0% (605,224)	100.0% (370,145)	100.0% (235,079)	100.0% (539,183)	100.0% (330,811)	100.0% (208,372)	100.0% (29,598)	100.0% (14,906)	100.0% (14,692)	100.0% (15,051)	100.0% (9,806)	100.0% (5,246)	100.0% (21,392)	100.0% (14,623)	100.0% (6,769)
Full-Time, Regular	52.5% (317,610)	56.5% (209,015)	46.2% (108,595)	52.3% (282,155)	56.7% (187,430)	45.5% (94,725)	56.7% (16,790)	57.2% (8,524)	56.3% (8,266)	47.5% (7,151)	49.9% (4,891)	43.1% (2,260)	53.8% (11,514)	55.9% (8,169)	49.4% (3,344)
Full-Time, Temporary	7.3% (44,352)	7.0% (25,874)	7.9% (18,479)	7.2% (39,064)	6.9% (22,915)	7.8% (16,149)	7.3% (2,146)	6.3% (935)	8.2% (1,211)	6.9% (1,034)	6.7% (658)	7.2% (376)	9.9% (2,108)	9.3% (1,366)	11.0% (742)
Part-Time, Regular	16.3% (98,657)	14.0% (51,772)	19.9% (46,885)	16.3% (87,817)	13.6% (45,125)	20.5% (42,692)	12.5% (3,707)	12.4% (1,845)	12.7% (1,862)	21.3% (3,210)	20.5% (2,015)	22.8% (1,196)	18.3% (3,923)	19.1% (2,788)	16.8% (1,135)
Part-Time, Temporary	23.9% (144,605)	22.6% (83,485)	26.0% (61,120)	24.1% (130,146)	22.8% (75,341)	26.3% (54,806)	23.5% (6,955)	24.2% (3,602)	22.8% (3,353)	24.3% (3,656)	22.9% (2,241)	27.0% (1,414)	18.0% (3,848)	15.7% (2,300)	22.9% (1,548)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

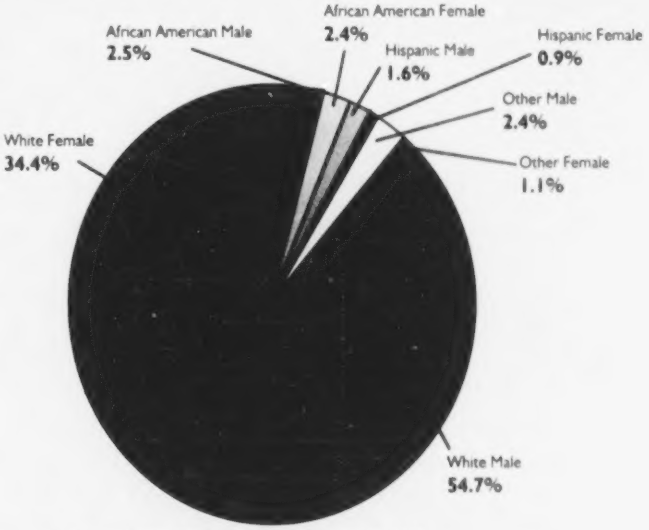
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Figure 1. Representation of Regular, Full-Time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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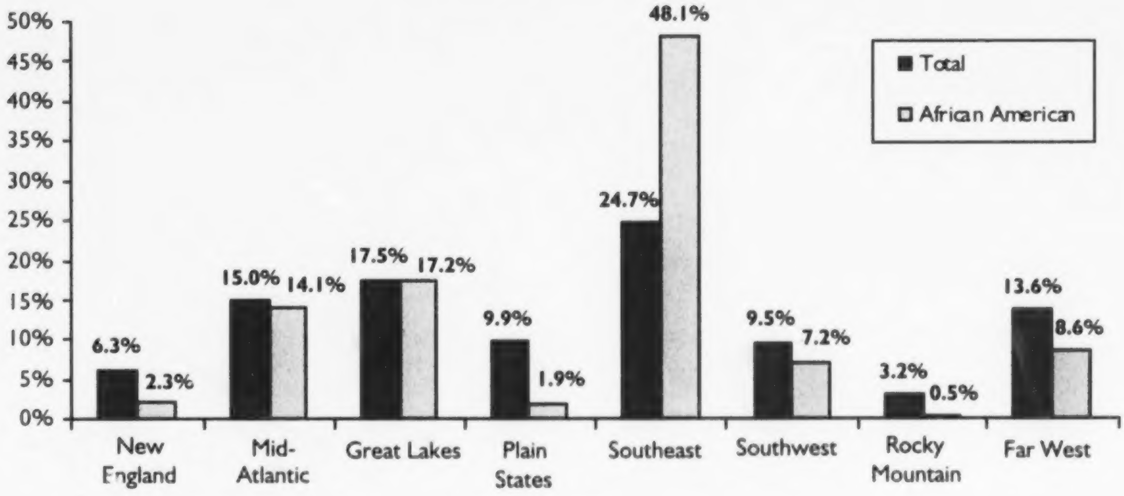
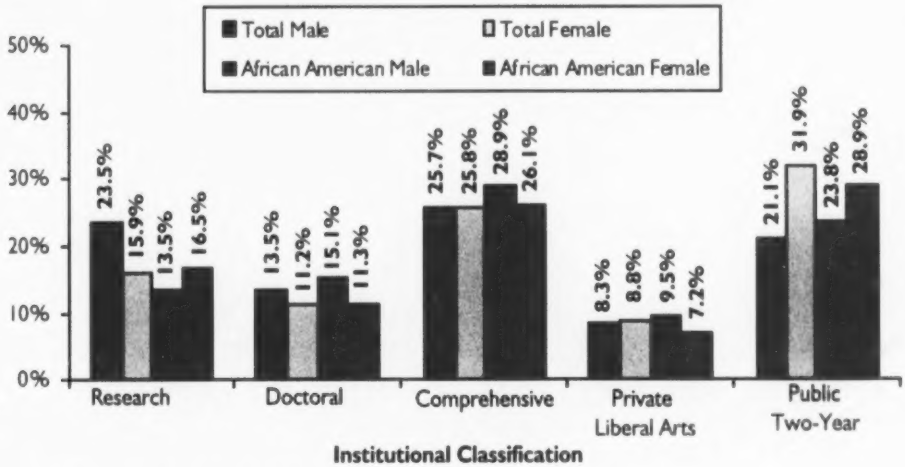
Figure 2. Distribution of Regular, Full-Time Faculty by Region: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Figure 3. Distribution of Regular, Full-Time Faculty at Different Types of Colleges and Universities: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Table 2. Distribution of Regular, Full-time Faculty in the U.S. by Region, Race, and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Region	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Faculty															
Total ***	100.0% (605,224)	100.0% (370,145)	100.0% (235,079)	100.0% (539,183)	100.0% (330,811)	100.0% (208,372)	100.0% (29,598)	100.0% (14,906)	100.0% (14,692)	100.0% (15,051)	100.0% (9,806)	100.0% (5,246)	100.0% (21,392)	100.0% (14,623)	100.0% (6,769)
U.S. Service School	0.2% (988)	0.2% (803)	0.1% (185)	0.2% (956)	0.2% (792)	0.1% (164)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.1% (32)	0.1% (10)	0.3% (21)
New England	6.3% (38,257)	6.3% (23,378)	6.3% (14,879)	6.7% (36,078)	6.7% (22,193)	6.7% (13,884)	2.4% (718)	2.4% (361)	2.4% (357)	3.3% (494)	3.3% (321)	3.3% (174)	4.5% (967)	3.4% (503)	6.9% (464)
Mid-Atlantic	17.6% (106,751)	17.7% (65,658)	17.5% (41,093)	17.9% (96,419)	18.2% (60,118)	17.4% (36,301)	18.0% (5,341)	16.8% (2,499)	19.3% (2,842)	11.2% (1,682)	9.3% (909)	14.7% (773)	15.5% (3,309)	14.6% (2,133)	17.4% (1,176)
Great Lakes	17.5% (106,216)	17.2% (63,816)	18.0% (42,400)	18.0% (96,946)	17.6% (58,167)	18.6% (38,779)	16.7% (4,933)	16.7% (2,491)	16.6% (2,442)	6.3% (951)	7.5% (734)	4.1% (217)	15.8% (3,385)	16.6% (2,425)	14.2% (961)
Plains States	8.5% (51,600)	8.6% (31,852)	8.4% (19,748)	9.2% (49,346)	9.2% (30,288)	9.1% (19,058)	2.4% (715)	2.4% (359)	2.4% (356)	3.6% (545)	3.9% (385)	3.0% (159)	4.6% (995)	5.6% (820)	2.6% (175)
Southeast	21.9% (132,328)	21.5% (79,453)	22.5% (52,874)	21.0% (113,480)	20.9% (69,001)	21.3% (44,479)	42.1% (12,450)	42.6% (6,353)	41.5% (6,097)	20.2% (3,040)	16.2% (1,592)	27.6% (1,448)	15.7% (3,356)	17.1% (2,507)	12.6% (850)
Southwest	9.6% (58,141)	9.7% (36,073)	9.4% (22,068)	9.2% (49,377)	9.3% (30,633)	9.0% (18,744)	8.4% (2,491)	8.1% (1,206)	8.7% (1,285)	24.1% (3,631)	24.2% (2,375)	24.0% (1,257)	12.3% (2,641)	12.7% (1,858)	11.6% (783)
Rocky Mountain	3.0% (18,148)	3.3% (12,202)	2.5% (5,947)	3.1% (16,866)	3.3% (11,045)	2.8% (5,821)	0.6% (166)	0.7% (111)	0.4% (55)	5.1% (774)	7.2% (711)	1.2% (64)	1.6% (342)	2.3% (335)	0.1% (7)
Far West	15.3% (92,797)	15.4% (56,911)	15.3% (35,885)	14.8% (79,715)	14.7% (48,573)	14.9% (31,142)	9.4% (2,783)	10.2% (1,526)	8.6% (1,258)	26.1% (3,933)	28.3% (2,779)	22.0% (1,154)	29.8% (6,365)	27.6% (4,033)	34.4% (2,331)
Regular, Full-Time Faculty Only															
Total *** ++	100.0% (317,610)	100.0% (209,015)	100.0% (108,595)	100.0% (282,155)	100.0% (187,430)	100.0% (94,725)	100.0% (16,790)	100.0% (8,524)	100.0% (8,266)	100.0% (7,151)	100.0% (4,891)	100.0% (2,260)	100.0% (11,514)	100.0% (8,169)	100.0% (3,344)
U.S. Service School	0.3% (848)	0.3% (663)	0.2% (185)	0.3% (816)	0.3% (653)	0.2% (164)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.3% (32)	0.1% (10)	0.6% (21)
New England	6.3% (20,001)	6.3% (13,081)	6.4% (6,920)	6.6% (18,732)	6.6% (12,390)	6.7% (6,341)	2.3% (392)	2.5% (210)	2.2% (182)	4.0% (288)	2.7% (130)	7.0% (159)	5.1% (589)	4.3% (351)	7.1% (238)
Mid-Atlantic	15.0% (47,754)	14.6% (30,531)	15.9% (17,223)	15.2% (42,868)	14.8% (27,749)	16.0% (15,119)	14.1% (2,373)	12.4% (1,061)	15.9% (1,312)	10.6% (755)	9.2% (450)	13.5% (305)	15.3% (1,759)	15.6% (1,271)	14.6% (488)
Great Lakes	17.5% (55,501)	17.6% (36,804)	17.2% (18,698)	17.8% (50,266)	17.8% (33,306)	17.9% (16,960)	17.2% (2,890)	17.8% (1,519)	16.6% (1,372)	4.9% (350)	5.7% (277)	3.2% (72)	17.3% (1,995)	20.8% (1,701)	8.8% (294)
Plains States	9.9% (31,432)	10.7% (22,385)	8.3% (9,047)	10.6% (29,969)	11.3% (21,193)	9.3% (8,776)	1.9% (320)	2.0% (168)	1.8% (152)	5.3% (382)	7.0% (343)	1.7% (39)	6.6% (760)	8.3% (681)	2.4% (79)
Southeast	24.7% (78,488)	24.0% (50,070)	26.2% (28,418)	23.7% (66,949)	23.1% (43,280)	25.0% (23,669)	48.1% (8,072)	48.5% (4,133)	47.7% (3,940)	18.4% (1,313)	17.2% (843)	20.8% (470)	18.7% (2,153)	22.2% (1,815)	10.1% (339)
Southwest	9.5% (30,236)	9.1% (18,960)	10.4% (11,276)	9.3% (26,138)	8.9% (16,588)	10.1% (9,550)	7.2% (1,211)	6.2% (524)	8.3% (687)	24.0% (1,716)	22.4% (1,095)	27.5% (621)	10.2% (1,171)	9.2% (752)	12.5% (419)
Rocky Mountain	3.2% (10,166)	3.6% (7,423)	2.5% (2,743)	3.4% (9,716)	3.8% (7,061)	2.8% (2,655)	0.5% (84)	0.7% (56)	0.3% (28)	4.3% (305)	5.1% (252)	2.3% (53)	0.5% (62)	0.7% (55)	0.2% (7)
Far West	13.6% (43,183)	13.9% (29,097)	13.0% (14,086)	13.0% (36,701)	13.4% (25,209)	12.1% (11,492)	8.6% (1,447)	10.0% (853)	7.2% (594)	28.6% (2,043)	30.7% (1,502)	24.0% (541)	26.0% (2,992)	18.8% (1,533)	43.6% (1,459)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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Table 3. Distribution of Regular, Full-time Faculty at Different Types of Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Faculty															
Total *** +++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(605,224)	(370,145)	(235,079)	(539,183)	(330,811)	(208,372)	(29,598)	(14,906)	(14,692)	(15,051)	(9,806)	(5,246)	(21,392)	(14,623)	(6,769)
Private Research	4.8%	5.2%	4.0%	4.8%	5.3%	4.0%	5.9%	7.4%	4.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%
	(28,875)	(19,402)	(9,473)	(25,961)	(17,582)	(8,379)	(1,745)	(1,098)	(647)	(308)	(194)	(115)	(860)	(529)	(332)
Public Research	12.4%	14.3%	9.4%	12.5%	14.4%	9.4%	6.7%	5.2%	8.2%	10.8%	13.7%	5.3%	18.2%	19.7%	14.9%
	(74,865)	(52,794)	(22,071)	(67,366)	(47,792)	(19,574)	(1,983)	(774)	(1,209)	(1,623)	(1,343)	(280)	(3,893)	(2,885)	(1,008)
Private Doctoral	3.7%	4.4%	2.6%	3.8%	4.5%	2.6%	3.4%	4.5%	2.4%	3.0%	3.8%	1.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%
	(22,593)	(16,440)	(6,154)	(20,278)	(14,833)	(5,445)	(1,013)	(666)	(347)	(446)	(376)	(70)	(856)	(565)	(291)
Public Doctoral	7.3%	7.8%	6.7%	7.3%	7.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.9%	6.2%	9.6%	10.5%	7.9%	8.4%	9.0%	7.0%
	(44,473)	(28,730)	(15,743)	(39,296)	(25,356)	(13,940)	(1,939)	(1,026)	(913)	(1,439)	(1,026)	(413)	(1,798)	(1,322)	(476)
Private Comprehensive	8.8%	8.4%	9.3%	9.2%	8.8%	9.8%	5.6%	5.0%	6.3%	5.6%	5.8%	5.1%	4.5%	5.1%	3.2%
	(53,110)	(31,259)	(21,851)	(49,640)	(29,198)	(20,442)	(1,671)	(749)	(923)	(837)	(569)	(268)	(962)	(743)	(219)
Public Comprehensive	14.5%	14.3%	14.7%	14.0%	13.8%	14.4%	22.2%	24.1%	20.3%	10.4%	8.9%	13.2%	18.1%	19.9%	14.2%
	(87,521)	(52,986)	(34,535)	(75,507)	(45,601)	(29,907)	(6,572)	(3,596)	(2,976)	(1,569)	(875)	(694)	(3,872)	(2,914)	(958)
Private Liberal Arts	7.5%	6.9%	8.3%	7.6%	7.1%	8.5%	7.7%	8.3%	7.1%	4.2%	3.1%	6.4%	5.0%	4.8%	5.4%
	(45,132)	(25,616)	(19,516)	(41,159)	(23,379)	(17,780)	(2,274)	(1,235)	(1,039)	(635)	(301)	(334)	(1,064)	(700)	(364)
Public Two Year	32.9%	30.1%	37.4%	32.5%	29.7%	37.1%	33.1%	31.5%	34.8%	48.8%	46.8%	52.4%	31.5%	28.1%	38.8%
	(199,325)	(111,503)	(87,822)	(175,452)	(98,116)	(77,337)	(9,799)	(4,692)	(5,107)	(7,341)	(4,591)	(2,751)	(6,732)	(4,104)	(2,627)
Other	8.2%	8.5%	7.6%	8.3%	8.8%	7.5%	8.8%	7.2%	10.4%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%	7.3%
	(49,330)	(31,416)	(17,914)	(44,522)	(28,953)	(15,569)	(2,599)	(1,070)	(1,530)	(853)	(531)	(322)	(1,356)	(862)	(494)
Regular, Full-Time Faculty Only															
Total * +++	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Research	20.9%	23.5%	15.9%	21.3%	24.1%	15.7%	15.0%	13.5%	16.5%	15.0%	15.7%	13.4%	24.5%	25.3%	22.8%
	(66,453)	(49,151)	(17,302)	(60,040)	(45,167)	(14,873)	(2,516)	(1,153)	(1,363)	(1,071)	(768)	(303)	(2,826)	(2,063)	(763)
Doctoral	12.7%	13.5%	11.2%	12.4%	13.1%	11.1%	13.2%	15.1%	11.3%	17.3%	20.6%	10.2%	16.4%	16.3%	16.8%
	(40,313)	(28,115)	(12,198)	(34,964)	(24,491)	(10,473)	(2,220)	(1,288)	(932)	(1,235)	(1,006)	(230)	(1,893)	(1,330)	(563)
Comprehensive	25.7%	25.7%	25.8%	26.0%	25.8%	26.3%	27.6%	28.9%	26.1%	17.2%	15.9%	20.2%	21.8%	25.0%	14.0%
	(81,631)	(53,644)	(27,987)	(73,260)	(48,358)	(24,902)	(4,626)	(2,466)	(2,160)	(1,233)	(776)	(457)	(2,512)	(2,044)	(468)
Private Liberal Arts	8.5%	8.3%	8.8%	8.7%	8.5%	9.3%	8.4%	9.5%	7.2%	3.8%	4.5%	2.1%	4.5%	5.0%	3.2%
	(26,852)	(17,290)	(9,562)	(24,660)	(15,849)	(8,810)	(1,406)	(810)	(596)	(269)	(222)	(47)	(517)	(409)	(108)
Public Two Year	24.8%	21.1%	31.9%	24.2%	20.5%	31.5%	26.3%	23.8%	28.9%	42.2%	38.6%	50.0%	25.5%	21.0%	36.7%
	(78,723)	(44,124)	(34,599)	(68,347)	(38,490)	(29,856)	(4,419)	(2,032)	(2,388)	(3,017)	(1,888)	(1,129)	(2,940)	(1,714)	(1,226)
Other	7.4%	8.0%	6.4%	7.4%	8.0%	6.1%	9.5%	9.1%	10.0%	4.6%	4.7%	4.1%	7.2%	7.4%	6.5%
	(23,637)	(16,690)	(6,948)	(20,885)	(15,074)	(5,810)	(1,602)	(775)	(826)	(325)	(232)	(94)	(826)	(608)	(217)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993
~~~

parable to the percentage of white women (15.7%) but smaller than the percentage of white men (24.1%).

RANK, TENURE, AND SALARY

ACADEMIC RANK

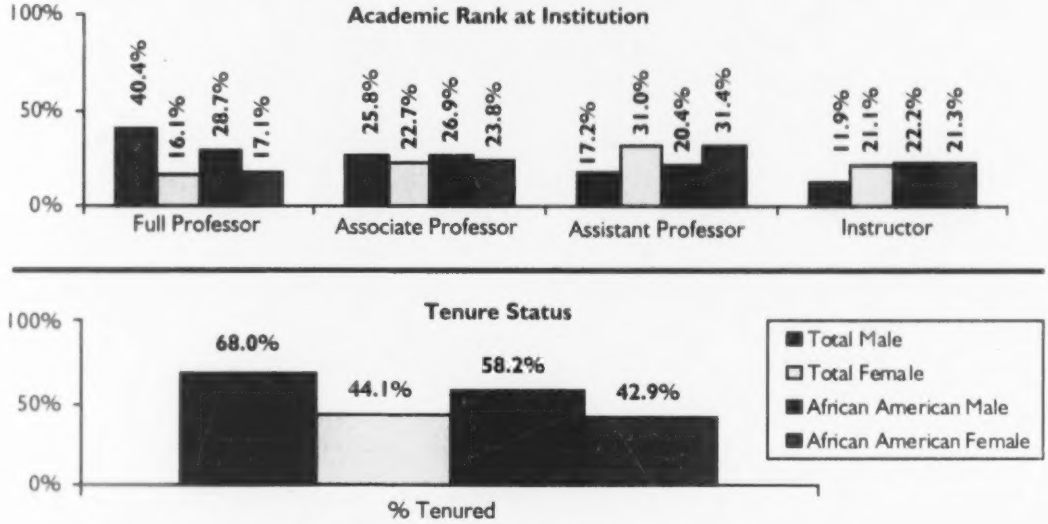
About one-third (32.1%) of regular, full-time faculty in fall, 1992 held the rank of full professor. One-quarter (24.7%) were associate professors and one-fifth (21.9%) were assistant professors. One in seven (15.0%) worked as instructors.

Figure 4 shows that a smaller proportion of women than of men held the highest rank of full professor (16.1% versus 40.4%). Women were concentrated in the lower ranks. One-third (31.0%) of women, but only 17.2% of men, were assistant professors and one-fifth (21.1%) of women, but only 11.9% of men, were instructors.

The distribution of women faculty did not vary by race group. But, among men, a smaller share of African Americans than of whites held the rank of full professor.

- **Table 4** shows that similar percentages of African American women and white women held the ranks of full professor (17.1% versus 16.0%), associate professor (23.8% versus 22.5%), assistant professor (31.4% versus 31.1%), and instructor (21.3% versus 20.9%).
- A smaller share of African American men than white men held the rank of full professor (28.7% versus 40.8%).
- Among regular full-time faculty, the percentage of African American men who were instructors was twice as large as the percentage of white men (22.2% versus 11.0%) and comparable to the percentage of African American women (21.3%).

Figure 4. Rank and Tenure of Regular, Full-Time Faculty: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Table 4. Rank and Tenure of Regular, Full-time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Outcome	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Academic Rank															
Total*** + + + ~ ~	100.0% (317,610)	100.0% (209,015)	100.0% (108,595)	100.0% (282,155)	100.0% (187,430)	100.0% (94,725)	100.0% (16,790)	100.0% (8,524)	100.0% (8,266)	100.0% (7,151)	100.0% (4,891)	100.0% (2,260)	100.0% (11,514)	100.0% (8,169)	100.0% (3,344)
Full Professor	32.1% (101,967)	40.4% (84,439)	16.1% (17,528)	32.5% (91,575)	40.8% (76,386)	16.0% (15,189)	23.0% (3,861)	28.7% (2,450)	17.1% (1,410)	27.0% (1,934)	32.6% (1,594)	15.1% (340)	39.9% (4,598)	49.1% (4,009)	17.6% (589)
Associate Professor	24.7% (78,534)	25.8% (53,873)	22.7% (24,661)	25.0% (70,430)	26.2% (49,077)	22.5% (21,354)	25.4% (4,260)	26.9% (2,296)	23.8% (1,964)	17.7% (1,264)	13.9% (681)	25.8% (583)	22.4% (2,579)	22.3% (1,818)	22.8% (761)
Assistant Professor	21.9% (69,641)	17.2% (36,014)	31.0% (33,627)	21.9% (61,902)	17.3% (32,396)	31.1% (29,506)	25.8% (4,333)	20.4% (1,737)	31.4% (2,596)	25.4% (1,819)	22.6% (1,108)	31.5% (711)	13.8% (1,587)	9.5% (773)	24.3% (814)
Instructor	15.0% (47,746)	11.9% (24,840)	21.1% (22,905)	14.3% (40,420)	11.0% (20,614)	20.9% (19,806)	21.8% (3,656)	22.2% (1,892)	21.3% (1,764)	21.5% (1,539)	21.9% (1,073)	20.6% (466)	18.5% (2,131)	15.4% (1,261)	26.0% (869)
Lecturer	1.8% (5,699)	0.9% (1,940)	3.5% (3,759)	1.7% (4,890)	0.9% (1,620)	3.5% (3,270)	2.1% (352)	1.1% (95)	3.1% (257)	3.6% (258)	3.2% (155)	4.6% (103)	1.7% (198)	0.9% (70)	3.8% (128)
Other Rank	0.8% (2,524)	0.6% (1,223)	1.2% (1,301)	0.8% (2,286)	0.6% (1,146)	1.2% (1,140)	1.1% (178)	0.2% (17)	2.0% (161)	0.4% (30)	0.6% (30)	0.0% (30)	0.3% (30)	0.4%	0.0%
No Rank System at Institution	3.6% (11,499)	3.2% (6,685)	4.4% (4,814)	3.8% (10,652)	3.3% (6,192)	4.7% (4,460)	0.9% (150)	0.4% (36)	1.4% (114)	4.3% (307)	5.1% (250)	2.5% (57)	3.4% (391)	2.5% (208)	5.5% (184)
Tenure Status															
Total *** + + + ~ ~	100.0% (317,610)	100.0% (209,015)	100.0% (108,595)	100.0% (282,155)	100.0% (187,430)	100.0% (94,725)	100.0% (16,790)	100.0% (8,524)	100.0% (8,266)	100.0% (7,151)	100.0% (4,891)	100.0% (2,260)	100.0% (11,514)	100.0% (8,169)	100.0% (3,344)
Tenured	59.8% (190,031)	68.0% (142,105)	44.1% (47,926)	60.1% (169,688)	68.5% (128,316)	43.7% (41,372)	50.7% (8,509)	58.2% (4,963)	42.9% (3,545)	55.2% (3,945)	55.5% (2,717)	54.4% (1,228)	68.5% (7,889)	74.8% (6,109)	53.2% (1,780)
Tenure Track	21.1% (67,037)	17.5% (36,597)	28.0% (30,440)	20.6% (58,009)	17.0% (31,838)	27.6% (26,171)	30.5% (5,129)	26.6% (2,264)	34.7% (2,866)	29.8% (2,130)	31.0% (1,518)	27.1% (612)	15.4% (1,769)	12.0% (978)	23.6% (791)
Not on Tenure Track	6.9% (21,973)	4.8% (10,076)	11.0% (11,897)	6.8% (19,163)	4.6% (8,696)	11.0% (10,467)	8.8% (1,477)	8.4% (720)	9.2% (757)	8.3% (597)	8.5% (418)	7.9% (179)	6.4% (735)	3.0% (242)	14.8% (494)
No Tenure System at Institution	12.1% (38,569)	9.7% (20,236)	16.9% (18,333)	12.5% (35,295)	9.9% (18,579)	17.6% (16,715)	10.0% (1,675)	6.8% (577)	13.3% (1,098)	6.7% (479)	4.9% (239)	10.6% (240)	9.7% (1,121)	10.3% (841)	8.4% (280)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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TENURE STATUS

Overall, 59.8% of regular, full-time faculty in fall, 1992 were tenured. But, **Figure 4** also shows that a smaller percentage of women than men were tenured (44.1% versus 68.0%).

- **Table 4** also shows that, among women, the percentage of tenured African Americans was comparable to the share of whites (42.9% versus 43.7%).
- But, a smaller proportion of African American men than of white men were tenured (58.2% versus 68.5%).

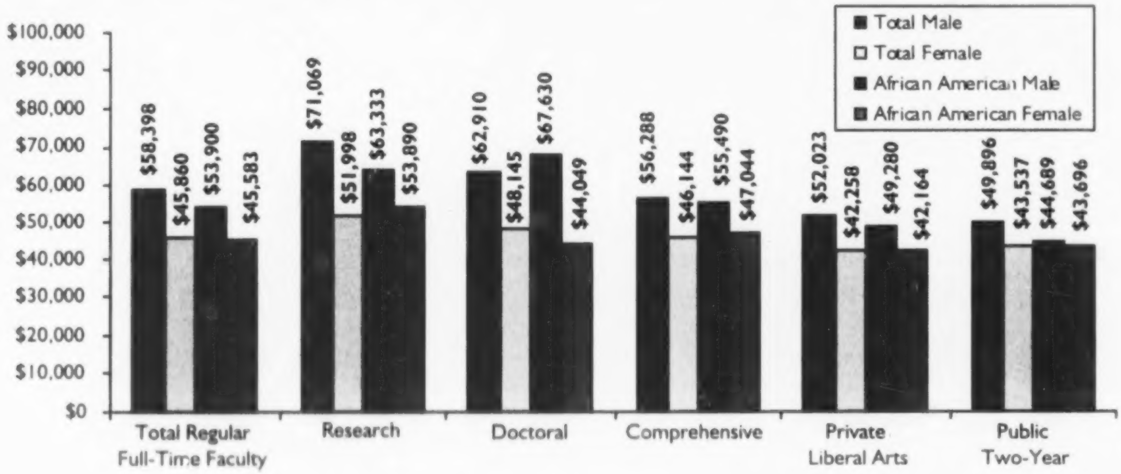
SALARY

In fall, 1992, basic annualized salaries ranged from $12,313 for temporary, part-time faculty to $15,081 for regular, part-time faculty to $46,756 for temporary, full-time faculty to $54,107 for regular, full-time faculty. Among regular, full-time faculty in fall, 1992, men averaged 21.5% higher salaries than women ($58,398 versus $45,860). On average, salaries were lower for African American male regular, full-time faculty than for their white male counterparts.

- **Table 5** shows that, among regular, full-time faculty in fall, 1992, salaries were lower for African American men than for white men ($53,900 versus $58,343).
- Average salaries were similar for African American women and white women ($45,583 versus $45,773).

Figure 5 shows that, among regular, full-time faculty, the male-female salary gap was larger for faculty employed at research universities (26.8%) and doctoral institutions (23.5%) and smaller for faculty at public, two-year institutions (12.7%). Men received higher salaries than women of the same racial group regardless of institutional type.

Figure 5. Basic Salary Annualized for Regular, Full-Time Faculty at Different Types of Colleges and Universities: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Table 5. Basic Salary Annualized for Regular, Full-time Faculty at Different Types of Institutions by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Institutional Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Basic Salary Annualized - All Faculty															
Total +++ ∼∼	$37,216	$41,643	$30,253	$37,157	$41,674	$29,993	$35,752	$38,397	$33,067	$32,643	$35,028	$28,189	$43,949	$48,692	$33,714
	(603,643)	(369,032)	(234,611)	(537,653)	(329,732)	(207,921)	(29,569)	(14,894)	(14,675)	(15,044)	(9,798)	(5,246)	(21,377)	(14,608)	(6,769)
Basic Salary Annualized by Employment Status															
Total	$37,216	$41,643	$30,253	$37,157	$41,674	$29,993	$35,752	$38,397	$33,067	$32,643	$35,028	$28,189	$43,949	$48,692	$33,714
*** +++ ∼∼∼	(603,643)	(369,032)	(234,611)	(537,653)	(329,732)	(207,921)	(29,569)	(14,894)	(14,675)	(15,044)	(9,798)	(5,246)	(21,377)	(14,608)	(6,769)
Regular, Full-Time	$54,107	$58,398	$45,860	$54,119	$58,343	$45,773	$49,806	$53,900	$45,583	$51,953	$54,310	$46,852	$61,439	$66,815	$48,332
	(316,626)	(208,270)	(108,356)	(281,210)	(186,711)	(94,499)	(16,766)	(8,513)	(8,253)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,499)	(8,155)	(3,344)
Temporary,	$46,756	$50,977	$40,840	$46,783	$51,082	$40,676	$42,073	$42,306	$41,894	$43,581	$45,454	$40,302	$52,580	$57,811	$42,958
Full-Time	(44,336)	(25,874)	(18,462)	(39,048)	(22,915)	(16,133)	(2,146)	(935)	(1,211)	(1,034)	(658)	(376)	(2,108)	(1,366)	(742)
Regular, Part-Time	$15,081	$15,487	$14,632	$14,892	$15,011	$14,765	$14,028	$16,937	$11,139	$11,649	$12,144	$10,820	$23,097	$24,617	$19,360
	(98,426)	(51,674)	(46,752)	(87,598)	(45,034)	(42,564)	(3,702)	(1,845)	(1,857)	(3,203)	(2,007)	(1,196)	(3,923)	(2,788)	(1,135)
Temporary,	$12,313	$13,050	$11,308	$12,540	$13,342	$11,439	$11,484	$11,737	$11,212	$10,171	$10,381	$9,838	$8,209	$8,205	$8,214
Part-Time	(144,254)	(83,215)	(61,039)	(129,797)	(75,072)	(54,725)	(6,955)	(3,602)	(3,353)	(3,655)	(2,241)	(1,414)	(3,848)	(2,300)	(1,548)
Basic Salary Annualized - Regular, Full-Time Faculty															
Total	$54,107	$58,398	$45,860	$54,119	$58,343	$45,773	$49,806	$53,900	$45,583	$51,953	$54,310	$46,852	$61,439	$66,815	$48,332
* +++ ∼∼∼	(316,626)	(208,270)	(108,356)	(281,210)	(186,711)	(94,499)	(16,766)	(8,513)	(8,253)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,499)	(8,155)	(3,344)
Basic Salary Annualized by Institutional Type															
Total	$54,659	$59,173	$46,132	$54,621	$59,081	$45,988	$50,922	$55,203	$46,462	$52,264	$54,621	$47,191	$62,430	$68,115	$48,684
*** +++ ∼∼∼	(293,002)	(191,594)	(101,408)	(260,324)	(171,636)	(88,688)	(15,164)	(7,738)	(7,426)	(6,826)	(4,660)	(2,166)	(10,688)	(7,560)	(3,128)
Research	$66,085	$71,069	$51,998	$66,297	$71,100	$51,790	$58,217	$63,333	$53,890	$59,651	$60,513	$57,467	$71,049	$78,642	$50,503
	(66,217)	(48,915)	(17,302)	(59,804)	(44,931)	(14,873)	(2,516)	(1,153)	(1,363)	(1,071)	(768)	(303)	(2,826)	(2,063)	(763)
Doctoral	$58,418	$62,910	$48,145	$57,825	$61,888	$48,406	$57,730	$67,630	$44,049	$60,962	$63,300	$50,739	$68,462	$76,692	$49,017
	(40,095)	(27,897)	(12,198)	(34,745)	(24,272)	(10,473)	(2,220)	(1,288)	(932)	(1,236)	(1,006)	(230)	(1,893)	(1,330)	(563)
Comprehensive	$52,810	$56,288	$46,144	$52,622	$56,063	$45,942	$51,546	$55,490	$47,044	$50,743	$53,512	$46,035	$61,598	$63,602	$52,846
	(81,410)	(53,495)	(27,915)	(73,038)	(48,209)	(24,829)	(4,626)	(2,466)	(2,160)	(1,233)	(776)	(457)	(2,512)	(2,044)	(468)
Private	$48,544	$52,023	$42,258	$48,327	$51,668	$42,318	$46,238	$49,280	$42,164	$46,417	$47,757	$40,111	$66,231	$73,426	$38,869
Liberal Arts	(26,841)	(17,279)	(9,562)	(24,659)	(15,849)	(8,810)	(1,395)	(799)	(596)	(269)	(222)	(47)	(517)	(409)	(108)
Public Two Year	$47,105	$49,896	$43,537	$47,152	$50,088	$43,359	$44,154	$44,689	$43,696	$47,221	$48,864	$44,474	$50,304	$52,902	$46,671
	(78,442)	(44,009)	(34,433)	(68,078)	(38,375)	(29,703)	(4,407)	(2,032)	(2,375)	(3,017)	(1,888)	(1,129)	(2,940)	(1,714)	(1,226)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: Salaries of more than $400,000 were recoded as missing.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

∼∼∼ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ∼∼∼ p < .001, ∼∼ p < .01, ∼ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993.

- Among regular, full-time faculty employed at research universities, African American men received lower salaries than white men ($63,333 versus $71,100).
- Average salaries for African American women and white women employed at research universities were similar ($53,890 versus $51,790).

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Because the sample sizes are small, comparisons by race and sex across academic discipline must be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, **Table 6** suggests some differences in the representation of African American faculty relative to white faculty.

- **Table 6** shows that a smaller proportion of African American than of white faculty appeared to teach business (6.1% versus 9.0%) and physical science (2.9% versus 5.2%).
- A higher share of African Americans than of whites appeared to teach non-teacher education (8.5% versus 4.5%) and nursing (8.3% versus 5.0%)

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTIONAL LEVEL

In fall, 1992, about three-quarters (72.5%) of regular, full-time faculty taught at the undergraduate level only. **Figure 6** shows that, overall, a slightly higher share of women than men taught only undergraduate students (77.1% versus 70.1%).

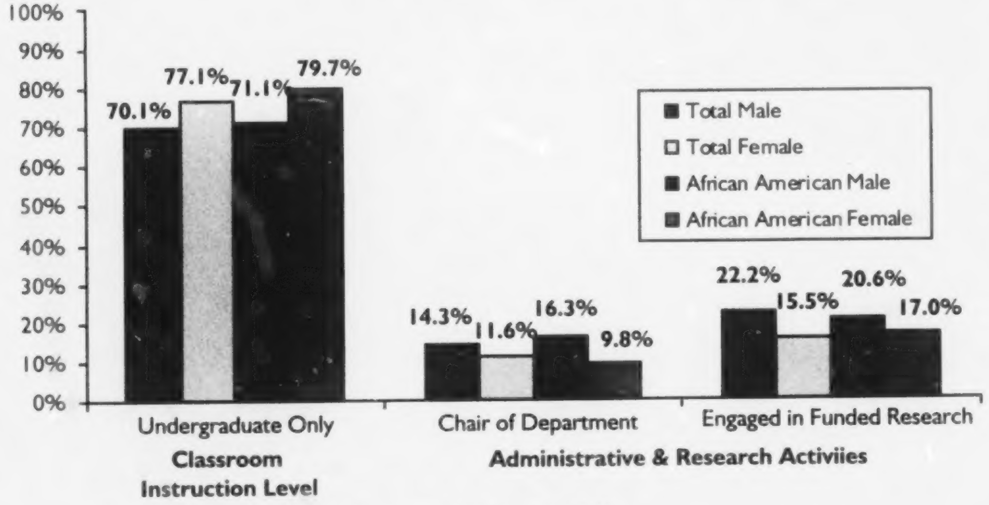
- **Table 7** shows that, among regular, full-time faculty, the percentage of African Americans who taught only undergraduates in fall, 1992 was comparable to the percentage of whites (75.3% versus 72.5%).

TIME SPENT TEACHING

On average, regular, full-time faculty spent about two-thirds (64.6%) of their time on teaching and related activities.

- **Table 7** shows that African American and white faculty spent comparable portions of their time on teaching (63.7% versus 64.7%).
- But, women spent a greater portion of their time on teaching than men among both African Americans (67.5% versus 60.1%) and whites (69.3% versus 62.3%).

Figure 6. Activities of Regular, Full-Time Faculty: Fall,1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Table 6. Teaching Field of Regular, Full-time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (1 of 2)

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Teaching Field	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total *** + + + ~ ~ ~	100.0% (316,397)	100.0% (208,266)	100.0% (108,131)	100.0% (281,136)	100.0% (186,810)	100.0% (94,326)	100.0% (16,705)	100.0% (8,439)	100.0% (8,266)	100.0% (7,093)	100.0% (4,873)	100.0% (2,220)	100.0% (11,463)	100.0% (8,145)	100.0% (3,318)
Agriculture or Home Economics	1.7% (5,420)	1.8% (3,810)	1.5% (1,610)	1.8% (4,995)	1.9% (3,627)	1.5% (1,368)	1.4% (226)	1.4% (117)	1.3% (109)	0.8% (55)	0.7% (32)	1.1% (23)	1.3% (144)	0.4% (34)	3.3% (109)
Business	8.6% (27,360)	8.9% (18,595)	8.1% (8,764)	9.0% (25,256)	9.3% (17,451)	8.3% (7,805)	6.1% (1,027)	4.6% (390)	7.7% (636)	5.2% (366)	5.7% (277)	4.0% (89)	6.2% (711)	5.9% (477)	7.1% (234)
Communications	2.0% (6,195)	2.0% (4,098)	1.9% (2,096)	2.0% (5,669)	2.0% (3,711)	2.1% (1,958)	1.9% (315)	2.4% (203)	1.4% (112)	2.1% (150)	3.1% (150)	0.0% (60)	0.5% (33)	0.4% (27)	0.8%
Teacher Education	2.8% (9,001)	1.9% (4,054)	4.6% (4,947)	2.9% (8,188)	2.1% (3,836)	4.6% (4,352)	3.7% (616)	2.1% (176)	5.3% (441)	1.0% (71)	0.3% (13)	2.6% (57)	1.1% (126)	0.4% (29)	2.9% (97)
Other Education	4.8% (15,204)	3.9% (8,067)	6.6% (7,137)	4.5% (12,743)	3.7% (6,865)	6.2% (5,878)	8.5% (1,420)	7.6% (644)	9.4% (776)	8.1% (576)	5.5% (268)	13.9% (308)	4.1% (465)	3.6% (290)	5.3% (175)
Engineering	4.5% (14,131)	6.4% (13,279)	0.8% (852)	4.1% (11,511)	5.9% (10,933)	0.6% (577)	2.4% (401)	3.4% (285)	1.4% (115)	5.4% (386)	7.3% (354)	1.4% (31)	16.0% (1,833)	20.9% (1,706)	3.8% (127)
Fine Arts	7.2% (22,672)	7.5% (15,534)	6.6% (7,138)	7.2% (20,340)	7.5% (14,004)	6.7% (6,336)	8.6% (1,436)	11.3% (957)	5.8% (479)	5.6% (396)	6.2% (300)	4.3% (96)	4.4% (500)	3.4% (274)	6.8% (227)
First-Professional Health	3.1% (9,726)	3.8% (7,823)	1.8% (1,903)	2.9% (8,260)	3.5% (6,583)	1.8% (1,676)	3.2% (532)	5.3% (445)	1.1% (87)	2.4% (170)	2.3% (112)	2.6% (58)	6.7% (763)	8.4% (682)	2.5% (82)
Nursing	5.1% (16,100)	0.1% (243)	14.7% (15,857)	5.0% (14,120)	0.1% (112)	14.9% (14,008)	8.3% (1,391)	1.3% (114)	15.5% (1,277)	2.0% (139)	0.0% (139)	6.3% (450)	3.9% (17)	0.2% (433)	13.0%
Other Health	3.4% (10,702)	2.3% (4,872)	5.4% (5,830)	3.4% (9,442)	2.3% (4,378)	5.4% (5,064)	4.9% (823)	2.9% (241)	7.0% (582)	1.7% (123)	1.3% (64)	2.7% (59)	2.7% (314)	2.3% (189)	3.8% (125)
English/Literature	8.4% (26,709)	6.4% (13,252)	12.4% (13,457)	8.6% (24,049)	6.4% (11,974)	12.8% (12,075)	8.1% (1,360)	6.2% (525)	10.1% (835)	9.8% (697)	8.6% (421)	12.4% (276)	5.3% (602)	4.1% (332)	8.2% (271)
Foreign Language	2.6% (8,196)	1.9% (4,050)	3.8% (4,146)	2.4% (6,763)	1.9% (3,470)	3.5% (3,293)	0.5% (77)	0.5% (45)	0.4% (32)	12.3% (874)	9.2% (447)	19.2% (426)	4.2% (482)	1.1% (88)	11.9% (395)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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Table 6. Teaching Field of Regular, Full-time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Teaching Field	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total ••• + + + ~~~	100.0% (314,904)	100.0% (209,320)	100.0% (105,584)	100.0% (280,677)	100.0% (188,288)	100.0% (92,389)	100.0% (15,892)	100.0% (8,086)	100.0% (7,806)	100.0% (6,976)	100.0% (4,790)	100.0% (2,186)	100.0% (11,359)	100.0% (8,156)	100.0% (3,203)
History	3.6% (11,251)	4.1% (8,557)	2.6% (2,694)	3.7% (10,313)	4.3% (8,003)	2.5% (2,310)	4.1% (653)	3.9% (314)	4.3% (338)	2.4% (165)	2.5% (120)	2.1% (45)	1.1% (120)	1.5% (120)	0.0%
Philosophy	1.7% (5,428)	2.2% (4,675)	0.7% (753)	1.9% (5,252)	2.4% (4,526)	0.8% (726)	0.3% (46)	0.5% (39)	0.1% (7)	0.6% (44)	0.9% (44)	0.0% (86)	0.8% (66)	0.8% (20)	0.6%
Law	1.9% (5,925)	1.8% (3,871)	1.9% (2,054)	1.9% (5,201)	1.9% (3,529)	1.8% (1,672)	2.6% (411)	2.8% (223)	2.4% (188)	2.5% (176)	2.2% (104)	3.3% (72)	1.2% (138)	0.2% (16)	3.8% (122)
Biological Sciences	4.9% (15,456)	5.5% (11,487)	3.8% (3,968)	4.9% (13,662)	5.4% (10,238)	3.7% (3,424)	5.1% (816)	5.9% (478)	4.3% (337)	3.2% (221)	3.4% (164)	2.6% (58)	6.7% (757)	7.4% (607)	4.7% (150)
Physical Science	5.1% (16,133)	6.7% (13,935)	2.1% (2,197)	5.2% (14,527)	6.6% (12,475)	2.2% (2,052)	2.9% (453)	5.0% (401)	0.7% (52)	4.4% (306)	6.4% (306)	0.0% (847)	7.5% (754)	9.2% (93)	2.9%
Mathematics	5.4% (16,915)	5.9% (12,395)	4.3% (4,520)	5.3% (14,940)	5.8% (10,978)	4.3% (3,962)	4.2% (664)	5.7% (459)	2.6% (205)	4.7% (328)	4.6% (220)	4.9% (108)	8.7% (983)	9.0% (738)	7.7% (245)
Computer Science	2.6% (8,230)	3.0% (6,183)	1.9% (2,047)	2.6% (7,422)	3.0% (5,559)	2.0% (1,863)	2.3% (365)	2.9% (235)	1.7% (131)	1.3% (88)	1.8% (88)	0.0% (355)	3.1% (301)	3.7% (54)	1.7%
Economics	1.9% (6,131)	2.4% (5,025)	1.0% (1,106)	1.9% (5,293)	2.3% (4,384)	1.0% (909)	1.5% (241)	2.6% (209)	0.4% (32)	3.7% (256)	4.3% (206)	2.3% (50)	3.0% (341)	2.8% (227)	3.6% (114)
Political Science	2.2% (7,052)	2.9% (6,024)	1.0% (1,028)	2.3% (6,448)	3.0% (5,605)	0.9% (842)	2.2% (353)	2.3% (182)	2.2% (170)	2.5% (177)	3.4% (162)	0.7% (15)	0.7% (75)	0.9% (75)	0.0%
Psychology	3.4% (10,562)	3.4% (7,126)	3.3% (3,436)	3.4% (9,503)	3.5% (6,554)	3.2% (2,949)	4.2% (675)	3.5% (283)	5.0% (392)	2.8% (195)	2.8% (135)	2.7% (60)	1.7% (189)	1.9% (153)	1.1% (35)
Sociology	1.8% (5,767)	1.9% (3,967)	1.7% (1,800)	1.8% (5,033)	1.9% (3,584)	1.6% (1,449)	2.7% (428)	2.1% (166)	3.4% (262)	2.6% (180)	2.9% (137)	2.0% (43)	1.1% (125)	1.0% (80)	1.4% (45)
Other Social Sciences	2.4% (7,688)	2.7% (5,754)	1.8% (1,934)	2.4% (6,744)	2.7% (5,113)	1.8% (1,631)	3.4% (546)	3.9% (314)	3.0% (232)	1.8% (129)	1.6% (77)	2.4% (52)	2.4% (269)	3.1% (250)	0.6% (19)
Occupational Programs	3.6% (11,414)	4.6% (9,577)	1.7% (1,837)	3.7% (10,261)	4.6% (8,617)	1.8% (1,644)	3.2% (514)	5.0% (404)	1.4% (110)	5.0% (346)	6.3% (304)	1.9% (43)	2.6% (293)	3.1% (252)	1.3% (41)
All Other Programs	5.4% (17,031)	5.7% (12,011)	4.8% (5,020)	5.4% (15,201)	5.7% (10,700)	4.9% (4,502)	5.8% (917)	7.3% (588)	4.2% (328)	6.9% (479)	7.7% (367)	5.1% (111)	3.8% (435)	4.4% (356)	2.5% (79)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: ••• Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. ••• p < .001, •• p < .01, • p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

About 13.4% of regular, full-time faculty reported that they were the chair of their department. **Figure 6** also shows that, overall, a slightly higher percentage of men than of women chaired their departments (14.3% versus 11.6%). Comparable proportions of African American and white faculty were department chairs.

- **Table 7** also shows that 13.1% of African American and 13.4% of white faculty were the chair of their departments.

About one-fifth (19.9%) of regular, full-time faculty engaged in funded research in fall, 1992.

- Among white faculty, a smaller share of women than of men reported funded research (14.9% versus 21.8%).
- But, among African American faculty, the percentage of women who engaged in funded research was comparable to the percentage of men (17.0% versus 20.6%).

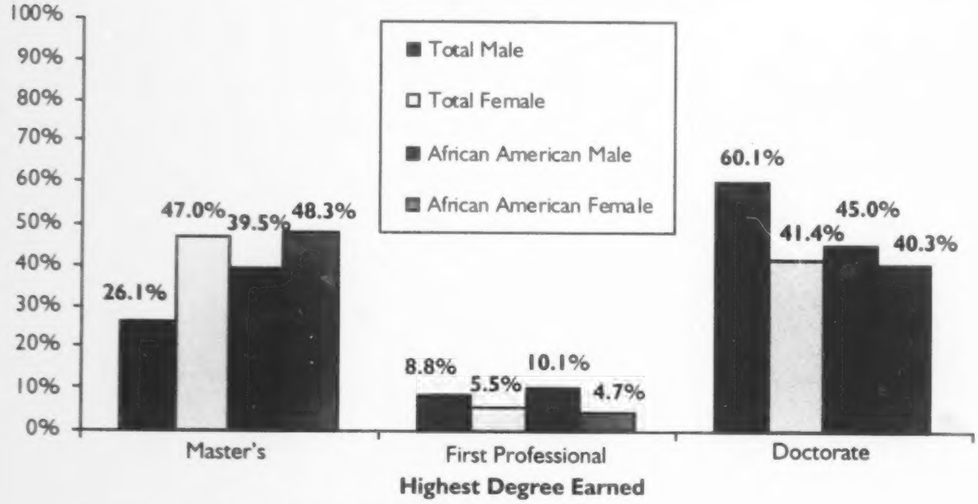
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

About one-half (53.6%) of regular, full-time, faculty in fall, 1992 had doctoral degrees. **Figure 7** shows that, overall, a higher percentage of men than women had doctorates (60.1% versus 41.4%).

- **Table 8** shows that the percentages of African American men and African American women with doctoral degrees were comparable to the percentage of white women (45.0% and 40.3% versus 41.6%), but smaller than the percentage of white men (60.8%).
- For 39.5% of African American men, 48.3% of African American women, and 47.1% of white women, but only 25.9% of white men, the master's degree was the highest level of education attained.

Figure 7. Highest Degree Earned by Regular, Full-Time Faculty: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Table 7. Activities of Regular, Full-time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Activity	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Classroom Instruction Level															
Total * + + +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Undergraduate Only	72.5%	70.1%	77.1%	72.5%	70.2%	77.1%	75.3%	71.1%	79.7%	77.2%	79.0%	73.4%	65.0%	61.2%	74.3%
	(230,213)	(146,469)	(83,744)	(204,552)	(131,539)	(73,013)	(12,650)	(6,061)	(6,589)	(5,524)	(3,866)	(1,658)	(7,487)	(5,003)	(2,484)
Undergraduate and	13.9%	15.7%	10.5%	14.1%	15.8%	10.7%	9.5%	11.1%	7.9%	12.0%	11.5%	13.1%	16.3%	19.1%	9.4%
Graduate	(44,166)	(32,747)	(11,419)	(39,829)	(29,672)	(10,157)	(1,601)	(950)	(651)	(860)	(565)	(296)	(1,876)	(1,561)	(315)
Graduate Only	10.8%	11.6%	9.3%	10.8%	11.5%	9.5%	10.1%	11.3%	8.9%	6.7%	8.5%	2.9%	13.0%	14.4%	9.7%
	(34,241)	(24,160)	(10,081)	(30,559)	(21,599)	(8,960)	(1,700)	(967)	(734)	(482)	(418)	(64)	(1,500)	(1,176)	(324)
Time Spent Teaching on Teaching + + + ~~															
Percent of Time	64.6%	62.3%	69.1%	64.7%	62.3%	69.3%	63.7%	60.1%	67.5%	63.6%	62.3%	66.3%	64.4%	62.8%	68.5%
Spent	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Administrative & Research Activities															
Total Regular, Full-Time	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Chair of Department + + ~	13.4%	14.3%	11.6%	13.4%	14.1%	11.9%	13.1%	16.3%	9.8%	13.4%	17.0%	5.6%	13.7%	14.5%	11.9%
	(42,468)	(29,884)	(12,584)	(37,736)	(26,485)	(11,251)	(2,195)	(1,386)	(809)	(958)	(832)	(127)	(1,579)	(1,181)	(398)
Engaged in Funded	19.9%	22.2%	15.5%	19.5%	21.8%	14.9%	18.8%	20.6%	17.0%	21.6%	22.3%	19.9%	31.6%	34.3%	25.0%
Research * + + +	(63,296)	(46,452)	(16,844)	(54,954)	(40,802)	(14,152)	(3,161)	(1,755)	(1,406)	(1,542)	(1,091)	(451)	(3,639)	(2,805)	(835)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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Table 8. Education and Experience of Regular, Full-time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Characteristic	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Highest Degree Earned															
Total *** +++ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(315,640)	(207,354)	(108,287)	(280,362)	(185,886)	(94,476)	(16,683)	(8,442)	(8,242)	(7,124)	(4,869)	(2,254)	(11,471)	(8,157)	(3,314)
Less than Bachelor's	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	2.3%	0.5%	3.3%	2.7%	4.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	(4,078)	(3,021)	(1,057)	(3,582)	(2,671)	(912)	(236)	(195)	(41)	(235)	(130)	(104)	(25)	(25)	-
Bachelor's	4.1%	3.5%	5.1%	3.9%	3.3%	5.1%	4.6%	3.1%	6.1%	7.2%	8.6%	4.1%	6.4%	6.7%	5.6%
	(12,886)	(7,329)	(5,557)	(10,878)	(6,099)	(4,779)	(765)	(264)	(501)	(510)	(419)	(92)	(733)	(547)	(186)
Master's	33.3%	26.1%	47.0%	33.0%	25.9%	47.1%	43.8%	39.5%	48.3%	32.8%	28.9%	41.2%	25.0%	16.7%	45.5%
	(105,115)	(54,182)	(50,932)	(92,598)	(48,087)	(44,511)	(7,315)	(3,331)	(3,985)	(2,334)	(1,405)	(929)	(2,867)	(1,360)	(1,507)
First Professional	7.7%	8.8%	5.5%	7.5%	8.6%	5.3%	7.5%	10.1%	4.7%	10.5%	10.1%	11.5%	10.5%	11.4%	8.3%
	(24,229)	(18,295)	(5,934)	(21,029)	(16,017)	(5,011)	(1,246)	(856)	(390)	(749)	(490)	(259)	(1,206)	(932)	(274)
Doctorate	53.6%	60.1%	41.4%	54.3%	60.8%	41.6%	42.7%	45.0%	40.3%	46.3%	49.8%	38.6%	57.9%	64.9%	40.7%
	(169,333)	(124,526)	(44,807)	(152,275)	(113,011)	(39,263)	(7,121)	(3,796)	(3,325)	(3,296)	(2,425)	(871)	(6,641)	(5,293)	(1,347)
Experience															
Age ** +++ ~~	49.0	50.3	46.6	49.1	50.3	46.7	47.7	49.2	46.2	47.3	48.1	45.5	50.0	51.2	47.0
	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Year Received Highest	1976	1974	1980	1976	1974	1980	1979	1977	1980	1978	1977	1980	1975	1973	1981
Degree *** +++ ~~	(315,640)	(207,354)	(108,287)	(280,362)	(185,886)	(94,476)	(16,684)	(8,442)	(8,242)	(7,123)	(4,869)	(2,254)	(11,471)	(8,157)	(3,314)
Years in Current	12.6	14.2	9.6	12.8	14.3	9.6	10.8	11.9	9.6	10.9	11.8	9.0	12.8	14.0	9.9
Position *** +++ ~~	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,513)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Years in Current	8.5	9.6	6.4	8.5	9.6	6.4	7.3	8.5	6.1	7.9	8.7	6.1	9.4	10.3	7.2
Rank *** +++ ~~~	(306,111)	(202,329)	(103,782)	(271,503)	(181,238)	(90,265)	(16,641)	(8,488)	(8,153)	(6,844)	(4,641)	(2,203)	(11,123)	(7,962)	(3,161)
Years Tenured	13.0	14.0	10.2	13.2	14.2	10.2	11.4	12.1	10.6	11.8	12.8	9.5	11.8	12.9	8.2
** +++	(190,031)	(142,105)	(47,926)	(169,688)	(128,316)	(41,372)	(8,508)	(4,963)	(3,545)	(3,945)	(2,717)	(1,228)	(7,889)	(6,109)	(1,780)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993
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EXPERIENCE

Figure 8 shows that, on average, female faculty were younger than male faculty (46.6 years versus 50.3 years). African American men had less experience, on average, than white men. Although lower than the levels for their male counterparts, experience levels were comparable for African American women and white women.

- **Table 8** shows that, among regular, full-time faculty, African American faculty were younger than white faculty (47.7 years versus 49.1 years).
- African American men earned their highest degree more recently than white men (1977 versus 1974).
- African American men also had fewer years than white men in their current position (11.9 years versus 14.3 years), fewer years in the current rank (8.5 years versus 9.6 years), and fewer years since achieving tenure (12.1 years versus 14.2 years).
- The average year in which both American women and white women received their highest degree was 1980.
- African American women and white women also reported a comparable number of years in the current position (9.6 versus 9.6), years since achieving their current rank (6.1 versus 6.4), and years since achieving tenure (10.6 versus 10.2).

FAMILY STATUS

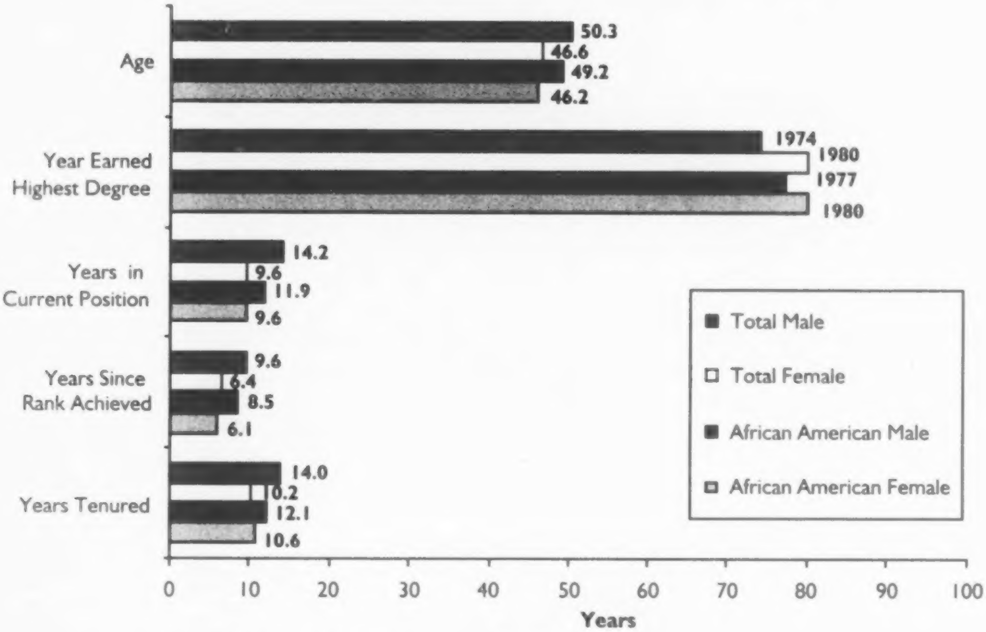
About 74.5% of regular, full-time faculty were married in fall, 1992. **Figure 9** shows that, among all regular, full-time faculty, a smaller percentage of women than men were currently married (61.8% versus 81.7%). A smaller proportion of African Americans than of whites were married.

- **Table 9** shows that only 62.6% of African American faculty were married in fall, 1992, compared with 75.0% of white faculty.

Overall, two-thirds (66.5%) of regular, full-time faculty had at least one dependent child in fall, 1992.

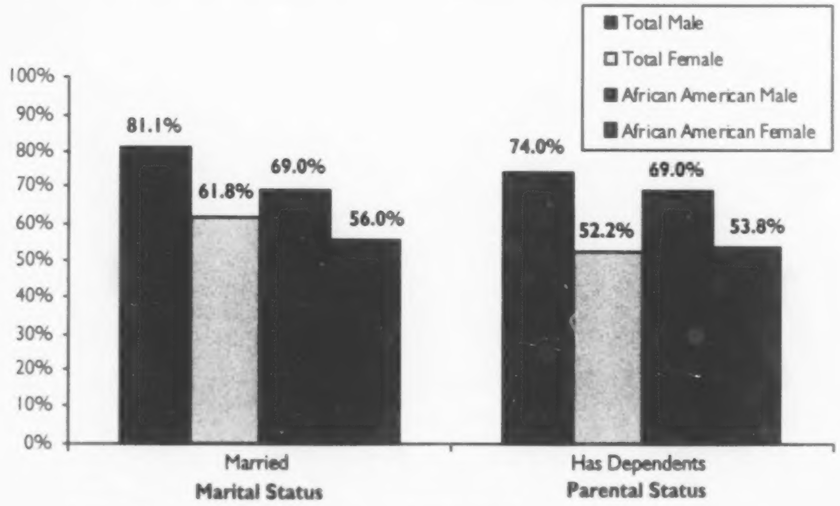
- But, **Table 9** shows that the share of faculty with one or more children was substantially smaller for women than for their male counterparts among both whites (51.5% versus 73.8%) and African Americans (53.8% versus 69.0%).

Figure 8. Experience of Regular, Full-Time Faculty: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Figure 9. Family Status of Regular, Full-Time Faculty: Fall, 1992



Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

Table 9. Family Status of Regular, Full-time Faculty by Race and Sex: Fall, 1992

(weighted sample size indicated in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Status	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Marital Status															
Total *** +++ ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Never married	11.3%	8.2%	17.4%	11.0%	7.8%	17.3%	17.4%	14.4%	20.4%	13.2%	12.7%	14.2%	10.1%	9.1%	12.7%
	(35,997)	(17,128)	(18,870)	(30,971)	(14,537)	(16,433)	(2,922)	(1,231)	(1,690)	(941)	(619)	(321)	(1,164)	(740)	(424)
Married	74.5%	81.1%	61.8%	75.0%	81.7%	61.8%	62.6%	69.0%	56.0%	71.6%	75.2%	63.8%	80.4%	83.1%	74.0%
	(236,539)	(169,417)	(67,122)	(211,640)	(153,064)	(58,577)	(10,515)	(5,885)	(4,629)	(5,123)	(3,680)	(1,442)	(9,261)	(6,787)	(2,474)
Living with someone	2.2%	1.5%	3.4%	2.3%	1.6%	3.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	0.8%	3.5%
	(6,882)	(3,216)	(3,667)	(6,488)	(3,008)	(3,480)	(120)	(66)	(54)	(95)	(79)	(15)	(180)	(62)	(118)
Separated	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	1.5%
	(4,122)	(2,760)	(1,362)	(3,547)	(2,441)	(1,106)	(407)	(213)	(194)	(51)	(41)	(10)	(116)	(64)	(52)
Divorced	9.4%	7.2%	13.6%	9.2%	7.1%	13.5%	14.3%	12.3%	16.3%	11.3%	7.6%	19.3%	6.6%	5.9%	8.3%
	(29,948)	(15,142)	(14,806)	(25,985)	(13,243)	(12,742)	(2,402)	(1,051)	(1,351)	(806)	(369)	(436)	(755)	(479)	(276)
Widowed	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%	1.2%	0.6%	2.5%	2.5%	0.9%	4.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%
	(4,122)	(1,353)	(2,769)	(3,524)	(1,136)	(2,388)	(425)	(77)	(347)	(136)	(102)	(34)	(38)	(38)	-
Parental Status															
Total * +++ ~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(317,610)	(209,015)	(108,595)	(282,155)	(187,430)	(94,725)	(16,790)	(8,524)	(8,266)	(7,151)	(4,891)	(2,260)	(11,514)	(8,169)	(3,344)
Has Dependents	66.5%	74.0%	52.2%	66.3%	73.8%	51.5%	61.5%	69.0%	53.8%	75.5%	81.4%	62.8%	74.6%	80.1%	60.9%
	(211,292)	(154,643)	(56,650)	(186,986)	(138,237)	(48,750)	(10,322)	(5,878)	(4,443)	(5,399)	(3,980)	(1,419)	(8,585)	(6,548)	(2,038)

Note: "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes only U. S. citizens with faculty status whose primary activity was teaching.

Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 1993

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CHAPTER X.
Participation In Adult Education

What is the involvement of African American adults in formal education programs and activities? What characteristics distinguish participants from non-participants in adult education programs and activities? What types of support do African Americans receive for participating in adult education? What are the benefits of participating in adult education? Goal 6 of the National Education Goals states that: "By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship." The Adult Education Component of the National Household Education Survey (NHES), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, is designed to provide data regarding the attainment of this goal.

Conducted in 1991 and 1995, the Adult Education Component focuses upon individuals age 16 and older, and their participation in adult education activities within the past year. The survey collects data about the types of activities in which individuals engaged, reasons for engaging in these activities, and employer support for these activities. Adult education activities include: English as a second language, basic skills, courses leading to a postsecondary education credential, work- or career-related programs, apprenticeship programs, and other structured courses such as arts and crafts, Bible study, sports and recreation, first aid, and childbirth.

The NHES differs from other data collection initiatives sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics in that data are collected from heads of households rather than from schools or students. About 12,500 adults were interviewed for the 1991 NHES and 19,722 adults were interviewed for the 1995 NHES regarding their participation in adult education activities. In the tables that follow, the sample is limited to individuals age 17 and older. The data for 1991 and 1995 are not strictly comparable, since the 1995 data are limited to U. S. citizens while the 1991 data include non-citizens.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

This chapter presents data on five topics:

1. Participation of adults in organized educational activities in 1991 and 1995;
2. Characteristics of adult education participants;
3. Reasons for participating in adult education;
4. Employer support for adult education participation; and
5. Barriers to participation in adult education.

PART I — OVERVIEW

Ironically, a smaller share of those who are most likely to benefit from adult education — persons with the least formal education, those with the lowest household incomes, those out of the labor force, and those living in the poorest areas — than of other individuals engaged in adult education activities within the past year. Among adults who were out of the labor force, those who were unemployed, and those who were employed, a smaller share of African Americans than whites participated in educational activities. The barriers to participation in

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organized educational activities appeared to be particularly high for African American men with the lowest incomes and who were unemployed.

The overall underrepresentation of African Americans among adult education participants was largely attributable to their lower participation in career- and job-related programs. The types of activities in which adults engaged during the past year varied by race and sex since African American women tended to participate in vocational and technical courses rather than in courses leading to bachelor's degrees.

Participation in adult education also varied by region, urbanity, and poverty level of the community. In the South, but not in other regions, a smaller share of African American adults than of white adults participated in organized educational activities (37.8% versus 43.6%). In suburban and rural, but not in urban areas, smaller shares of African Americans than whites participated.

Participation rates also varied by occupation. But, even when only those adults who worked in occupations with legal or professional requirements are considered, just 59.1% of African Americans, compared with 71.2% of whites, participated in adult education in the past year.

Of those who had not completed high school but who had not taken any basic skills courses in the past year, African Americans perceived greater barriers to enrollment than whites in terms of their ability to pay for such courses and their transportation to such courses.

Of those who did not take work- or career-related courses during the past year, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites were interested in taking such courses (29.4% versus 22.7%). Although levels of interest were higher among African Americans than whites, a smaller share of African Americans than whites knew of courses that they could take (55.2% versus 66.6%). While comparable proportions of African Americans and whites reported ability to pay as an obstacle to work- or career-related coursework, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites reported transportation barriers.

PART II — DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS

PARTICIPATION IN ADULT EDUCATION

Figure 1 shows that, between 1991 and 1995 the percentage of adults participating in all types of organized educational activities (full-time and less than full-time) rose from 37.9% in 1991 to 44.6% in 1995. When only less-than full-time participation is considered, participation rates rose from 33.0% in 1991 to 40.5% in 1995.

In 1991, comparable percentages of women and men participated in adult education activities during the past twelve months (38.1% versus 37.6%). But, in 1995, a higher share of women participated than men (46.3% versus 42.7%). During both years, a smaller share of African Americans than whites participated in organized educational activities.

- **Table 1** shows that, in 1991, 32.3% of African Americans and 38.7% of whites participated in adult education during the past year. In 1995, 41.4% of African Americans and 45.3% of whites engaged in adult education.

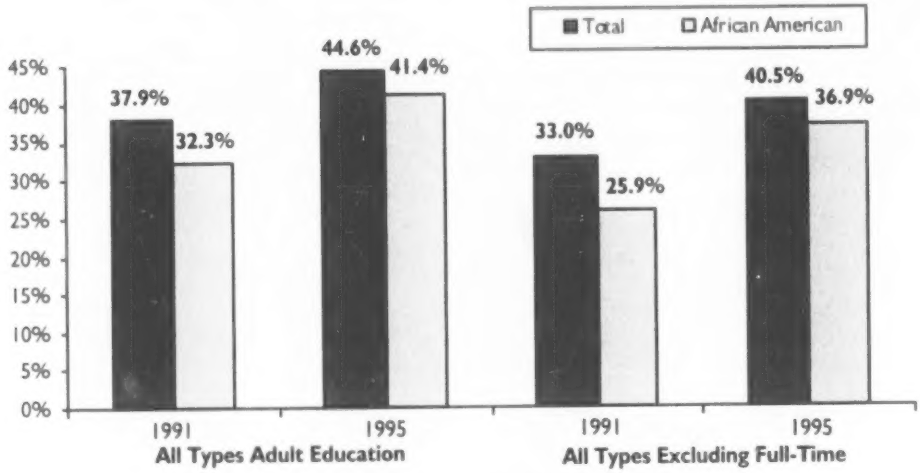
TYPE OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Figure 2 shows that the most common types of less-than-full-time adult education activities in 1995 were career- or job-related (21.5%) or other structured courses such as arts and crafts, Bible study, sports and recreation, first aid, and childbirth (20.3%). Among whites, other structured courses were more popular among women than men (25.2% versus 16.2%).

Career- and job-related programs were less popular among African Americans than among whites in 1995 regardless of sex (16.3% versus 22.9%).

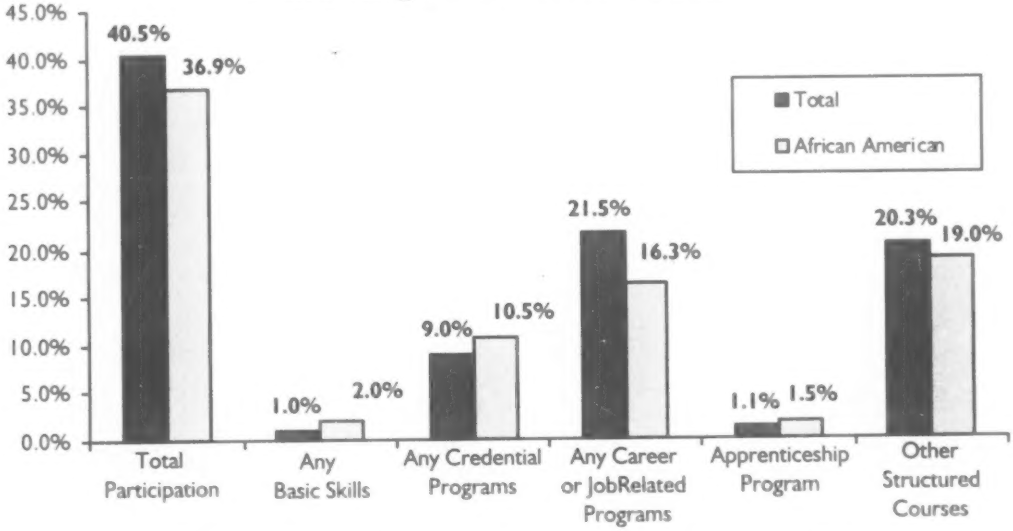
- **Table 2** shows that 15.8% of African American men and 16.6% of African American women participated in career- or job-related courses during 1995, compared with 23.9% of white men and 22.0% of white women.
- Comparable percentages of African Americans and whites participated in other structured courses (19.0% versus 20.8%).

Figure 1. Participation in Adult Education: 1991 and 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Figure 2. Types of Adult Education Activities in 1995 --Excluding Full-Time Enrollment--



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 1. Participation in Adult Education by Race and Sex: 1995 and 1991

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995 Participation															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(179,085,055)	(84,744,477)	(94,340,578)	(142,593,815)	(68,782,972)	(73,810,842)	(19,928,601)	(7,789,127)	(12,139,473)	(9,778,640)	(4,472,216)	(5,306,424)	(6,784,000)	(3,700,162)	(3,083,838)
All Types** + + +	44.6%	42.7%	46.3%	45.3%	43.3%	47.2%	41.4%	38.8%	43.1%	40.9%	41.7%	40.3%	44.0%	42.2%	46.2%
	(79,855,244)	(36,206,553)	(43,648,691)	(64,605,565)	(29,753,875)	(34,851,690)	(8,258,699)	(3,025,542)	(5,233,157)	(4,003,230)	(1,864,430)	(2,138,800)	(2,987,750)	(1,562,706)	(1,425,044)
Excluding Full-Time*** + + +	40.5%	38.5%	42.4%	41.5%	39.0%	43.7%	36.9%	35.6%	37.7%	36.0%	36.9%	35.2%	38.6%	36.2%	41.4%
	(72,603,627)	(32,591,777)	(40,011,850)	(59,123,079)	(26,833,508)	(32,289,571)	(7,345,247)	(2,770,425)	(4,574,822)	(3,519,012)	(1,649,689)	(1,869,322)	(2,616,290)	(1,338,155)	(1,278,135)
1991 Participation															
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(181,800,182)	(82,154,414)	(99,645,768)	(143,143,594)	(65,354,920)	(77,788,674)	(20,141,401)	(7,636,977)	(12,504,423)	(13,804,361)	(6,540,955)	(7,263,406)	(4,710,826)	(2,621,561)	(2,089,265)
All Types***	37.9%	37.6%	38.1%	38.7%	38.3%	39.1%	32.3%	30.6%	33.4%	36.1%	39.1%	33.5%	40.8%	37.8%	44.6%
	(68,875,277)	(30,893,181)	(37,982,096)	(55,453,204)	(25,008,516)	(30,444,687)	(6,508,758)	(2,338,342)	(4,170,416)	(4,989,059)	(2,554,369)	(2,434,690)	(1,924,256)	(991,953)	(932,302)
Excluding Full-Time***	33.0%	32.6%	33.2%	34.1%	33.7%	34.5%	25.9%	24.8%	26.5%	31.4%	33.3%	29.7%	32.6%	27.9%	38.5%
	(59,924,206)	(26,816,581)	(33,107,625)	(48,843,256)	(22,013,017)	(26,830,238)	(5,206,561)	(1,892,006)	(3,314,555)	(4,338,692)	(2,180,204)	(2,158,487)	(1,535,698)	(731,353)	(804,345)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 2. Types of Adult Education Activities by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Participation - Excluding Full-Time Enrollment															
Total	100.0% (179,085,055)	100.0% (84,744,477)	100.0% (94,340,578)	100.0% (142,593,815)	100.0% (68,782,972)	100.0% (73,810,842)	100.0% (19,928,601)	100.0% (7,789,127)	100.0% (12,139,473)	100.0% (9,778,640)	100.0% (4,472,216)	100.0% (5,306,424)	100.0% (6,784,000)	100.0% (3,700,162)	100.0% (3,083,838)
Total Participated*** + + + Excluding Full-Time	40.5% (72,603,627)	38.5% (32,591,777)	42.4% (40,011,850)	41.5% (59,123,079)	39.0% (26,833,508)	43.7% (32,289,571)	36.9% (7,345,247)	35.6% (2,770,425)	37.7% (4,574,822)	36.0% (3,519,012)	36.9% (1,649,689)	35.2% (1,869,322)	38.6% (2,616,290)	36.2% (1,338,155)	41.4% (1,278,135)
Type of Adult Education Activity - Less than Full-Time Participants															
Total Participated Excluding Full-Time	100.0% (72,603,627)	100.0% (32,591,777)	100.0% (40,011,850)	100.0% (59,123,079)	100.0% (26,833,508)	100.0% (32,289,571)	100.0% (7,345,247)	100.0% (2,770,425)	100.0% (4,574,822)	100.0% (3,519,012)	100.0% (1,649,689)	100.0% (1,869,322)	100.0% (2,616,290)	100.0% (1,338,155)	100.0% (1,278,135)
Any Basic Skills***	1.0% (1,822,702)	1.0% (813,246)	1.1% (1,009,457)	0.7% (973,450)	0.7% (496,430)	0.6% (477,020)	2.0% (401,229)	1.4% (108,578)	2.4% (292,651)	3.4% (328,747)	3.5% (157,499)	3.2% (171,248)	1.8% (119,276)	1.4% (50,738)	2.2% (68,537)
Any Credential Program***	9.0% (16,138,106)	8.5% (7,244,217)	9.4% (8,893,889)	8.7% (12,355,149)	8.1% (5,547,970)	9.2% (6,807,180)	10.5% (2,083,543)	10.5% (815,554)	10.4% (1,267,990)	9.8% (958,233)	9.8% (439,455)	9.8% (518,779)	10.9% (741,180)	11.9% (441,239)	9.7% (299,941)
Any Career or Job Related Programs*** + +	21.5% (38,561,012)	22.4% (19,021,894)	20.7% (19,539,118)	22.9% (32,624,253)	23.9% (16,420,699)	22.0% (16,203,554)	16.3% (3,246,301)	15.8% (1,226,902)	16.6% (2,019,399)	15.1% (1,474,022)	17.2% (771,145)	13.2% (702,877)	17.9% (1,216,435)	16.3% (603,147)	19.9% (613,288)
Apprenticeship*** + + + ~ ~	1.1% (1,909,663)	1.7% (1,450,953)	0.5% (458,710)	0.9% (1,241,651)	1.4% (976,379)	0.4% (265,271)	1.5% (304,685)	2.3% (178,083)	1.0% (126,601)	2.1% (202,446)	3.7% (167,556)	0.7% (34,891)	2.4% (160,881)	3.5% (128,934)	1.0% (31,947)
Other Structured Course + + +	20.3% (36,303,765)	16.1% (13,634,079)	24.0% (22,669,686)	20.8% (29,725,706)	16.2% (11,150,779)	25.2% (18,574,927)	19.0% (3,791,948)	17.4% (1,354,770)	20.1% (2,437,177)	15.2% (1,487,974)	12.0% (537,944)	17.9% (950,030)	19.1% (1,298,137)	16.0% (590,585)	22.9% (707,552)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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- About 10.5% of African Americans and 8.7% of whites participated in courses leading to educational credentials.

CREDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Nearly one-half (41.5%) of those who chose credential courses took courses leading to a bachelor's degree. About 15.1% took courses leading to a vocational or technical diploma and 19.1% took courses leading to an associate's degree.

- **Table 3** shows that a smaller percentage of white women than white men were enrolled in courses leading to vocational or technical credentials (11.4% versus 17.2%).
- But, the percentage of African American women who took courses leading to vocational or technical degrees seemed higher than the percentage of white women (21.1% versus 11.4%) and comparable to the percentages of African American men (20.4%) and white men (17.2%).
- Of those who took courses leading to a credential, 38.5% of African Americans and 41.7% of whites took courses leading to a bachelor's degree.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPANTS

CENSUS REGION

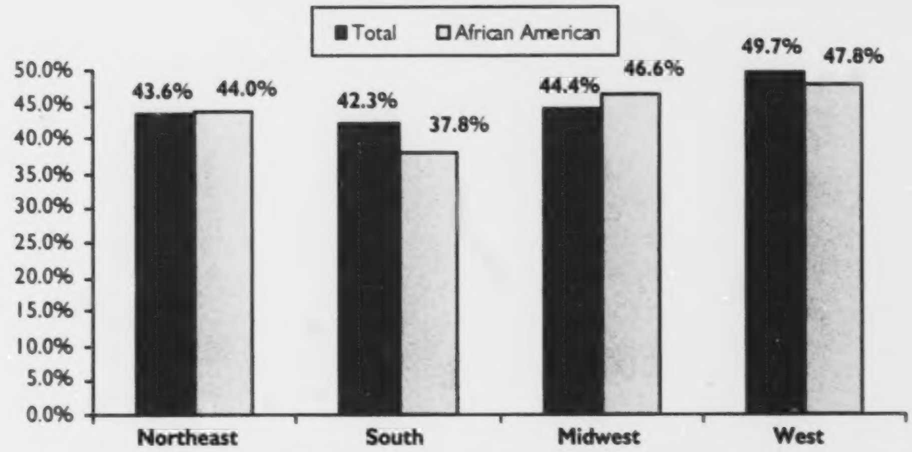
Figure 3 shows that overall adult participation rates were higher in the west (49.7%) than in the midwest (44.4%), northeast (43.6%), and south (42.3%).

- **Table 4** shows that participation rates were lower for African Americans in the south than for their white counterparts (37.8% versus 43.6%).
- Participation rates were comparable for African Americans and whites in the northeast (44.0% versus 43.8%), midwest (46.6% versus 44.5%), and west (47.8% versus 51.1%).

URBANICITY

Figure 4 shows higher adult participation rates for individuals who lived in urban areas than for those who lived in suburban and rural areas for all individuals and for African Americans (47.6% versus 43.4% and 38.0%).

Figure 3. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Census Region: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 3. Type of Credential Course Taken in Past 12 Months Among those who took Credential Courses by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Took Credential	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Program +++	(23,389,723)	(10,858,993)	(12,530,730)	(17,837,636)	(8,468,337)	(9,369,299)	(2,996,996)	(1,070,671)	(1,926,325)	(1,442,452)	(654,196)	(788,256)	(1,112,639)	(665,790)	(446,849)
Vocational or Technical	15.1%	17.4%	13.1%	14.2%	17.2%	11.4%	20.9%	20.4%	21.1%	15.4%	16.6%	14.4%	13.6%	15.6%	10.5%
Diploma	(3,529,372)	(1,891,486)	(1,637,886)	(2,530,643)	(1,460,447)	(1,070,196)	(625,672)	(218,292)	(407,380)	(222,058)	(108,757)	(113,300)	(150,999)	(103,990)	(47,009)
Associate's	19.1%	14.9%	22.7%	18.3%	13.8%	22.5%	19.5%	13.8%	22.6%	26.3%	25.7%	26.8%	20.0%	19.8%	20.3%
	(4,456,611)	(1,613,516)	(2,843,094)	(3,271,009)	(1,166,419)	(2,104,590)	(583,683)	(147,466)	(436,216)	(379,262)	(167,833)	(211,429)	(222,658)	(131,798)	(90,860)
Bachelor's	41.5%	43.0%	40.2%	41.7%	43.0%	40.6%	38.5%	46.4%	34.1%	42.3%	42.9%	41.8%	44.9%	37.8%	55.4%
	(9,702,789)	(4,666,568)	(5,036,222)	(7,440,453)	(3,637,487)	(3,802,966)	(1,152,649)	(496,299)	(656,350)	(610,337)	(280,827)	(329,510)	(499,350)	(251,955)	(247,396)
Master's	11.9%	10.7%	12.9%	12.6%	11.1%	13.9%	10.3%	9.1%	10.9%	6.7%	4.9%	8.2%	11.8%	13.6%	9.1%
	(2,775,689)	(1,158,842)	(1,616,847)	(2,240,051)	(938,738)	(1,301,313)	(307,873)	(97,442)	(210,431)	(96,643)	(32,111)	(64,532)	(131,122)	(90,550)	(40,572)
Doctorate	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	2.2%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	2.2%	3.6%	0.0%
	(528,459)	(257,927)	(270,531)	(431,931)	(211,436)	(220,494)	(57,914)	(14,640)	(43,273)	(14,527)	(7,763)	(6,764)	(24,087)	(24,087)	-
Professional	2.8%	3.2%	2.5%	3.1%	3.5%	2.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	4.1%	4.8%	3.1%
	(661,587)	(351,242)	(310,345)	(556,392)	(299,328)	(257,064)	(45,262)	(15,416)	(29,846)	(14,216)	(4,826)	(9,390)	(45,718)	(31,672)	(14,046)
Other	7.4%	8.5%	6.5%	7.7%	8.9%	6.5%	7.5%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	8.0%	6.8%	3.5%	4.8%	1.6%
	(1,735,217)	(919,412)	(815,804)	(1,367,158)	(754,482)	(612,676)	(223,943)	(81,115)	(142,828)	(105,410)	(52,078)	(53,332)	(38,705)	(31,738)	(6,968)

Note: Columns do not sum to 100% since students may have participated in more than one type of program during the past twelve months

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
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Table 4. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Census Region, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Northeast	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(35,882,664)	(16,556,794)	(19,325,870)	(30,186,580)	(14,333,277)	(15,853,303)	(2,928,806)	(1,035,203)	(1,893,603)	(1,612,748)	(638,680)	(974,067)	(1,154,530)	(549,633)	(604,897)
All Types ~	43.6%	42.7%	44.5%	43.8%	43.1%	44.4%	44.0%	36.5%	48.2%	40.9%	48.5%	36.0%	41.9%	35.0%	48.2%
	(15,656,707)	(7,064,225)	(8,592,482)	(13,222,665)	(6,184,439)	(7,038,226)	(1,289,617)	(377,556)	(912,061)	(660,297)	(309,672)	(350,625)	(484,128)	(192,559)	(291,569)
Excluding Full-Time	39.3%	38.0%	40.3%	39.8%	38.5%	41.0%	38.3%	36.2%	39.4%	36.1%	44.6%	30.6%	33.1%	23.0%	42.3%
	(14,092,891)	(6,298,863)	(7,794,028)	(12,007,052)	(5,513,288)	(6,493,764)	(1,120,886)	(374,835)	(746,051)	(582,870)	(284,553)	(298,317)	(382,083)	(126,187)	(255,896)
South	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(62,815,880)	(29,247,268)	(33,568,612)	(46,470,739)	(22,524,374)	(2[illegible]46,364)	(11,166,180)	(4,249,067)	(6,917,113)	(3,661,609)	(1,673,816)	(1,987,793)	(1,517,352)	(800,011)	(717,341)
All Types***	42.3%	41.9%	42.7%	43.6%	43.0%	44.2%	37.8%	35.8%	39.1%	39.1%	42.8%	35.9%	45.5%	43.0%	48.3%
	(26,598,107)	(12,262,463)	(14,335,645)	(20,253,015)	(9,679,827)	(10,573,188)	(4,224,473)	(1,523,235)	(2,701,239)	(1,430,281)	(715,711)	(714,570)	(690,338)	(343,690)	(346,648)
Excluding Full-Time***	38.7%	38.1%	39.3%	40.2%	39.2%	41.2%	33.8%	33.1%	34.2%	34.4%	37.2%	32.0%	39.4%	34.3%	45.2%
	(24,325,105)	(11,134,386)	(13,190,719)	(18,693,819)	(8,829,094)	(9,864,725)	(3,773,354)	(1,407,524)	(2,365,830)	(1,259,506)	(623,375)	(636,131)	(598,426)	(274,393)	(324,033)
Midwest	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(44,499,449)	(21,774,553)	(22,724,896)	(38,785,974)	(19,144,446)	(19,641,528)	(3,771,480)	(1,539,709)	(2,231,770)	(955,779)	(527,837)	(427,941)	(986,216)	(562,560)	(423,656)
All Types + + +	44.4%	39.5%	49.1%	44.5%	39.7%	49.2%	46.6%	41.9%	49.9%	33.0%	29.9%	36.8%	43.9%	37.9%	51.9%
	(19,775,094)	(8,611,431)	(11,163,663)	(17,267,865)	(7,595,348)	(9,672,516)	(1,758,618)	(645,157)	(1,113,461)	(315,608)	(157,995)	(157,612)	(433,004)	(212,930)	(220,074)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	40.4%	35.8%	44.8%	40.6%	36.0%	45.2%	41.6%	37.0%	44.7%	28.2%	27.7%	28.9%	37.0%	32.7%	42.6%
	(17,958,844)	(7,784,920)	(10,173,924)	(15,757,039)	(6,885,405)	(8,871,634)	(1,567,763)	(569,375)	(998,388)	(269,469)	(145,995)	(123,474)	(364,573)	(184,145)	(180,428)
West	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(35,887,062)	(17,165,863)	(18,721,200)	(27,150,522)	(12,780,875)	(14,369,647)	(2,062,135)	(965,148)	(1,096,987)	(3,548,504)	(1,631,882)	(1,916,622)	(3,125,902)	(1,787,958)	(1,337,944)
All Types	49.7%	48.2%	51.0%	51.1%	49.2%	52.7%	47.8%	49.7%	46.2%	45.0%	41.7%	47.8%	44.2%	45.5%	42.4%
	(17,825,335)	(8,268,434)	(9,556,901)	(13,862,021)	(6,294,261)	(7,567,760)	(985,991)	(479,594)	(506,397)	(1,597,045)	(681,052)	(915,993)	(1,380,279)	(813,527)	(566,752)
Excluding Full-Time + +	45.2%	43.0%	47.3%	46.6%	43.9%	49.1%	42.8%	43.4%	42.3%	39.7%	36.5%	42.3%	40.7%	42.1%	38.7%
	(16,226,787)	(7,373,608)	(8,853,179)	(12,665,169)	(5,605,721)	(7,059,448)	(883,243)	(418,691)	(464,552)	(1,407,167)	(595,766)	(811,400)	(1,271,208)	(753,430)	(517,779)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

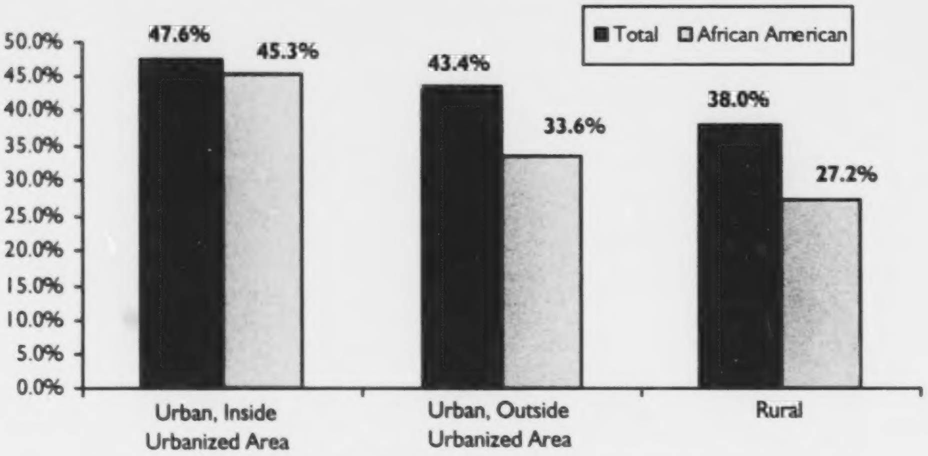
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Figure 4. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Urbanicity: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

- **Table 5** shows that a smaller percentage of African Americans than whites participated in adult education in suburban areas (33.6% versus 44.9%) and rural areas (27.2% versus 38.6%).
- In urban areas, 45.3% of African Americans and 48.8% of whites participated in adult education.
- The percentages of African American men and women who participated in adult education were comparable in urban areas (43.6% versus 46.3%) and in suburban areas (32.9% versus 34.0%).

POVERTY LEVEL

Figure 5 shows that participation of adults in educational activities declined as the poverty level of their residential area increased, overall and for African Americans only. Adult education participation rates fell from one-half (49.8%) for those who lived in areas where fewer than 5% of the children lived in poverty to one-third (35.2%) for those who lived in areas where 20% or more of the children lived in poverty.

- **Table 6** shows comparable average participation rates for African Americans and whites living in areas in which less than 5% of children lived in poverty (53.1% versus 49.8%), 5% to 9% lived in poverty (40.6% versus 43.6%), 10% to 19% lived in poverty (39.6% versus 38.3%), and 20% or more lived in poverty (35.9% versus 29.8%).
- But, among African Americans living in the poorest areas, participation rates were lower for men than for women (26.2% versus 41.3%).

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Figure 6 shows that adult education participation rates appeared to be lower for individuals living in areas where more than 40% of the population were African American (40.0%) than for individuals living in areas where 6% to 15% of the population were African American (48.3%).

Table 5. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Urbanicity, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Urban, Inside Urbanized Area	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(109,063,412)	(50,937,251)	(58,126,161)	(81,424,942)	(38,992,490)	(42,432,452)	(15,126,826)	(5,820,391)	(9,306,435)	(7,611,057)	(3,515,392)	(4,095,665)	(4,900,587)	(2,608,978)	(2,291,609)
All Types* +	47.6%	46.6%	48.6%	48.8%	47.5%	49.9%	45.3%	43.6%	46.3%	41.2%	42.5%	40.2%	46.0%	44.5%	47.7%
	(51,957,801)	(23,731,540)	(28,226,261)	(39,717,800)	(18,538,548)	(21,179,252)	(6,847,403)	(2,538,661)	(4,308,742)	(3,137,905)	(1,493,458)	(1,644,447)	(2,254,694)	(1,160,874)	(1,093,820)
Excluding Full-Time** + + +	42.8%	41.3%	44.2%	44.1%	42.0%	46.0%	40.2%	40.2%	40.3%	36.0%	37.3%	34.9%	40.1%	38.2%	42.3%
	(46,705,249)	(21,040,125)	(25,665,124)	(35,911,874)	(16,391,324)	(19,520,550)	(6,087,027)	(2,341,124)	(3,745,903)	(2,739,490)	(1,310,301)	(1,429,189)	(1,966,858)	(997,375)	(969,483)
Urban, Outside UA Urbanized	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(23,632,730)	(11,157,865)	(12,474,865)	(20,109,246)	(9,615,573)	(10,493,673)	(1,641,352)	(647,700)	(993,652)	(1,157,994)	(456,646)	(701,347)	(724,138)	(437,946)	(286,192)
All Types**	43.4%	42.5%	44.2%	44.9%	43.8%	45.9%	33.6%	32.9%	34.0%	39.4%	40.7%	38.5%	31.2%	30.3%	32.6%
	(10,256,416)	(4,739,825)	(5,516,591)	(9,023,573)	(4,208,453)	(4,815,120)	(551,067)	(212,905)	(338,162)	(455,898)	(185,764)	(270,134)	(225,878)	(132,703)	(93,175)
Excluding Full-Time**	39.8%	38.3%	41.0%	41.3%	39.7%	42.8%	29.7%	29.5%	29.8%	35.8%	38.9%	33.7%	26.0%	21.6%	32.6%
	(9,395,767)	(4,278,349)	(5,117,418)	(8,306,317)	(3,814,531)	(4,491,786)	(487,218)	(191,242)	(295,976)	(414,254)	(177,773)	(236,481)	(187,978)	(94,803)	(93,175)
Rural	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(46,388,913)	(22,649,361)	(23,739,552)	(41,059,626)	(20,174,909)	(20,884,718)	(3,160,423)	(1,321,037)	(1,839,386)	(1,009,589)	(500,177)	(509,411)	(1,159,274)	(653,238)	(506,036)
All Types*** + + + ~	38.0%	34.2%	41.7%	38.6%	34.7%	42.4%	27.2%	20.7%	31.9%	40.6%	37.0%	44.0%	43.7%	41.2%	47.0%
	(17,641,027)	(7,735,188)	(9,905,839)	(15,864,193)	(7,006,875)	(8,857,318)	(860,230)	(273,976)	(586,254)	(409,427)	(185,208)	(224,219)	(507,178)	(269,129)	(238,048)
Excluding Full-Time*** + + + ~	35.6%	32.1%	38.9%	36.3%	32.9%	39.6%	24.4%	18.0%	29.0%	36.2%	32.3%	40.0%	39.8%	37.7%	42.6%
	(16,502,611)	(7,273,303)	(9,229,308)	(14,904,888)	(6,627,653)	(8,277,235)	(771,002)	(238,059)	(532,943)	(365,267)	(161,615)	(203,653)	(461,454)	(245,977)	(215,477)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 6. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Percent of Population Under Age 18 Living Below the Poverty Line, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Less than 5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(75,166,396)	(35,886,323)	(39,280,072)	(65,979,982)	(31,478,106)	(34,501,875)	(3,733,835)	(1,530,393)	(2,203,442)	(2,483,830)	(1,243,756)	(1,240,074)	(2,968,749)	(1,634,068)	(1,334,681)
All Types +++	49.8%	47.2%	52.2%	49.8%	47.2%	52.2%	53.1%	53.4%	52.8%	50.2%	48.1%	52.2%	45.5%	40.2%	52.1%
	(37,433,582)	(16,927,677)	(20,505,905)	(32,853,732)	(14,854,345)	(17,999,387)	(1,982,251)	(817,917)	(1,164,334)	(1,245,671)	(598,281)	(647,390)	(1,351,929)	(657,134)	(694,795)
Excluding Full-Time +++	45.8%	42.8%	48.5%	45.9%	42.9%	48.7%	48.1%	49.5%	47.0%	44.3%	41.5%	47.2%	41.0%	35.8%	47.4%
	(34,413,684)	(15,355,028)	(19,058,655)	(30,300,448)	(13,495,209)	(16,805,239)	(1,794,265)	(758,028)	(1,036,237)	(1,101,102)	(516,292)	(584,810)	(1,217,869)	(585,501)	(632,368)
5% to 9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(57,549,457)	(27,862,294)	(29,687,164)	(48,309,468)	(23,710,723)	(24,598,745)	(4,475,284)	(1,841,942)	(2,633,342)	(2,706,074)	(1,206,103)	(1,499,971)	(2,058,632)	(1,103,527)	(955,105)
All Types	43.4%	42.3%	44.5%	43.6%	42.2%	44.9%	40.6%	37.8%	42.5%	42.8%*	42.6%	43.0%	47.4%	52.8%	41.2%
	(24,995,273)	(11,793,647)	(13,201,626)	(21,044,894)	(10,001,058)	(11,043,835)	(1,815,158)	(695,894)	(1,119,264)	(1,158,917)	(513,577)	(645,339)	(976,305)	(583,117)	(393,188)
Excluding Full-Time +	39.6%	38.4%	40.7%	39.9%	38.4%	41.4%	36.4%	34.6%	37.7%	37.2%	37.8%	36.7%	41.5%	44.7%	37.8%
	(22,787,248)	(10,698,356)	(12,088,892)	(19,297,197)	(9,112,432)	(10,184,765)	(1,630,351)	(636,961)	(993,390)	(1,005,613)	(455,699)	(549,914)	(854,087)	(493,264)	(360,823)
10% to 19%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(35,229,420)	(16,374,403)	(18,855,017)	(24,094,819)	(11,634,591)	(12,460,228)	(6,964,168)	(2,715,921)	(4,248,247)	(2,869,238)	(1,266,465)	(1,602,773)	(1,301,194)	(757,426)	(543,769)
All Types +	38.3%	36.5%	39.9%	38.3%	35.8%	40.5%	39.6%	39.3%	39.8%	37.1%	38.4%	36.1%	35.3%	33.5%	37.7%
	(13,501,373)	(5,977,434)	(7,523,939)	(9,222,805)	(4,170,906)	(5,051,899)	(2,755,276)	(1,066,131)	(1,689,145)	(1,064,468)	(486,341)	(578,127)	(458,824)	(254,055)	(204,768)
Excluding Full-Time ++	34.1%	31.9%	36.0%	34.3%	31.2%	37.2%	34.6%	35.1%	34.3%	32.7%	34.1%	31.5%	30.2%	27.5%	33.9%
	(12,008,351)	(5,222,505)	(6,785,847)	(8,268,939)	(3,630,057)	(4,638,883)	(2,409,522)	(952,122)	(1,457,400)	(937,418)	(432,240)	(505,178)	(392,472)	(208,086)	(184,386)
20% or more	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(11,139,782)	(4,621,458)	(6,518,324)	(4,209,546)	(1,959,552)	(2,249,994)	(4,755,314)	(1,700,873)	(3,054,442)	(1,719,497)	(755,892)	(963,605)	(455,425)	(205,141)	(250,284)
All Types ~~	35.2%	32.6%	37.1%	35.3%	37.1%	33.6%	35.9%	26.2%	41.3%	31.1%	35.2%	27.8%	44.1%	33.3%	52.9%
	(3,925,016)	(1,507,795)	(2,417,221)	(1,484,135)	(727,566)	(756,569)	(1,706,014)	(445,600)	(1,260,415)	(534,175)	(266,230)	(267,944)	(200,693)	(68,399)	(132,293)
Excluding Full-Time ~	30.5%	28.5%	31.9%	29.8%	30.4%	29.4%	31.8%	24.9%	35.6%	27.6%	32.5%	23.8%	33.3%	25.0%	40.2%
	(3,394,344)	(1,315,887)	(2,078,457)	(1,256,495)	(595,810)	(660,684)	(1,511,109)	(423,314)	(1,087,794)	(474,879)	(245,459)	(229,420)	(151,862)	(51,304)	(100,558)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
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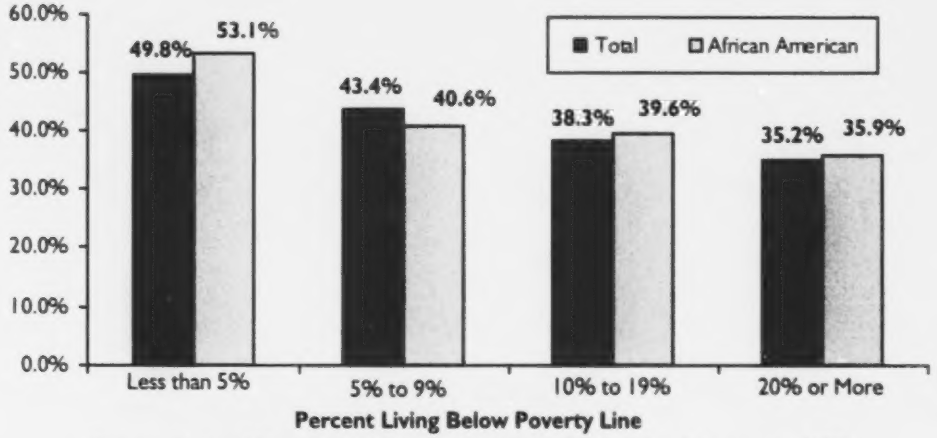
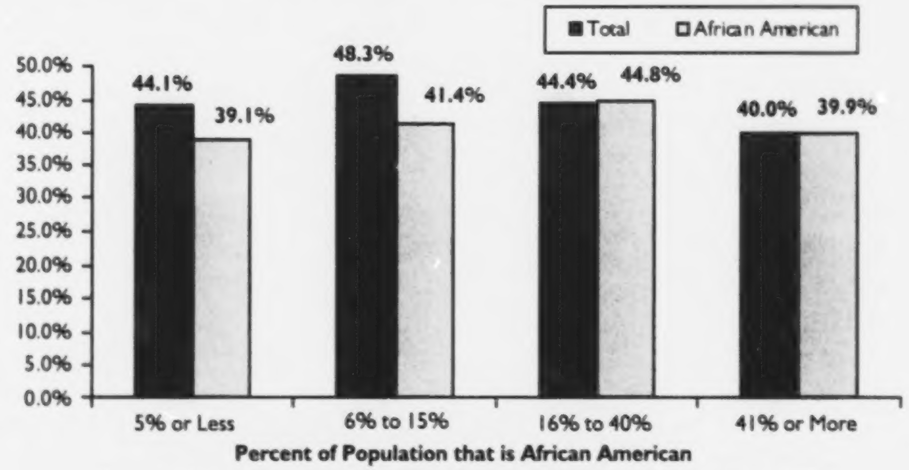
Figure 5. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Percent of Population Under Age 18 Living Below the Poverty Line: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Figure 6. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Percent of Population that is African American: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

- **Table 7** shows that participation rates were comparable for African Americans and whites regardless of the percentage of African Americans in the population.
- Of those living in areas where more than 40% of the population was African American, 34.0% of African American men but 43.5% of African American women, 40.6% of white men, and 42.2% of white women participated in adult education.

AGE

Figure 7 shows that, in 1995, more than two-thirds (68.9%) of all individuals between the ages of 17 and 24 had engaged in some postsecondary education, including full-time enrollment, within the past year. Roughly one-half of those between the ages of 25 and 34 (53.8%), 35 and 44 (51.9%), and 45 and 54 (48.0%) engaged in adult education activities. About one-quarter (28.4%) of individuals age 55 to 64, and only 15.4% of those age 65 and older, participated in adult education activities within the past twelve months.

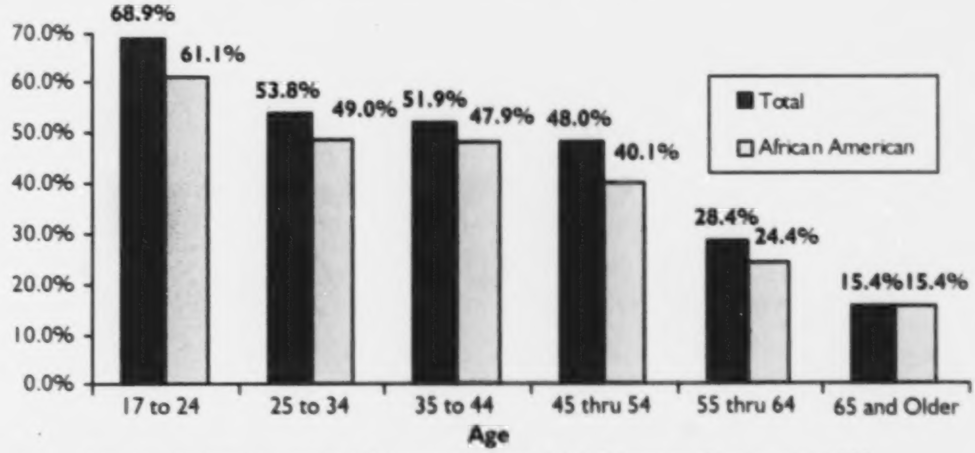
Of those age 55 and older, comparable percentages of African Americans and whites participated in adult education activities in the past year (15.4% versus 15.5%). But, the percentage of African Americans who participated in adult education was smaller than the percentage of whites for those under the age of 55.

- In 1995, 61.1% of African Americans age 17 to 24 were enrolled in some postsecondary education activity during the past year, compared with 70.8% of their white counterparts.
- **Table 8** shows that 49.0% of African Americans, but 55.7% of whites, age 25 to 34 participated in adult education in the past year.
- Among those age 45 to 54, 40.1% of African Americans and 49.9% of whites participated in adult education.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Figure 8 shows that, on average, the proportion of individuals age 17 and older who participated in adult education activities within the past year increased with the level of education attained. About 15.1% of those who had not completed high school and 42.6% who had not completed any degree beyond high school had participated in any adult education activities within the past year, compared with 61.3% of those who had com-

Figure 7. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Age: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 7. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Percent of Population that is African American, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5% or Less	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(75,828,430)	(36,490,860)	(39,337,570)	(71,468,285)	(34,266,820)	(37,201,465)	(1,477,629)	(712,538)	(765,090)	(1,044,940)	(500,354)	(544,587)	(1,837,575)	(1,011,148)	(826,427)
All Types +++	44.1%	40.6%	47.4%	44.2%	40.7%	47.5%	39.1%	34.6%	43.3%	39.2%	40.8%	37.8%	45.9%	41.3%	51.5%
	(33,455,583)	(14,821,226)	(18,634,358)	(31,623,543)	(13,952,498)	(17,671,044)	(578,186)	(246,686)	(331,501)	(410,040)	(203,946)	(206,093)	(843,815)	(418,095)	(425,719)
Excluding Full-	40.8%	37.6%	43.9%	41.1%	37.8%	44.1%	35.0%	32.5%	37.4%	33.9%	34.3%	33.5%	40.1%	35.4%	45.8%
Time +++	(30,974,464)	(13,708,229)	(17,266,235)	(29,366,307)	(12,947,022)	(16,419,285)	(517,770)	(231,386)	(286,384)	(353,857)	(171,682)	(182,175)	(736,530)	(358,139)	(378,391)
6% to 15%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(42,645,114)	(21,500,388)	(21,144,726)	(36,739,665)	(18,446,449)	(18,293,217)	(2,221,040)	(956,142)	(1,264,898)	(1,699,956)	(891,614)	(808,342)	(1,984,453)	(1,206,183)	(778,270)
All Types*	48.3%	47.1%	49.5%	48.6%	47.3%	50.0%	41.4%	41.1%	41.7%	50.2%	49.3%	51.2%	47.2%	46.9%	47.7%
	(20,576,698)	(10,117,122)	(10,459,576)	(17,867,089)	(8,720,196)	(9,146,894)	(920,160)	(392,580)	(527,580)	(852,949)	(439,214)	(413,736)	(936,500)	(565,132)	(371,367)
Excluding Full-Time* ++	43.4%	41.6%	45.2%	43.8%	41.6%	46.1%	36.3%	38.4%	34.8%	44.6%	44.5%	44.7%	42.3%	41.9%	42.8%
Time* ++	(18,497,129)	(8,935,989)	(9,561,140)	(16,093,294)	(7,666,461)	(8,426,833)	(807,164)	(367,120)	(440,043)	(757,511)	(396,583)	(360,928)	(839,161)	(505,825)	(333,336)
16% to 40%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(35,886,167)	(16,159,014)	(19,727,153)	(25,516,383)	(11,831,463)	(13,684,920)	(5,676,164)	(2,152,975)	(3,523,189)	(2,861,560)	(1,239,653)	(1,621,907)	(1,832,061)	(934,922)	(897,138)
All Types	44.4%	45.2%	43.8%	44.8%	45.3%	44.4%	44.8%	48.2%	42.8%	42.7%	42.4%	42.8%	39.9%	40.0%	39.7%
	(15,936,899)	(7,299,524)	(8,637,375)	(11,439,890)	(5,361,798)	(6,078,092)	(2,545,303)	(1,037,352)	(1,507,951)	(1,221,005)	(526,089)	(694,915)	(730,702)	(374,285)	(356,417)
Excluding Full-Time	39.9%	39.7%	40.1%	40.7%	40.1%	41.2%	39.5%	42.2%	37.8%	37.3%	36.6%	37.8%	34.5%	32.2%	37.0%
	(14,329,353)	(6,411,303)	(7,918,050)	(10,388,729)	(4,747,677)	(5,641,053)	(2,241,223)	(909,332)	(1,331,890)	(1,066,440)	(453,631)	(612,809)	(632,961)	(300,663)	(332,298)
41% or More	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(24,725,344)	(10,594,215)	(14,131,128)	(8,869,481)	(4,238,240)	(4,631,241)	(10,553,769)	(3,967,472)	(6,586,297)	(4,172,183)	(1,840,595)	(2,331,588)	(1,129,911)	(547,908)	(582,002)
All Types ~~	40.0%	37.5%	41.9%	41.4%	40.6%	42.2%	39.9%	34.0%	43.5%	36.4%	37.8%	35.3%	42.2%	37.5%	46.7%
	(9,886,064)	(3,968,681)	(5,917,382)	(3,675,043)	(1,719,383)	(1,955,660)	(4,215,050)	(1,348,924)	(2,866,126)	(1,519,237)	(695,181)	(824,056)	(476,734)	(205,194)	(271,540)
Excluding Full-Time ~	35.6%	33.4%	37.3%	36.9%	34.7%	38.9%	35.8%	31.8%	38.2%	32.1%	34.1%	30.6%	36.1%	31.7%	40.2%
	(8,802,681)	(3,536,256)	(5,266,426)	(3,274,749)	(1,472,349)	(1,802,400)	(3,779,090)	(1,262,586)	(2,516,504)	(1,341,204)	(627,793)	(713,411)	(407,638)	(173,528)	(234,110)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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Table 8. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Age, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
17 to 24	100.0% (20,697,527)	100.0% (10,173,710)	100.0% (10,523,817)	100.0% (14,738,219)	100.0% (7,407,309)	100.0% (7,330,910)	100.0% (3,010,321)	100.0% (1,229,096)	100.0% (1,781,225)	100.0% (2,076,802)	100.0% (1,064,970)	100.0% (1,011,832)	100.0% (872,185)	100.0% (472,335)	100.0% (399,849)
All Types** ~	68.9% (14,257,108)	68.2% (6,936,676)	69.6% (7,320,432)	70.8% (10,438,978)	70.7% (5,235,683)	71.0% (5,203,295)	61.1% (1,838,717)	54.5% (670,160)	65.6% (1,168,557)	64.1% (1,331,509)	63.4% (675,033)	64.9% (656,475)	74.3% (647,905)	75.3% (355,800)	73.1% (292,105)
Excluding Full-Time	47.2% (9,775,678)	45.9% (4,674,167)	48.5% (5,101,511)	47.7% (7,023,550)	46.1% (3,414,718)	49.2% (3,608,832)	45.6% (1,372,689)	44.7% (549,744)	46.2% (822,945)	47.4% (984,842)	46.8% (498,307)	48.1% (486,535)	45.2% (394,598)	44.8% (211,398)	45.8% (183,199)
25 to 34	100.0% (36,909,529)	100.0% (17,272,546)	100.0% (19,636,984)	100.0% (28,554,946)	100.0% (13,839,534)	100.0% (14,715,412)	100.0% (4,409,828)	100.0% (1,590,487)	100.0% (2,819,341)	100.0% (2,607,962)	100.0% (1,129,048)	100.0% (1,478,914)	100.0% (1,336,793)	100.0% (713,476)	100.0% (623,317)
All Types** ++	53.8% (19,859,135)	51.8% (8,951,239)	55.5% (10,907,896)	55.7% (15,915,705)	52.7% (7,286,614)	58.6% (8,629,090)	49.0% (2,161,545)	50.4% (801,561)	48.2% (1,359,984)	40.2% (1,047,371)	39.6% (447,152)	40.6% (600,219)	54.9% (734,513)	58.3% (415,911)	51.1% (318,602)
Excluding Full-Time** +++	49.3% (18,200,813)	47.0% (8,110,754)	51.4% (10,090,059)	51.4% (14,687,768)	47.7% (6,602,882)	54.9% (8,084,886)	42.9% (1,892,402)	46.5% (739,985)	40.9% (1,152,417)	36.7% (957,718)	37.2% (419,962)	36.4% (537,756)	49.6% (662,926)	48.8% (347,926)	50.5% (315,000)
35 thru 44	100.0% (39,373,928)	100.0% (19,447,819)	100.0% (19,926,109)	100.0% (31,510,021)	100.0% (16,153,373)	100.0% (15,356,648)	100.0% (4,299,996)	100.0% (1,635,027)	100.0% (2,664,969)	100.0% (1,947,223)	100.0% (868,024)	100.0% (1,079,198)	100.0% (1,616,689)	100.0% (791,395)	100.0% (825,293)
All Types* +++	51.9% (20,434,478)	49.4% (9,606,637)	54.3% (10,827,842)	53.1% (16,736,404)	49.9% (8,055,025)	56.5% (8,681,379)	47.9% (2,058,704)	45.4% (743,101)	49.4% (1,315,603)	44.0% (856,354)	50.0% (433,859)	39.1% (422,495)	48.4% (783,016)	47.3% (374,651)	49.5% (406,365)
Excluding Full-Time** ++	50.1% (19,732,800)	47.9% (9,318,710)	52.3% (10,414,090)	51.5% (16,218,258)	48.5% (7,839,618)	54.6% (8,378,640)	44.9% (1,931,938)	42.2% (689,705)	46.6% (1,242,232)	42.5% (826,826)	49.2% (426,899)	37.1% (399,928)	46.7% (755,778)	45.8% (362,488)	47.7% (393,290)
45 thru 54	100.0% (30,414,501)	100.0% (15,031,526)	100.0% (15,382,975)	100.0% (24,833,047)	100.0% (12,508,791)	100.0% (12,324,257)	100.0% (2,862,391)	100.0% (1,179,996)	100.0% (1,682,395)	100.0% (1,425,073)	100.0% (667,382)	100.0% (757,692)	100.0% (1,293,989)	100.0% (675,358)	100.0% (618,631)
All Types** +++	48.0% (14,593,306)	44.2% (6,642,809)	51.7% (7,950,497)	49.9% (12,397,890)	46.1% (5,767,044)	53.8% (6,630,846)	40.1% (1,146,557)	33.9% (400,498)	44.3% (746,059)	37.2% (530,504)	32.3% (215,286)	41.6% (315,218)	40.1% (518,355)	38.5% (259,982)	41.8% (258,373)
Excluding Full-Time** +++	46.8% (14,240,471)	42.9% (6,449,666)	50.6% (7,790,805)	48.8% (12,110,074)	44.7% (5,587,912)	52.9% (6,522,162)	38.8% (1,111,778)	33.1% (390,350)	42.9% (721,427)	36.5% (519,591)	31.7% (211,421)	40.7% (308,169)	38.6% (499,029)	38.5% (259,982)	38.6% (239,047)
55 thru 64	100.0% (21,220,463)	100.0% (10,054,690)	100.0% (11,165,773)	100.0% (17,263,725)	100.0% (8,446,116)	100.0% (8,817,608)	100.0% (2,555,135)	100.0% (907,462)	100.0% (1,647,673)	100.0% (808,155)	100.0% (367,158)	100.0% (440,997)	100.0% (593,449)	100.0% (333,954)	100.0% (259,494)
All Types +++	28.4% (6,027,985)	25.1% (2,524,429)	31.4% (3,503,556)	29.7% (5,120,478)	25.7% (2,173,539)	33.4% (2,946,939)	24.4% (622,779)	26.4% (239,473)	23.3% (383,306)	20.9% (168,779)	17.5% (64,105)	23.7% (104,674)	19.5% (115,949)	14.2% (47,312)	26.5% (68,637)
Excluding Full-Time +++	28.2% (5,987,245)	24.9% (2,501,689)	31.2% (3,485,556)	29.6% (5,103,931)	25.6% (2,160,380)	33.4% (2,943,551)	23.7% (606,043)	25.3% (229,891)	22.8% (376,152)	20.0% (161,322)	17.5% (64,105)	22.0% (97,217)	19.5% (115,949)	14.2% (47,312)	26.5% (68,637)
65 and Older	100.0% (30,438,286)	100.0% (12,747,212)	100.0% (17,691,074)	100.0% (25,678,509)	100.0% (10,419,419)	100.0% (15,259,091)	100.0% (2,789,193)	100.0% (1,247,059)	100.0% (1,542,135)	100.0% (899,687)	100.0% (367,092)	100.0% (532,595)	100.0% (1,070,896)	100.0% (713,643)	100.0% (357,253)
All Types +++	15.4% (4,672,482)	12.1% (1,542,782)	17.7% (3,129,700)	15.5% (3,988,864)	11.8% (1,233,988)	18.1% (2,754,877)	15.4% (428,661)	13.7% (170,749)	16.7% (257,912)	7.4% (66,945)	7.9% (28,996)	7.1% (37,950)	17.6% (188,011)	15.3% (109,049)	22.1% (78,962)
Excluding Full-Time +++	15.3% (4,657,314)	12.0% (1,534,809)	17.7% (3,122,504)	15.5% (3,973,696)	11.8% (1,226,015)	18.0% (2,747,681)	15.4% (428,661)	13.7% (170,749)	16.7% (257,912)	7.4% (66,945)	7.9% (28,996)	7.1% (37,950)	17.6% (188,011)	15.3% (109,049)	22.1% (78,962)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
~~~

pleted associate's degrees and 62.7% of those who completed at least a bachelor's degree. Participation in adult education did not vary by race group.

- **Table 9** shows that comparable percentages of African Americans and whites participated in adult education in the past twelve months among those who had not finished high school (15.3% versus 14.3%), those who earned only a high school degree (44.6% versus 42.1%), those who earned associate's degrees (65.7% versus 61.2%), and those who earned at least a bachelor's degree (63.9% versus 62.9%).

PARTICIPATION IN BASIC SKILLS AMONG THOSE WHO HAD NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL

Only 1.0% of all adults and 4.7% of adults who had not completed high school participated in basic skills education courses within the past twelve months. **Figure 9** shows that, overall and among African Americans, participation in basic skills courses among those who had not finished high school declined with age, from 15.8% of those age 17 to 34 to 0.4% of those age 55 and older.

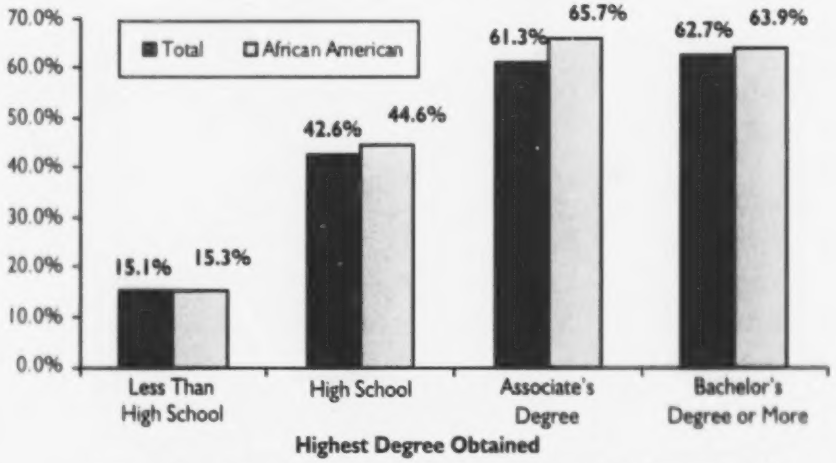
- **Table 10** shows that a higher percentage of African Americans than whites participated in basic skills courses among all adults (2.0% versus 0.7%) and among those who had not completed high school (6.8% versus 3.5%).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Overall, participation in adult education increased with household income. **Figure 10** shows that only 28.5% of adults with household incomes of $10,000 or less engaged in organized educational activities within the past year, compared with 61.8% of those with household incomes over $75,000.

- **Table 11** shows that for those with household incomes of $10,000 or less, adult education participation rates were lower for African American men (20.2%) than for African American women (31.9%), white men (29.6%) and white women (26.6%).
- Participation rates were comparable for African Americans and whites regardless of income.

Figure 8. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Highest Degree Obtained: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 9. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Highest Degree Obtained, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Less than H. S.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(25,802,850)	(11,638,520)	(14,164,330)	(17,215,464)	(7,809,194)	(9,406,270)	(4,790,472)	(2,031,291)	(2,759,182)	(2,586,731)	(1,141,004)	(1,445,727)	(1,210,183)	(657,031)	(553,152)
All Types	15.1%	15.3%	14.9%	14.3%	15.0%	13.7%	15.3%	12.8%	17.1%	19.4%	22.0%	17.3%	16.3%	14.9%	17.9%
	(3,887,191)	(1,776,998)	(2,110,193)	(2,458,861)	(1,169,082)	(1,289,779)	(730,772)	(259,825)	(470,947)	(500,839)	(250,507)	(250,332)	(196,719)	(97,584)	(99,134)
Excluding Full-Time	14.8%	15.0%	14.7%	14.0%	14.7%	13.5%	15.0%	12.6%	16.8%	19.3%	22.0%	17.2%	15.9%	14.1%	17.9%
	(3,830,122)	(1,749,641)	(2,080,481)	(2,418,082)	(1,149,447)	(1,268,635)	(720,878)	(256,731)	(464,148)	(499,071)	(250,507)	(248,565)	(192,090)	(92,956)	(99,134)
High School	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(99,459,444)	(44,799,426)	(54,660,017)	(79,729,043)	(36,520,995)	(43,208,048)	(11,176,175)	(4,257,472)	(6,918,703)	(5,377,347)	(2,310,783)	(3,066,564)	(3,176,878)	(1,710,176)	(1,466,702)
All Types + + +	42.6%	39.7%	45.0%	42.1%	39.1%	44.6%	44.6%	42.1%	46.1%	45.3%	43.9%	46.4%	43.5%	40.0%	47.6%
	(42,362,309)	(17,766,868)	(24,595,441)	(33,560,670)	(14,276,189)	(19,284,481)	(4,981,906)	(1,793,080)	(3,188,826)	(2,437,352)	(1,013,324)	(1,424,028)	(1,382,381)	(684,275)	(698,106)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	37.5%	34.2%	40.2%	37.4%	33.8%	40.5%	38.4%	38.2%	38.5%	38.3%	36.2%	39.8%	34.8%	30.5%	39.9%
	(37,268,324)	(15,312,783)	(21,955,541)	(29,814,592)	(12,326,531)	(17,488,062)	(4,289,947)	(1,628,212)	(2,661,735)	(2,056,839)	(836,139)	(1,220,701)	(1,106,946)	(521,902)	(585,043)
Associate's	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(9,700,379)	(4,612,288)	(5,088,091)	(7,872,535)	(3,725,005)	(4,147,530)	(826,678)	(312,313)	(514,364)	(546,193)	(311,358)	(234,835)	(454,974)	(263,612)	(191,361)
All Types +	61.3%	57.8%	64.5%	61.2%	57.2%	64.7%	65.7%	62.5%	67.6%	59.4%	62.1%	55.7%	58.1%	55.2%	62.2%
	(5,946,269)	(2,665,623)	(3,280,646)	(4,814,479)	(2,131,479)	(2,683,000)	(543,113)	(195,243)	(347,870)	(324,326)	(193,495)	(130,832)	(264,351)	(145,406)	(118,945)
Excluding Full-Time +	56.3%	52.1%	60.0%	56.3%	51.6%	60.5%	60.0%	53.3%	64.1%	51.6%	59.6%	41.0%	54.9%	49.6%	62.2%
	(5,459,469)	(2,404,888)	(3,054,581)	(4,431,809)	(1,922,171)	(2,509,638)	(496,193)	(166,436)	(329,757)	(281,714)	(185,474)	(96,241)	(249,752)	(130,807)	(118,945)
Bachelor's or More	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(44,122,382)	(23,694,243)	(20,428,139)	(37,776,773)	(20,727,778)	(17,048,995)	(3,135,276)	(1,188,052)	(1,947,224)	(1,268,368)	(709,071)	(559,298)	(1,941,966)	(1,069,343)	(872,623)
All Types + + +	62.7%	59.1%	66.9%	62.9%	58.7%	68.0%	63.9%	65.4%	62.9%	58.4%	57.4%	59.6%	58.9%	59.4%	58.3%
	(27,659,474)	(13,997,064)	(13,662,410)	(23,771,555)	(12,177,125)	(11,594,430)	(2,002,908)	(777,394)	(1,225,514)	(740,713)	(407,105)	(333,608)	(1,144,299)	(635,441)	(508,859)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	59.0%	55.4%	63.2%	59.4%	55.2%	64.6%	58.6%	60.5%	57.4%	53.6%	53.2%	54.0%	55.0%	55.4%	54.4%
	(26,036,406)	(13,122,483)	(12,913,923)	(22,452,794)	(11,433,378)	(11,019,416)	(1,836,492)	(719,046)	(1,117,446)	(679,619)	(377,570)	(302,049)	(1,067,502)	(592,489)	(475,013)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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Table 10. Participation in Basic Skills Courses in the Past 12 Months Among those who Had Less than High School Education by Age, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total w/ Basic Skills	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Course in Past Yr***	(179,085,055)	(84,744,477)	(94,340,578)	(142,593,815)	(68,782,972)	(73,810,842)	(19,928,601)	(7,789,127)	(12,139,473)	(9,778,640)	(4,472,216)	(5,306,424)	(6,784,000)	(3,700,162)	(3,083,838)
Yes, Participated	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%
	(1,822,702)	(813,246)	(1,009,457)	(973,450)	(496,430)	(477,020)	(401,229)	(108,578)	(292,651)	(328,747)	(157,499)	(171,248)	(119,276)	(50,738)	(68,537)
No, Did Not	99.0%	99.0%	98.9%	99.3%	99.3%	99.4%	98.0%	98.6%	97.6%	96.6%	96.5%	96.8%	98.2%	98.6%	97.8%
Participate	(177,262,353)	(83,931,232)	(93,331,121)	(141,620,364)	(68,286,542)	(73,333,822)	(19,527,372)	(7,680,550)	(11,846,822)	(9,449,893)	(4,314,717)	(5,135,176)	(6,664,724)	(3,649,423)	(3,015,301)
Total w/ Less than H.S.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Education~~**	(25,774,243)	(11,621,546)	(14,152,697)	(17,202,331)	(7,800,762)	(9,401,569)	(4,788,736)	(2,031,291)	(2,757,446)	(2,572,994)	(1,132,463)	(1,440,531)	(1,210,183)	(657,031)	(553,152)
Yes, Participated	4.7%	4.3%	5.0%	3.5%	3.9%	3.2%	6.8%	2.7%	9.8%	9.0%	11.4%	7.2%	4.4%	2.3%	6.8%
	(1,209,939)	(500,231)	(709,708)	(599,562)	(301,222)	(298,340)	(325,157)	(54,672)	(270,485)	(232,301)	(129,029)	(103,273)	(52,919)	(15,309)	(37,610)
No, Did Not	95.3%	95.7%	95.0%	96.5%	96.1%	96.8%	93.2%	97.3%	90.2%	91.0%	88.6%	92.8%	95.6%	97.7%	93.2%
Participate	(24,564,304)	(11,121,315)	(13,442,990)	(16,602,768)	(7,499,540)	(9,103,228)	(4,463,580)	(1,976,619)	(2,486,961)	(2,340,692)	(1,003,434)	(1,337,259)	(1,157,264)	(641,722)	(515,541)
Participation by Age (those with less than high school education only)															
17 to 34*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(4,993,215)	(2,412,683)	(2,580,532)	(2,977,142)	(1,546,396)	(1,430,745)	(851,931)	(251,176)	(600,755)	(927,236)	(448,025)	(479,210)	(236,906)	(167,085)	(69,822)
Participated	15.8%	14.8%	16.8%	13.8%	14.4%	13.2%	23.1%	15.6%	26.2%	16.3%	17.6%	15.1%	12.3%	9.2%	19.9%
	(788,424)	(356,123)	(432,301)	(411,068)	(222,453)	(188,615)	(196,955)	(39,300)	(157,655)	(151,216)	(79,061)	(72,154)	(29,185)	(15,309)	(13,877)
35 to 54 ~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(6,680,629)	(2,976,420)	(3,704,209)	(4,060,508)	(1,881,694)	(2,178,814)	(1,507,732)	(695,677)	(812,054)	(753,939)	(322,283)	(431,656)	(358,451)	(76,766)	(281,685)
Participated	5.5%	4.6%	6.3%	3.8%	4.1%	3.6%	7.5%	1.6%	12.5%	10.8%	15.5%	7.2%	5.4%	0.0%	6.9%
	(369,666)	(137,863)	(231,803)	(155,897)	(76,467)	(79,430)	(113,227)	(11,429)	(101,798)	(81,086)	(49,967)	(31,118)	(19,456)	-	(19,456)
55 and older	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(14,100,399)	(6,232,443)	(7,867,956)	(10,164,681)	(4,372,672)	(5,792,009)	(2,429,073)	(1,084,437)	(1,344,637)	(891,819)	(362,154)	(529,665)	(614,826)	(413,180)	(201,645)
Participated	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%
	(51,849)	(6,245)	(45,604)	(32,597)	(2,302)	(30,295)	(14,975)	(3,943)	(11,032)	-	-	-	(4,278)	-	(4,278)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
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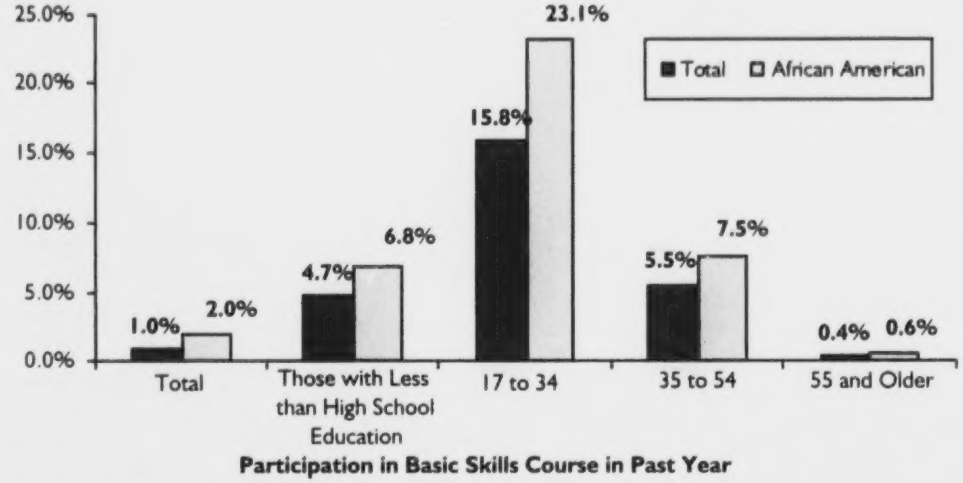
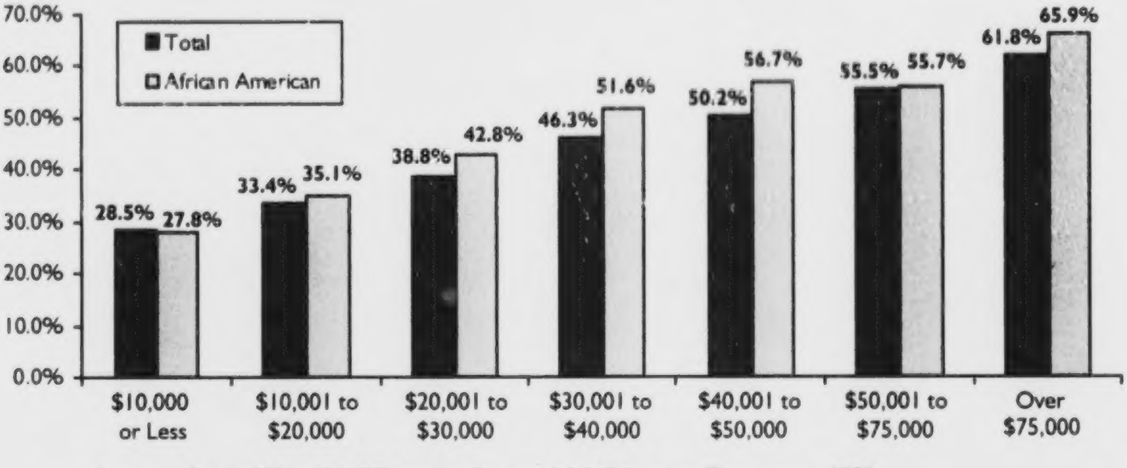
Figure 9. Participation in Basic Skills Courses in the Past 12 Months Among those who Had Less than High School Education by Age: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Figure 10. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Total Household Income: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 11. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Total Household Income, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Participation - All Types of Adult Education															
$10,000 or Less	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(27,364,463)	(10,048,263)	(17,316,201)	(17,481,034)	(6,493,327)	(10,987,707)	(6,571,912)	(2,322,538)	(4,249,373)	(2,355,812)	(799,983)	(1,555,830)	(955,706)	(432,415)	(523,291)
All Types ~~	28.5%	28.4%	28.5%	27.7%	29.6%	26.6%	27.8%	20.2%	31.9%	31.7%	38.8%	28.1%	39.7%	34.5%	44.0%
	(7,791,424)	(2,850,861)	(4,940,563)	(4,840,575)	(1,922,256)	(2,918,318)	(1,823,762)	(469,222)	(1,354,540)	(747,504)	(310,127)	(437,377)	(379,584)	(149,256)	(230,328)
Excluding Full-Time ~	21.7%	19.8%	22.8%	20.3%	18.6%	21.3%	22.5%	17.9%	25.0%	27.0%	34.0%	23.4%	29.2%	21.5%	35.6%
	(5,943,457)	(1,988,669)	(3,954,788)	(3,548,588)	(1,207,168)	(2,341,419)	(1,479,345)	(416,249)	(1,063,096)	(636,240)	(272,391)	(363,849)	(279,284)	(92,860)	(186,424)
$10,001 to $20,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(24,235,753)	(10,480,929)	(13,754,824)	(18,313,899)	(8,155,841)	(10,158,058)	(3,185,112)	(943,524)	(2,241,588)	(1,583,141)	(722,904)	(860,238)	(1,153,601)	(658,660)	(494,941)
All Types	33.4%	31.2%	35.2%	33.0%	31.0%	34.6%	35.1%	30.7%	36.9%	37.3%	39.5%	35.4%	30.9%	24.3%	39.6%
	(8,104,454)	(3,266,022)	(4,838,432)	(6,040,981)	(2,530,257)	(3,510,724)	(1,117,404)	(289,896)	(827,508)	(589,839)	(285,603)	(304,236)	(356,230)	(160,266)	(195,964)
Excluding Full-Time + +	28.8%	25.4%	31.4%	28.6%	24.9%	31.5%	30.2%	27.7%	31.2%	31.6%	33.0%	30.4%	24.6%	20.1%	30.5%
	(6,978,828)	(2,665,098)	(4,313,730)	(5,234,326)	(2,032,429)	(3,201,897)	(961,123)	(261,450)	(699,673)	(500,111)	(238,758)	(261,353)	(283,268)	(132,461)	(150,808)
$20,001 to $30,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(28,474,632)	(13,153,183)	(15,321,449)	(22,083,329)	(10,242,848)	(11,840,481)	(3,248,640)	(1,433,544)	(1,815,097)	(1,864,668)	(871,259)	(993,409)	(1,277,994)	(605,532)	(672,462)
All Types + + +	38.8%	34.6%	42.5%	38.3%	34.3%	41.8%	42.8%	37.7%	46.9%	40.7%	33.2%	47.2%	34.9%	33.8%	36.0%
	(11,050,835)	(4,545,298)	(6,505,537)	(8,454,920)	(3,511,373)	(4,943,547)	(1,391,486)	(540,566)	(850,920)	(758,151)	(288,882)	(469,269)	(446,277)	(204,477)	(241,801)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	35.7%	31.3%	39.4%	35.6%	31.3%	39.3%	38.6%	33.6%	42.4%	36.4%	30.3%	41.8%	28.9%	27.4%	30.3%
	(10,163,530)	(4,121,052)	(6,042,478)	(7,861,869)	(3,208,272)	(4,653,597)	(1,252,648)	(482,298)	(770,350)	(679,212)	(264,326)	(414,885)	(369,801)	(166,156)	(203,645)
$30,001 to $40,001	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(27,282,359)	(12,974,307)	(14,308,052)	(22,805,011)	(10,945,225)	(11,859,786)	(2,196,135)	(784,926)	(1,411,209)	(1,334,030)	(679,618)	(654,412)	(947,183)	(564,537)	(382,646)
All Types + + +	46.3%	42.0%	50.3%	45.6%	40.3%	50.4%	51.6%	52.7%	51.0%	46.2%	49.3%	43.0%	52.6%	49.8%	56.9%
	(12,642,498)	(5,443,979)	(7,198,518)	(10,393,459)	(4,414,051)	(5,979,408)	(1,133,861)	(413,695)	(720,166)	(616,584)	(335,347)	(281,237)	(498,594)	(280,886)	(217,708)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	42.8%	38.2%	47.1%	42.3%	36.8%	47.4%	47.2%	50.6%	45.4%	41.9%	44.0%	39.6%	46.2%	40.9%	54.0%
	(11,690,334)	(4,957,278)	(6,733,056)	(9,656,634)	(4,029,845)	(5,626,789)	(1,037,477)	(397,107)	(640,370)	(558,748)	(299,339)	(259,409)	(437,476)	(230,987)	(206,488)
$40,001 to $50,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(19,761,075)	(10,173,195)	(9,587,880)	(16,573,360)	(8,518,318)	(8,055,042)	(1,705,314)	(803,183)	(902,132)	(848,178)	(412,666)	(435,512)	(634,223)	(439,028)	(195,195)
All Types + + +	50.2%	46.7%	53.9%	49.3%	45.2%	53.6%	56.7%	58.3%	55.3%	51.9%	50.7%	53.1%	55.8%	52.4%	63.5%
	(9,924,368)	(4,753,846)	(5,170,522)	(8,162,780)	(3,846,414)	(4,316,366)	(967,092)	(468,063)	(499,029)	(440,606)	(209,416)	(231,189)	(353,891)	(229,952)	(123,938)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	47.0%	43.3%	51.0%	46.2%	41.8%	50.8%	51.0%	51.5%	50.5%	49.7%	47.7%	51.5%	54.4%	51.5%	61.0%
	(9,293,099)	(4,400,995)	(4,892,104)	(7,656,901)	(3,564,125)	(4,092,776)	(869,616)	(413,647)	(455,969)	(421,268)	(196,977)	(224,290)	(345,314)	(226,246)	(119,068)
$50,001 to $75,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(28,395,875)	(14,746,221)	(13,649,654)	(24,745,006)	(12,808,441)	(11,936,565)	(1,624,974)	(829,091)	(795,884)	(1,121,852)	(622,704)	(499,149)	(904,042)	(485,985)	(418,057)
All Types + + ~	55.5%	52.1%	59.2%	56.1%	53.0%	59.4%	55.7%	46.6%	65.1%	49.7%	43.7%	57.3%	47.0%	49.1%	44.5%
	(15,769,572)	(7,689,430)	(8,080,142)	(13,881,592)	(6,792,027)	(7,089,566)	(904,953)	(386,669)	(518,284)	(558,086)	(271,969)	(286,117)	(424,940)	(238,766)	(186,175)
Excluding Full-Time + + ~	52.1%	49.0%	55.4%	52.8%	50.1%	55.7%	53.3%	44.9%	62.1%	42.1%	37.1%	48.2%	43.3%	43.0%	43.7%
	(14,798,221)	(7,232,293)	(7,565,928)	(13,068,135)	(6,419,544)	(6,646,592)	(866,484)	(372,499)	(493,986)	(472,110)	(231,331)	(240,778)	(391,492)	(208,919)	(182,572)
Over $75,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(23,570,898)	(13,168,381)	(10,402,517)	(20,592,176)	(11,618,971)	(8,973,205)	(1,396,513)	(672,322)	(724,191)	(670,957)	(363,082)	(307,875)	(911,251)	(514,006)	(397,245)
All Types + + +	61.8%	58.1%	66.5%	62.3%	58.0%	67.9%	65.9%	68.0%	63.9%	43.6%	44.9%	42.0%	58.0%	58.2%	57.7%
	(14,572,093)	(7,657,116)	(6,914,976)	(12,831,258)	(6,737,497)	(6,093,761)	(920,141)	(457,430)	(462,711)	(292,461)	(163,086)	(129,375)	(528,233)	(299,103)	(229,130)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	58.3%	54.9%	62.6%	58.7%	54.8%	63.8%	62.9%	63.5%	62.3%	37.5%	40.4%	34.0%	55.9%	54.6%	57.7%
	(13,736,158)	(7,226,391)	(6,509,767)	(12,096,626)	(6,372,125)	(5,724,501)	(878,553)	(427,174)	(451,379)	(251,324)	(146,566)	(104,758)	(509,655)	(280,526)	(229,130)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05
+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05
Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.
Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.
Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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LABOR FORCE STATUS

Figure 11 shows that, in 1995, 55.0% of employed individuals age 17 and older engaged in some adult education activity within the past year, compared with 47.3% of unemployed individuals and 24.6% of individuals who were out of the labor force. **Table 12** shows that adult education participation rates appeared to be lower for unemployed African Americans than for unemployed whites (37.6% versus 50.6%).

Participation in adult education appears to have increased between 1991 and 1995 regardless of labor force status. **Table 13** shows that, in 1991, rates of participation in adult education ranged from 46.6% of those who were employed to 36.1% of those who were unemployed to 20.4% of those who were out of the labor force.

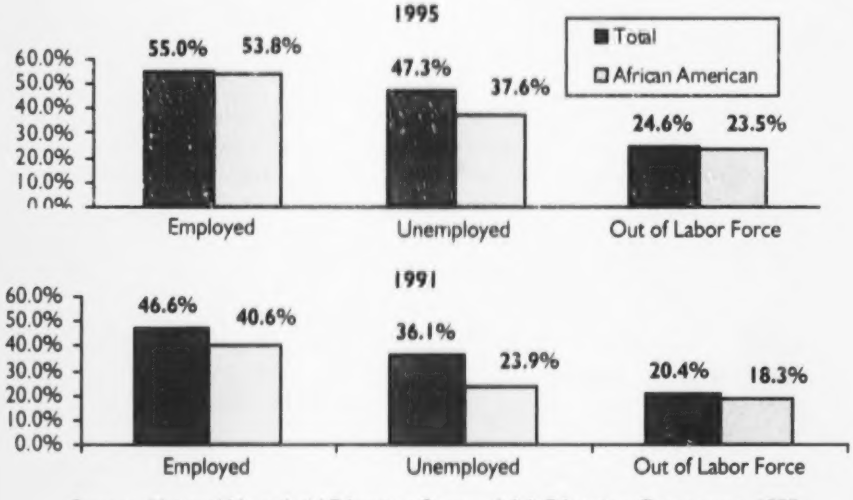
- In 1995, only 24.0% of unemployed African American men participated in adult education within the past year, compared with 44.6% of unemployed African American women, 47.0% of unemployed white men, and 55.0% of unemployed white women.
- Among those who were employed, the percentages of African American women (54.4%) and African American men (52.9%) who participated in adult education were comparable to the percentage of white men (50.9%) but smaller than the percentage of white women (61.3%).
- Adult education participation rates were comparable for African Americans and whites who were out of the labor force (23.5% versus 24.8%).

TYPES OF ADULT EDUCATION COURSES BY LABOR FORCE STATUS

Individuals who were employed tended to engage in career- or job-related adult education activities, while those who were unemployed tended to participate in credential programs. **Figure 12** shows that, regardless of the type of educational activity, participation rates were lower for those who were out of the labor force than for those who were employed or unemployed.

- **Table 14** shows that one-third (31.8%) of those who were employed participated in career- or

Figure 11. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Labor Force Status: 1995 and 1991



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 12. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Labor Force Status, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed	100.0% (112,150,915)	100.0% (59,396,646)	100.0% (52,754,270)	100.0% (91,169,656)	100.0% (49,490,786)	100.0% (41,678,870)	100.0% (11,007,962)	100.0% (4,466,568)	100.0% (6,541,394)	100.0% (5,929,137)	100.0% (3,164,034)	100.0% (2,765,104)	100.0% (4,044,160)	100.0% (2,275,258)	100.0% (1,768,902)
All Types + + +	55.0% (61,735,569)	50.9% (30,227,872)	59.7% (31,507,697)	55.6% (50,705,175)	50.9% (25,169,860)	61.3% (25,535,314)	53.8% (5,918,933)	52.9% (2,363,202)	54.4% (3,555,731)	49.5% (2,937,027)	45.8% (1,449,370)	53.8% (1,487,657)	53.8% (2,174,435)	54.7% (1,245,440)	52.5% (928,994)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	51.2% (57,476,944)	47.2% (28,019,961)	55.8% (29,456,983)	52.0% (47,376,928)	47.2% (23,350,764)	57.6% (24,026,164)	49.9% (5,489,700)	49.7% (2,220,872)	50.0% (3,268,828)	44.3% (2,627,727)	41.5% (1,312,773)	47.6% (1,314,954)	49.0% (1,982,589)	49.9% (1,135,552)	47.9% (847,037)
Unemployed	100.0% (7,208,030)	100.0% (3,507,965)	100.0% (3,700,065)	100.0% (4,414,943)	100.0% (2,428,761)	100.0% (1,986,182)	100.0% (1,752,876)	100.0% (599,835)	100.0% (1,153,041)	100.0% (754,878)	100.0% (332,053)	100.0% (422,824)	100.0% (285,334)	100.0% (147,316)	100.0% (138,018)
All Types + + ~ ~	47.3% (3,409,155)	43.4% (1,523,892)	51.0% (1,885,263)	50.6% (2,233,661)	47.0% (1,140,651)	55.0% (1,093,010)	37.6% (658,531)	24.0% (144,165)	44.6% (514,366)	44.1% (332,705)	44.6% (148,038)	43.7% (184,666)	64.6% (184,258)	61.8% (91,038)	67.5% (93,220)
Excluding Full-Time*	36.1% (2,599,482)	33.4% (1,170,199)	38.6% (1,429,283)	38.9% (1,717,600)	35.9% (872,284)	42.6% (845,316)	28.0% (490,404)	19.9% (119,294)	32.2% (371,110)	34.7% (261,811)	37.0% (123,012)	32.8% (138,798)	45.4% (129,668)	37.7% (55,609)	53.7% (74,059)
Out of Labor Force	100.0% (59,726,110)	100.0% (21,839,867)	100.0% (37,886,243)	100.0% (47,009,216)	100.0% (16,863,425)	100.0% (30,145,790)	100.0% (7,167,763)	100.0% (2,722,724)	100.0% (4,445,039)	100.0% (3,094,625)	100.0% (976,129)	100.0% (2,118,496)	100.0% (2,454,506)	100.0% (1,277,588)	100.0% (1,176,918)
All Types + + + ~	24.6% (14,710,520)	20.4% (4,454,789)	27.1% (10,255,731)	24.8% (11,666,730)	20.4% (3,443,364)	27.3% (8,223,366)	23.5% (1,681,236)	19.0% (518,175)	26.2% (1,163,061)	23.7% (733,498)	27.4% (267,022)	22.0% (466,476)	25.6% (629,057)	17.7% (226,228)	34.2% (402,829)
Excluding Full-Time + + +	21.0% (12,517,894)	15.6% (3,399,635)	24.1% (9,118,260)	21.3% (10,022,748)	15.5% (2,608,477)	24.6% (7,414,271)	19.0% (1,363,407)	15.8% (430,259)	21.0% (933,148)	20.3% (627,706)	21.9% (213,904)	19.5% (413,802)	20.5% (504,033)	11.5% (146,994)	30.3% (357,039)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 13. Participation in Adult Education in the Past 12 Months by Labor Force Status, Race, and Sex: 1991

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(115,619,636)	(59,374,850)	(56,244,786)	(91,231,885)	(47,611,023)	(43,620,862)	(12,112,249)	(4,890,499)	(7,221,751)	(9,022,310)	(5,051,953)	(3,970,357)	(3,253,191)	(1,821,376)	(1,431,815)
All Types*** + + +	46.6%	44.0%	49.3%	47.8%	45.0%	50.8%	40.6%	38.3%	42.2%	42.5%	41.6%	43.7%	45.1%	39.0%	53.0%
	(53,835,121)	(26,125,596)	(27,709,524)	(43,611,072)	(21,443,174)	(22,167,898)	(4,918,498)	(1,871,691)	(3,046,807)	(3,836,743)	(2,100,314)	(1,736,429)	(1,468,808)	(710,417)	(758,391)
Excluding Full-Time*** + + +	42.0%	39.9%	44.1%	43.6%	41.1%	46.3%	33.2%	33.0%	33.3%	38.3%	38.0%	38.8%	38.6%	32.6%	46.2%
	(48,512,173)	(23,709,080)	(24,803,093)	(39,782,284)	(19,585,982)	(20,196,302)	(4,017,003)	(1,611,696)	(2,405,308)	(3,458,374)	(1,918,321)	(1,540,053)	(1,254,512)	(593,082)	(661,430)
Unemployed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(9,819,765)	(4,118,717)	(5,701,048)	(6,148,963)	(2,649,982)	(3,498,981)	(2,191,630)	(685,156)	(1,506,474)	(1,214,887)	(739,563)	(475,324)	(264,285)	(44,016)	(220,269)
All Types**	36.1%	37.5%	35.1%	40.6%	41.6%	39.9%	23.9%	23.1%	24.2%	35.1%	32.5%	39.3%	37.8%	100.0%	25.4%
	(3,547,400)	(1,543,823)	(2,003,577)	(2,496,952)	(1,101,494)	(1,395,458)	(523,497)	(158,277)	(365,220)	(427,029)	(240,036)	(186,993)	(99,922)	(44,016)	(55,906)
Excluding Full-Time	26.0%	24.9%	26.9%	27.7%	28.3%	27.2%	22.0%	17.8%	23.9%	24.8%	17.1%	36.7%	27.0%	60.7%	20.2%
	(2,555,845)	(1,024,241)	(1,531,605)	(1,701,257)	(749,001)	(952,256)	(482,318)	(122,125)	(360,193)	(301,010)	(126,415)	(174,594)	(71,261)	(26,699)	(44,562)
Out of Labor Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(56,360,782)	(18,660,847)	(37,699,935)	(45,762,746)	(15,093,915)	(30,668,831)	(5,837,521)	(2,061,323)	(3,776,198)	(3,567,164)	(749,440)	(2,817,724)	(1,193,351)	(756,170)	(437,181)
All Types*** + + +	20.4%	17.3%	21.9%	20.4%	16.3%	22.4%	18.3%	15.0%	20.1%	20.3%	28.6%	18.1%	29.8%	31.4%	27.0%
	(11,492,757)	(3,223,762)	(8,268,995)	(9,345,179)	(2,463,848)	(6,881,332)	(1,066,763)	(308,374)	(758,389)	(725,288)	(214,019)	(511,269)	(355,526)	(237,520)	(118,006)
Excluding Full-Time* + + + ~	15.7%	11.2%	18.0%	16.1%	11.1%	18.5%	12.1%	7.7%	14.5%	16.2%	18.1%	15.8%	17.6%	14.8%	22.5%
	(8,856,187)	(2,083,260)	(6,772,927)	(7,359,715)	(1,678,035)	(5,681,681)	(707,239)	(158,185)	(549,054)	(579,308)	(135,468)	(443,840)	(209,925)	(111,572)	(98,353)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ p < .001, ~ ~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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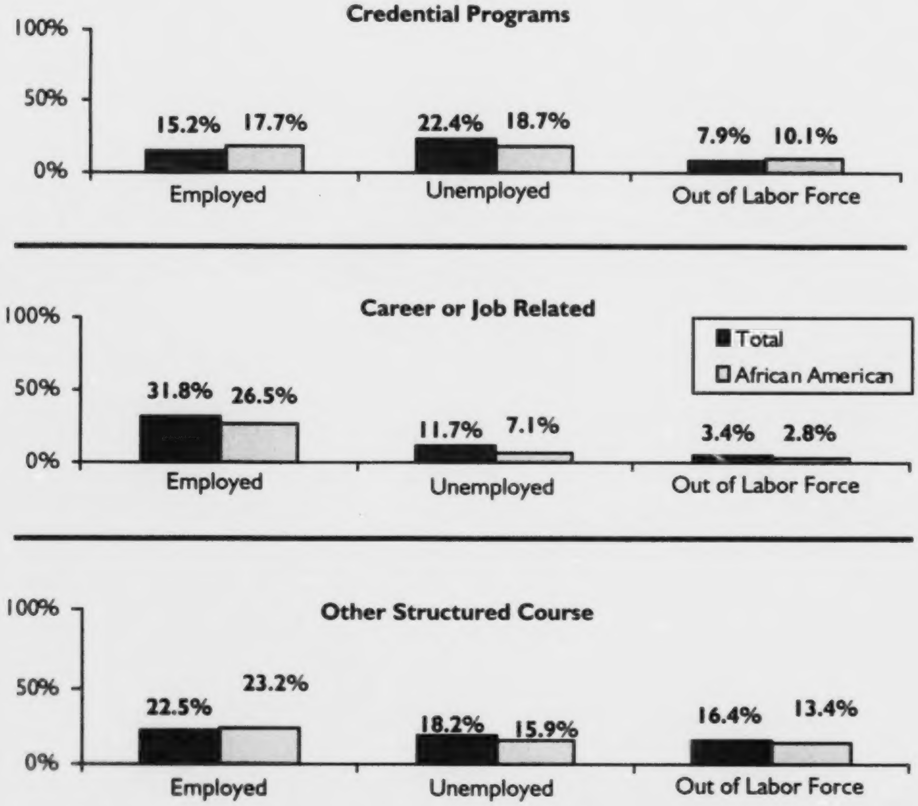
Figure 12. Type of Adult Education Courses Taken in the Past 12 Months by Labor Force Status: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 14. Type of Adult Education Courses Taken within the Past 12 Months by Labor Force Status, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Employed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(112,150,915)	(59,396,646)	(52,754,270)	(91,169,656)	(49,490,786)	(41,678,870)	(11,007,962)	(4,466,568)	(6,541,394)	(5,929,137)	(3,164,034)	(2,765,104)	(4,044,160)	(2,275,258)	(1,768,902)
Basic Skills Courses***	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
	(1,023,963)	(528,754)	(495,210)	(575,844)	(330,630)	(245,215)	(197,364)	(63,265)	(134,099)	(166,991)	(86,331)	(80,660)	(83,764)	(48,527)	(35,237)
Credential Programs** + + +	15.2%	13.7%	16.9%	14.5%	12.9%	16.4%	17.7%	16.4%	18.5%	17.6%	15.3%	20.3%	19.6%	21.6%	17.1%
	(17,032,911)	(8,117,548)	(8,915,363)	(13,247,881)	(6,408,965)	(6,838,916)	(1,945,373)	(733,356)	(1,212,017)	(1,044,982)	(483,383)	(561,599)	(794,675)	(491,843)	(302,831)
Career or Job Related*** + + +	31.8%	30.0%	33.9%	33.3%	31.2%	35.7%	26.5%	25.2%	27.5%	21.7%	20.9%	22.7%	27.4%	24.7%	30.9%
	(35,662,682)	(17,795,498)	(17,867,184)	(30,346,252)	(15,449,649)	(14,896,604)	(2,920,362)	(1,124,309)	(1,796,053)	(1,287,550)	(659,751)	(627,799)	(1,108,518)	(561,790)	(546,728)
Apprenticeship ** + + + ~~	1.4%	2.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	0.5%	2.4%	3.9%	1.3%	2.8%	4.6%	0.8%	2.6%	4.2%	0.7%
	(1,616,061)	(1,284,534)	(331,527)	(1,081,500)	(870,923)	(210,577)	(261,303)	(174,132)	(87,171)	(166,774)	(145,017)	(21,757)	(106,484)	(94,462)	(12,022)
Other Structured Course + + +	22.5%	18.3%	27.2%	22.8%	18.1%	28.3%	23.2%	22.4%	23.8%	17.4%	13.2%	22.3%	21.3%	20.4%	22.6%
	(25,198,253)	(10,848,341)	(14,349,912)	(20,746,981)	(8,967,274)	(11,779,707)	(2,554,351)	(1,000,312)	(1,554,040)	(1,034,049)	(417,668)	(616,381)	(862,872)	(463,088)	(399,784)
Total Unemployed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(7,208,030)	(3,507,965)	(3,700,065)	(4,414,943)	(2,428,761)	(1,986,182)	(1,752,876)	(599,835)	(1,153,041)	(754,878)	(332,053)	(422,824)	(285,334)	(147,316)	(138,018)
Basic Skills Courses	4.9%	4.4%	5.4%	4.4%	4.0%	5.0%	4.9%	3.8%	5.4%	7.8%	10.3%	5.8%	4.7%	0.0%	9.6%
	(352,982)	(153,478)	(199,504)	(195,353)	(96,535)	(98,819)	(85,448)	(22,730)	(62,717)	(58,879)	(34,213)	(24,666)	(13,301)	-	(13,301)
Credential Programs	22.4%	20.0%	24.8%	24.2%	21.0%	28.0%	18.7%	13.9%	21.2%	16.3%	13.5%	18.5%	35.1%	43.1%	26.6%
	(1,618,152)	(701,759)	(916,393)	(1,067,013)	(510,018)	(556,995)	(328,145)	(83,554)	(244,591)	(122,894)	(44,753)	(78,141)	(100,100)	(63,434)	(36,667)
Career or Job Related*	11.7%	11.9%	11.5%	13.7%	13.5%	14.0%	7.1%	5.1%	8.1%	9.2%	11.8%	7.2%	15.0%	13.7%	16.5%
	(842,989)	(418,874)	(424,115)	(606,266)	(329,077)	(277,189)	(124,188)	(30,399)	(93,789)	(69,652)	(39,286)	(30,366)	(42,884)	(20,112)	(22,772)
Apprenticeship	2.0%	2.9%	1.2%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	3.8%	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%
	(145,506)	(101,656)	(43,850)	(79,522)	(67,811)	(11,712)	(19,767)	(3,951)	(15,816)	(12,472)	(12,472)	-	(33,744)	(17,422)	(16,322)
Other Structured Course	18.2%	15.6%	20.6%	19.2%	17.3%	21.6%	15.9%	10.4%	18.8%	15.9%	12.3%	18.7%	23.1%	18.0%	28.6%
	(1,312,320)	(548,680)	(763,640)	(847,340)	(419,291)	(428,049)	(279,190)	(62,089)	(217,101)	(119,890)	(40,827)	(79,063)	(65,901)	(26,473)	(39,428)
Total Out of Labor Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(59,726,110)	(21,839,867)	(37,886,243)	(47,009,216)	(16,863,425)	(30,145,790)	(7,167,763)	(2,722,724)	(4,445,039)	(3,094,625)	(976,129)	(2,118,496)	(2,454,506)	(1,277,588)	(1,176,918)
Basic Skills Courses***	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.7%	0.8%	2.2%	3.3%	3.8%	3.1%	0.9%	0.2%	1.7%
	(445,757)	(131,014)	(314,743)	(202,252)	(69,266)	(132,987)	(118,417)	(22,582)	(95,835)	(102,877)	(36,955)	(65,922)	(22,210)	(2,211)	(19,999)
Credential Programs* + +	7.9%	9.3%	7.1%	7.5%	9.2%	6.5%	10.1%	9.3%	10.6%	8.9%	12.9%	7.0%	8.9%	8.7%	9.1%
	(4,738,660)	(2,039,687)	(2,698,974)	(3,522,742)	(1,549,354)	(1,973,388)	(723,478)	(253,760)	(469,718)	(274,576)	(126,060)	(148,516)	(217,864)	(110,513)	(107,351)
Career or Job Related	3.4%	3.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	3.8%	7.4%	2.1%	2.6%	1.7%	3.7%
	(2,055,341)	(807,521)	(1,247,820)	(1,671,735)	(641,973)	(1,029,762)	(201,752)	(72,195)	(129,557)	(116,821)	(72,108)	(44,712)	(65,034)	(21,245)	(43,788)
Apprenticeship	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%
	(148,096)	(64,763)	(83,333)	(80,628)	(37,646)	(42,982)	(23,614)	-	(23,614)	(23,201)	(10,067)	(13,134)	(20,653)	(17,051)	(3,602)
Other Structured Course** + + +	16.4%	10.2%	19.9%	17.3%	10.5%	21.1%	13.4%	10.7%	15.0%	10.8%	8.1%	12.0%	15.0%	7.9%	22.8%
	(9,793,191)	(2,237,057)	(7,556,134)	(8,131,386)	(1,764,215)	(6,367,171)	(958,407)	(292,370)	(666,037)	(334,035)	(79,449)	(254,586)	(369,364)	(101,024)	(268,340)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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job-related courses within the past year, compared with only 11.7% of those who were unemployed and 3.4% of those who were out of the labor force.

- Nearly one-quarter (22.4%) of those who were unemployed participated in credential programs within the past year, compared with 15.2% of those who were employed and 7.9% of those who were out of the labor force.
- A smaller percentage of African Americans than whites participated in career- or job-related programs among those who were employed (26.5% versus 33.3%), unemployed (7.1% versus 13.7%), and out of the labor force (2.8% versus 3.6%).
- Among those who were employed, a higher percentage of African Americans than of whites participated in credential programs (17.7% versus 14.5%).

OCCUPATION

Overall, a higher share of individuals in white-collar professions than of those in blue-collar professions participated in adult education activities within the past year (**Table 15**). More than three-quarters of those who worked in the following occupations participated in adult education on a less than full-time basis in the past twelve months: registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, and physicians' assistants (89.2%); teachers (excluding postsecondary) (78.1%); social scientists, social workers, religious workers, and lawyers (76.4%); and health technologists and technicians (75.4%). In contrast, less than one-third of those who worked in the following occupations participated in adult education within the last year: handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (26.5%); agricultural, forestry, and fishing (27.5%); transportation and material moving (29.1%); and production work (30.8%).

- A higher percentage of African Americans than whites participated in adult education on a less than half-time basis among those in the following occupations: executive, administrative, and managerial (74.4% versus 56.2%); constructive and extractive (59.8% versus 36.9%), and transportation and material moving.
- A smaller share of African Americans than whites participated in adult education among those working in precision production (15.3% versus 47.3%).

MAIN REASONS FOR TAKING ADULT EDUCATION COURSES

LEGAL OR PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENT

Overall, about two-thirds (68.7%) of those who engaged in adult education during the past twelve months worked in occupations with legal or professional requirements for adult education. **Figure 13** shows that only 38.1% of those who worked in occupations without legal or professional requirements participated in adult education.

- **Table 16** shows that, among adults who worked in occupations with no legal or professional requirements, the rates of participating in educational activities in the past year were similar for African Americans and whites (35.6% versus 38.5%).
- But, among those who worked in occupations with legal or professional requirements, only 59.1% of African Americans, but 71.2% of whites, participated in adult education in the past year.

BASIC SKILLS COURSES

At 38.5%, the most common reason for taking basic skills courses was to meet a requirement for the GED or high school diploma.

- **Table 17** shows that, among those who took basic skills courses in the past year, 47.0% of African Americans and 37.6% of whites took the courses to fulfill a GED or high school diploma requirement.
- **Figure 14** shows that a personal, family or social reason was the motivator for 25.2% of African Americans but only 15.1% of all individuals.

CREDENTIAL COURSES

Figure 14 also shows that the most popular reason for taking courses leading to an educational creden-

Table 15. Participation in Adult Education within the Past 12 Months Among those who were Employed by Occupation, Race, and Sex: 1995 (1 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Exec., Admin, & Managerial	100.0% (12,120,292)	100.0% (7,840,839)	100.0% (4,279,453)	100.0% (10,704,215)	100.0% (7,067,521)	100.0% (3,636,694)	100.0% (709,927)	100.0% (314,484)	100.0% (395,444)	100.0% (336,782)	100.0% (253,811)	100.0% (82,972)	100.0% (369,368)	100.0% (205,024)	100.0% (164,344)
Excluding Full-Time** + + + ~	57.2% (6,936,125)	51.9% (4,069,152)	67.0% (2,866,973)	56.2% (6,010,674)	51.5% (3,638,164)	65.2% (2,372,511)	74.4% (527,911)	61.7% (194,190)	84.4% (333,721)	56.4% (189,989)	54.0% (136,977)	63.9% (53,012)	56.2% (207,551)	48.7% (99,822)	65.6% (107,729)
Engineers, Surveyors, & Architects	100.0% (1,603,139)	100.0% (1,432,472)	100.0% (170,667)	100.0% (1,384,006)	100.0% (1,263,313)	100.0% (120,693)	100.0% (62,688)	100.0% (33,120)	100.0% (29,568)	100.0% (45,809)	100.0% (41,963)	100.0% (3,846)	100.0% (110,636)	100.0% (94,076)	100.0% (16,560)
Excluding Full-Time	65.9% (1,056,078)	63.8% (914,478)	83.0% (141,599)	67.2% (930,492)	64.9% (819,721)	91.8% (110,770)	62.6% (39,258)	61.6% (20,390)	63.8% (18,868)	16.3% (7,473)	8.6% (3,627)	100.0% (3,846)	71.3% (78,855)	75.2% (70,740)	49.0% (8,115)
Natural Scientists & Mathematicians	100.0% (1,508,396)	100.0% (1,081,058)	100.0% (427,338)	100.0% (1,249,097)	100.0% (924,443)	100.0% (324,654)	100.0% (120,179)	100.0% (60,682)	100.0% (59,497)	100.0% (42,316)	100.0% (42,316)	0.0% -	100.0% (96,803)	100.0% (53,616)	100.0% (43,187)
Excluding Full-Time	74.0% (1,116,148)	72.9% (787,906)	76.8% (328,242)	75.3% (939,976)	73.2% (676,643)	81.1% (263,333)	56.5% (67,936)	57.6% (34,926)	55.5% (33,010)	82.8% (35,030)	82.8% (35,030)	0.0% -	75.6% (73,207)	77.0% (41,308)	73.9% (31,899)
Soc. Scientists, Soc. Wrkers, Relig. Wrkers, Lawyers	100.0% (2,388,490)	100.0% (1,319,154)	100.0% (1,069,336)	100.0% (1,931,713)	100.0% (1,145,221)	100.0% (786,492)	100.0% (252,955)	100.0% (88,692)	100.0% (164,263)	100.0% (94,487)	100.0% (42,292)	100.0% (52,196)	100.0% (109,336)	100.0% (42,950)	100.0% (66,386)
Excluding Full-Time +	76.4% (1,823,670)	70.4% (928,902)	83.7% (894,768)	75.9% (1,465,636)	70.3% (805,517)	83.9% (660,119)	75.6% (191,202)	81.3% (72,073)	72.5% (119,129)	77.0% (72,749)	48.6% (20,553)	100.0% (52,196)	86.0% (94,083)	71.6% (30,759)	95.4% (63,324)
College Faculty, Counselors, Librarians, Archivists	100.0% (1,109,202)	100.0% (596,077)	100.0% (513,125)	100.0% (997,862)	100.0% (558,052)	100.0% (439,810)	100.0% (53,159)	100.0% (18,692)	100.0% (34,467)	100.0% (53,483)	100.0% (14,635)	100.0% (38,848)	100.0% (4,697)	100.0% (4,697)	0.0% -
Excluding Full-Time + +	56.9% (631,453)	47.0% (280,133)	68.5% (351,319)	59.1% (590,007)	47.1% (262,856)	74.4% (327,151)	51.9% (27,598)	51.6% (9,638)	52.1% (17,959)	25.9% (13,848)	52.2% (7,639)	16.0% (6,209)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Teachers	100.0% (5,130,369)	100.0% (1,808,473)	100.0% (3,321,896)	100.0% (4,429,956)	100.0% (1,601,038)	100.0% (2,828,918)	100.0% (400,863)	100.0% (93,980)	100.0% (306,882)	100.0% (137,546)	100.0% (44,731)	100.0% (92,815)	100.0% (162,005)	100.0% (68,724)	100.0% (93,281)
Excluding Full-Time + +	78.1% (4,008,345)	69.1% (1,250,165)	83.0% (2,758,180)	79.4% (3,516,995)	70.7% (1,131,598)	84.3% (2,385,396)	72.4% (290,276)	50.0% (46,961)	79.3% (243,315)	60.6% (83,402)	54.8% (24,513)	63.4% (58,889)	72.6% (117,672)	68.5% (47,093)	75.7% (70,579)
Health Diagnosing & Treating Pract.	100.0% (775,554)	100.0% (657,570)	100.0% (117,984)	100.0% (649,642)	100.0% (539,938)	100.0% (109,703)	100.0% (14,619)	100.0% (10,556)	100.0% (4,063)	100.0% (48,942)	100.0% (48,942)	0.0% -	100.0% (62,351)	100.0% (58,134)	100.0% (4,217)
Excluding Full-Time	73.0% (565,857)	75.5% (496,465)	58.8% (69,392)	71.8% (466,664)	75.1% (405,552)	55.7% (61,111)	100.0% (14,619)	100.0% (10,556)	100.0% (4,063)	54.4% (26,628)	54.4% (26,628)	0.0% -	92.9% (57,945)	92.4% (53,728)	100.0% (4,217)
RNs, Pharmacists, Dieticians, Therapist	100.0% (2,081,948)	100.0% (346,613)	100.0% (1,735,335)	100.0% (1,839,155)	100.0% (302,518)	100.0% (1,536,637)	100.0% (139,070)	100.0% (13,785)	100.0% (125,284)	100.0% (51,843)	100.0% (16,452)	100.0% (35,391)	100.0% (51,881)	100.0% (13,857)	100.0% (38,024)
Excluding Full-Time	89.2% (1,856,930)	82.2% (285,039)	90.6% (1,571,891)	89.6% (1,648,328)	81.2% (245,669)	91.3% (1,402,659)	84.4% (117,308)	100.0% (13,785)	82.6% (103,522)	85.1% (44,138)	100.0% (16,452)	78.2% (27,686)	90.9% (47,156)	65.9% (9,132)	100.0% (38,024)
Writers, Artists, Entertainers, Athlete	100.0% (1,641,767)	100.0% (938,397)	100.0% (703,370)	100.0% (1,465,409)	100.0% (846,158)	100.0% (619,251)	100.0% (69,089)	100.0% (28,413)	100.0% (40,676)	100.0% (78,200)	100.0% (56,423)	100.0% (21,777)	100.0% (29,069)	100.0% (7,403)	100.0% (21,666)
Excluding Full-Time +	48.9% (802,622)	40.8% (382,998)	59.7% (419,624)	48.1% (704,762)	39.7% (335,564)	59.6% (369,198)	65.7% (45,395)	54.3% (15,420)	73.7% (29,975)	44.5% (34,778)	43.6% (24,612)	46.7% (10,167)	60.8% (17,688)	100.0% (7,403)	47.5% (10,284)
Health Technologist, Health Technicians	100.0% (1,496,328)	100.0% (308,266)	100.0% (1,188,062)	100.0% (1,229,188)	100.0% (259,223)	100.0% (969,965)	100.0% (144,656)	100.0% (11,512)	100.0% (133,145)	100.0% (49,850)	100.0% (21,047)	100.0% (28,803)	100.0% (72,634)	100.0% (16,484)	100.0% (56,150)
Excluding Full-Time	75.4% (1,128,140)	72.1% (222,109)	76.3% (906,030)	73.0% (897,165)	66.8% (173,066)	74.7% (724,098)	86.7% (125,419)	100.0% (11,512)	85.6% (113,907)	86.0% (42,894)	100.0% (21,047)	75.9% (21,847)	86.3% (62,662)	100.0% (16,484)	82.2% (46,178)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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Table 15. Participation in Adult Education within the Past 12 Months Among those who were Employed by Occupation, Race, and Sex: 1995 (2 of 2)

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Technologists & Tech,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not Health	(3,178,477)	(1,993,801)	(1,184,676)	(2,579,339)	(1,693,847)	(885,492)	(232,664)	(92,978)	(139,687)	(114,414)	(40,953)	(73,461)	(252,059)	(166,022)	(86,037)
Excluding Full-Time	66.0%	67.9%	62.7%	66.7%	67.6%	65.0%	56.5%	76.9%	43.0%	68.7%	69.6%	68.3%	66.5%	66.3%	66.9%
	(2,097,366)	(1,354,291)	(743,075)	(1,719,640)	(1,144,287)	(575,353)	(131,535)	(71,491)	(60,044)	(78,627)	(28,489)	(50,138)	(167,564)	(110,024)	(57,540)
Marketing & Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(15,210,700)	(7,648,296)	(7,562,404)	(12,794,509)	(6,743,780)	(6,050,729)	(1,039,354)	(286,135)	(753,219)	(871,798)	(381,597)	(490,201)	(505,039)	(236,785)	(268,254)
Excluding Full-Time ~~	45.2%	45.5%	44.9%	45.4%	44.5%	46.3%	52.9%	74.1%	44.8%	41.5%	47.2%	37.1%	31.9%	37.3%	27.1%
	(6,875,577)	(3,479,024)	(3,396,553)	(5,802,985)	(2,998,874)	(2,804,111)	(549,585)	(211,887)	(337,697)	(362,048)	(179,970)	(182,078)	(160,959)	(88,292)	(72,667)
Administrative Support	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Including Clerical	(19,953,045)	(5,080,292)	(14,872,753)	(15,538,605)	(3,760,202)	(11,778,403)	(2,395,251)	(730,370)	(1,664,881)	(1,338,543)	(361,438)	(977,105)	(680,646)	(228,282)	(452,364)
Excluding Full-Time ++	52.5%	46.1%	54.7%	53.6%	46.6%	55.9%	51.3%	48.8%	52.4%	49.7%	46.0%	51.1%	36.6%	30.0%	40.0%
	(10,473,783)	(2,342,851)	(8,130,932)	(8,329,746)	(1,751,430)	(6,578,316)	(1,229,176)	(356,558)	(872,618)	(665,409)	(166,442)	(498,967)	(249,452)	(68,421)	(181,031)
Service	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(15,899,371)	(5,622,411)	(10,276,960)	(11,799,741)	(4,031,522)	(7,768,220)	(2,419,857)	(890,628)	(1,529,229)	(989,472)	(337,395)	(652,077)	(690,300)	(362,867)	(327,434)
Excluding Full-Time* ~	48.2%	45.7%	49.5%	50.6%	49.6%	51.1%	43.3%	35.2%	48.1%	42.4%	43.2%	42.0%	32.7%	31.2%	34.2%
	(7,659,709)	(2,570,561)	(5,089,148)	(5,966,253)	(1,998,007)	(3,968,245)	(1,048,637)	(313,651)	(734,987)	(419,422)	(145,618)	(273,804)	(225,397)	(113,286)	(112,111)
Agric., Forestry,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
& Fishing	(1,774,549)	(1,440,408)	(334,141)	(1,450,149)	(1,218,348)	(231,801)	(168,249)	(79,456)	(88,793)	(107,163)	(93,616)	(13,547)	(48,987)	(48,987)	-
Excluding Full-Time*	27.5%	27.3%	28.3%	30.2%	28.1%	40.9%	7.5%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78.1%	78.1%	0.0%
	(488,435)	(393,723)	(94,712)	(437,621)	(342,909)	(94,712)	(12,547)	(12,547)	-	-	-	-	(38,268)	(38,268)	-
Mechanics & Repairers	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	(4,041,052)	(3,897,221)	(143,831)	(3,432,519)	(3,317,806)	(114,713)	(303,172)	(274,054)	(29,118)	(201,715)	(201,715)	-	(103,646)	(103,646)	-
Excluding Full-Time	51.4%	50.9%	65.2%	50.8%	50.6%	56.4%	58.4%	54.0%	100.0%	46.9%	46.9%	0.0%	59.3%	59.3%	0.0%
	(2,075,653)	(1,981,872)	(93,781)	(1,742,589)	(1,677,926)	(64,664)	(177,031)	(147,914)	(29,118)	(94,562)	(94,562)	-	(61,470)	(61,470)	-
Construction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
& Extractive	(5,133,868)	(4,916,559)	(217,309)	(4,345,749)	(4,194,848)	(150,900)	(344,947)	(308,436)	(36,511)	(306,766)	(276,868)	(29,898)	(136,407)	(136,407)	-
Excluding Full-Time**	38.9%	38.1%	56.1%	36.9%	36.4%	51.0%	59.8%	57.7%	76.8%	28.3%	25.3%	56.3%	72.0%	72.0%	0.0%
	(1,995,172)	(1,873,285)	(121,887)	(1,603,892)	(1,526,878)	(77,014)	(206,163)	(178,109)	(28,055)	(86,872)	(70,053)	(16,819)	(98,246)	(98,246)	-
Precision Production	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,578,527)	(1,081,964)	(496,563)	(1,200,288)	(884,229)	(316,060)	(218,447)	(60,753)	(157,694)	(72,053)	(72,053)	-	(87,738)	(64,929)	(22,809)
Excluding Full-Time** ++	43.6%	55.2%	18.5%	47.3%	55.1%	25.7%	15.3%	37.5%	6.7%	56.9%	56.9%	0.0%	52.6%	71.1%	0.0%
	(688,680)	(596,907)	(91,773)	(568,143)	(486,906)	(81,237)	(33,345)	(22,809)	(10,536)	(41,010)	(41,010)	-	(46,181)	(46,181)	-
Production Working	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(7,459,826)	(4,664,388)	(2,795,438)	(5,844,883)	(3,832,368)	(2,012,515)	(990,227)	(353,485)	(636,743)	(442,910)	(349,814)	(93,097)	(181,805)	(128,722)	(53,083)
Excluding Full-Time + ~	30.8%	34.4%	24.7%	31.7%	34.6%	26.3%	24.8%	38.2%	17.4%	27.9%	24.3%	41.7%	39.5%	47.3%	20.5%
	(2,296,009)	(1,605,605)	(690,404)	(1,854,740)	(1,325,028)	(529,711)	(245,893)	(134,871)	(111,023)	(123,616)	(84,837)	(38,778)	(71,760)	(60,868)	(10,892)
Transportation &	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Material Moving	(4,300,630)	(3,835,018)	(465,812)	(3,284,901)	(2,963,749)	(321,152)	(640,904)	(535,476)	(105,428)	(230,201)	(206,320)	(23,881)	(144,825)	(129,474)	(15,351)
Excluding Full-Time +++	29.1%	26.6%	50.1%	28.3%	24.1%	66.8%	36.9%	41.6%	12.9%	31.6%	34.5%	7.2%	9.3%	7.8%	22.1%
	(1,252,340)	(1,019,129)	(233,211)	(929,597)	(715,057)	(214,540)	(236,458)	(222,898)	(13,559)	(72,850)	(71,135)	(1,715)	(13,435)	(10,038)	(3,397)
Handlers, Helpers,	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Laborers	(1,779,458)	(1,461,776)	(317,682)	(1,427,575)	(1,188,190)	(239,385)	(153,027)	(107,354)	(45,672)	(135,651)	(113,734)	(21,918)	(63,205)	(52,497)	(10,707)
Excluding Full-Time	26.5%	25.8%	29.8%	23.4%	21.7%	31.7%	38.0%	46.3%	18.3%	34.9%	32.5%	47.6%	51.4%	61.9%	0.0%
	(471,569)	(376,784)	(94,785)	(333,576)	(257,601)	(75,975)	(58,100)	(49,727)	(8,373)	(47,401)	(36,964)	(10,437)	(32,492)	(32,492)	-
Miscellaneous	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,922,934)	(1,408,759)	(514,175)	(1,564,244)	(1,150,523)	(413,720)	(117,715)	(60,644)	(57,072)	(174,756)	(145,920)	(28,836)	(66,219)	(51,672)	(14,546)
Excluding Full-Time*	58.8%	56.6%	64.8%	57.3%	55.1%	63.6%	86.2%	92.5%	79.5%	49.6%	52.5%	35.1%	69.5%	61.0%	100.0%
	(1,130,688)	(797,681)	(333,007)	(896,471)	(633,492)	(262,979)	(101,425)	(56,077)	(45,348)	(86,747)	(76,613)	(10,134)	(46,045)	(31,499)	(14,546)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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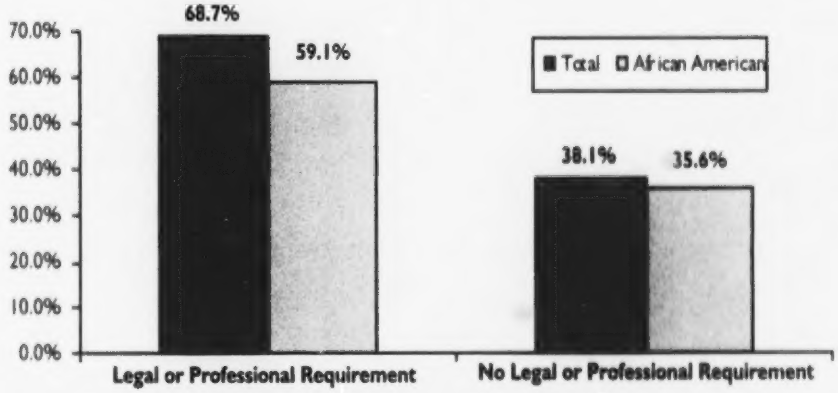
Figure 13. Participation in Adult Education (Excluding Full-Time) in the Past 12 Months by Legal or Professional Requirement: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 16. Participation in Adult Education (Excluding Full-Time) in the Past 12 Months by Legal or Professional Requirement, Race, and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Participation	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Legal or Professional Requirement	100.0% (37,885,690)	100.0% (18,904,568)	100.0% (18,981,122)	100.0% (29,557,600)	100.0% (15,105,946)	100.0% (14,451,654)	100.0% (4,922,003)	100.0% (1,978,872)	100.0% (2,943,132)	100.0% (2,004,228)	100.0% (1,017,232)	100.0% (986,997)	100.0% (1,401,859)	100.0% (802,519)	100.0% (599,340)
All Types*** ++ ~	68.7% (26,017,368)	66.1% (12,498,587)	71.2% (13,518,781)	71.2% (21,031,361)	68.4% (10,338,339)	74.0% (10,693,022)	59.1% (2,911,028)	53.7% (1,063,196)	62.8% (1,847,832)	60.8% (1,219,434)	63.2% (643,029)	58.4% (576,405)	61.0% (855,545)	56.6% (454,023)	67.0% (401,522)
Excluding Full-Time*** ++	64.6% (24,466,531)	62.1% (11,748,537)	67.0% (12,717,994)	67.3% (19,885,027)	64.4% (9,735,398)	70.2% (10,149,629)	53.4% (2,628,687)	48.3% (955,970)	56.8% (1,672,718)	57.7% (1,156,669)	62.3% (633,398)	53.0% (523,271)	56.8% (796,148)	52.8% (423,771)	62.1% (372,376)
No Legal or Professional Requirement	100.0% (141,199,365)	100.0% (65,839,909)	100.0% (75,359,456)	100.0% (113,036,215)	100.0% (53,677,027)	100.0% (59,359,186)	100.0% (15,006,597)	100.0% (5,810,256)	100.0% (9,196,342)	100.0% (7,774,411)	100.0% (3,454,984)	100.0% (4,319,427)	100.0% (5,382,141)	100.0% (2,897,642)	100.0% (2,484,498)
All Types* +++	38.1% (53,837,876)	36.0% (23,707,967)	40.0% (30,129,910)	38.5% (43,574,204)	36.2% (19,415,536)	40.7% (24,158,668)	35.6% (5,347,671)	33.8% (1,962,346)	36.8% (3,385,325)	35.8% (2,783,797)	35.4% (1,221,402)	36.2% (1,562,395)	39.6% (2,132,205)	38.3% (1,108,683)	41.2% (1,023,521)
Excluding Full-Time* +++	34.1% (48,137,096)	31.7% (20,843,240)	36.2% (27,293,856)	34.7% (39,238,051)	31.9% (17,098,110)	37.3% (22,139,942)	31.4% (4,716,559)	31.2% (1,814,455)	31.6% (2,902,104)	30.4% (2,362,343)	29.4% (1,016,291)	31.2% (1,346,051)	33.8% (1,820,143)	31.6% (914,383)	36.5% (905,759)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
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Table 17. Main Reason for Taking Basic Skills Courses Among Those who Took Basic Skills Courses in the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Main Reason	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic Total	Male	Female	African American, Not Hispanic Total	Male	Female	Hispanic Total	Male	Female	Other Total	Male	Female
Total with Basic Skills	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Course in Past Year***	(179,085,055)	(84,744,477)	(94,340,578)	(142,593,815)	(68,782,972)	(73,810,842)	(19,928,601)	(7,789,127)	(12,139,473)	(9,778,640)	(4,472,216)	(5,306,424)	(6,784,000)	(3,700,162)	(3,083,838)
Yes, Participated	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%
	(1,822,702)	(813,246)	(1,009,457)	(973,450)	(496,430)	(477,020)	(401,229)	(108,578)	(292,651)	(328,747)	(157,499)	(171,248)	(119,276)	(50,738)	(68,537)
No, Did Not Participate	99.0%	99.0%	98.9%	99.3%	99.3%	99.4%	98.0%	98.6%	97.6%	96.6%	96.5%	96.8%	98.2%	98.6%	97.8%
	(177,262,353)	(83,931,232)	(93,331,121)	(141,620,364)	(68,286,542)	(73,333,822)	(19,527,372)	(7,680,550)	(11,846,822)	(9,449,893)	(4,314,717)	(5,135,176)	(6,664,724)	(3,649,423)	(3,015,301)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,819,329)	(813,246)	(1,006,084)	(971,845)	(496,436)	(475,415)	(401,229)	(108,578)	(292,651)	(326,979)	(157,499)	(169,480)	(119,276)	(50,738)	(68,537)
Improve, Advance, or Keep	8.3%	11.5%	5.8%	8.8%	13.1%	4.4%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	14.7%	13.2%	16.1%	8.9%	12.4%	6.2%
up to Date on Job	(151,767)	(93,540)	(58,228)	(85,872)	(65,187)	(20,685)	(7,351)	(1,333)	(6,018)	(47,960)	(20,713)	(27,247)	(10,585)	(6,307)	(4,278)
Train for New Job or	13.8%	15.0%	12.8%	15.0%	17.1%	12.9%	8.0%	10.5%	7.1%	16.5%	16.3%	16.7%	15.4%	0.0%	26.8%
New Career	(250,410)	(121,676)	(128,734)	(146,065)	(84,646)	(61,419)	(32,042)	(11,368)	(20,674)	(53,926)	(25,663)	(28,264)	(18,377)	-	(18,377)
Improve Basic Reading,	16.4%	15.1%	17.5%	18.5%	16.0%	21.1%	14.3%	14.7%	14.2%	16.4%	17.1%	15.8%	6.1%	0.0%	10.7%
Writing, or Math Skills	(298,385)	(122,482)	(175,903)	(179,878)	(79,585)	(100,293)	(57,468)	(15,950)	(41,518)	(53,729)	(26,946)	(26,783)	(7,310)	-	(7,310)
Meet Requirement GED	38.5%	35.3%	41.1%	37.6%	35.6%	39.6%	47.0%	47.1%	47.0%	30.4%	29.2%	31.5%	39.9%	25.8%	50.3%
or H. S. Diploma	(700,311)	(286,821)	(413,490)	(364,931)	(176,628)	(188,303)	(188,526)	(51,118)	(137,408)	(99,283)	(45,978)	(53,305)	(47,571)	(13,097)	(34,474)
Meet Requirement Degree	6.3%	8.3%	4.7%	9.1%	10.2%	8.0%	2.7%	10.1%	0.0%	4.0%	3.6%	4.4%	1.8%	0.0%	3.2%
Other than GED or H.S.	(114,981)	(67,270)	(47,711)	(88,716)	(50,657)	(38,059)	(10,942)	(10,942)	-	(13,120)	(5,671)	(7,449)	(2,203)	-	(2,203)
Personal, Family or	15.1%	12.0%	17.7%	8.7%	3.5%	14.0%	25.2%	16.5%	28.5%	17.4%	19.4%	15.6%	27.9%	61.8%	2.8%
Social Reason	(275,547)	(97,285)	(178,261)	(84,149)	(17,493)	(66,656)	(101,145)	(17,868)	(83,277)	(57,022)	(30,590)	(26,432)	(33,230)	(31,334)	(1,896)
Other	1.5%	3.0%	0.4%	2.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(27,928)	(24,172)	(3,756)	(22,234)	(22,234)	-	(3,756)	-	(3,756)	(1,938)	(1,938)	-	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
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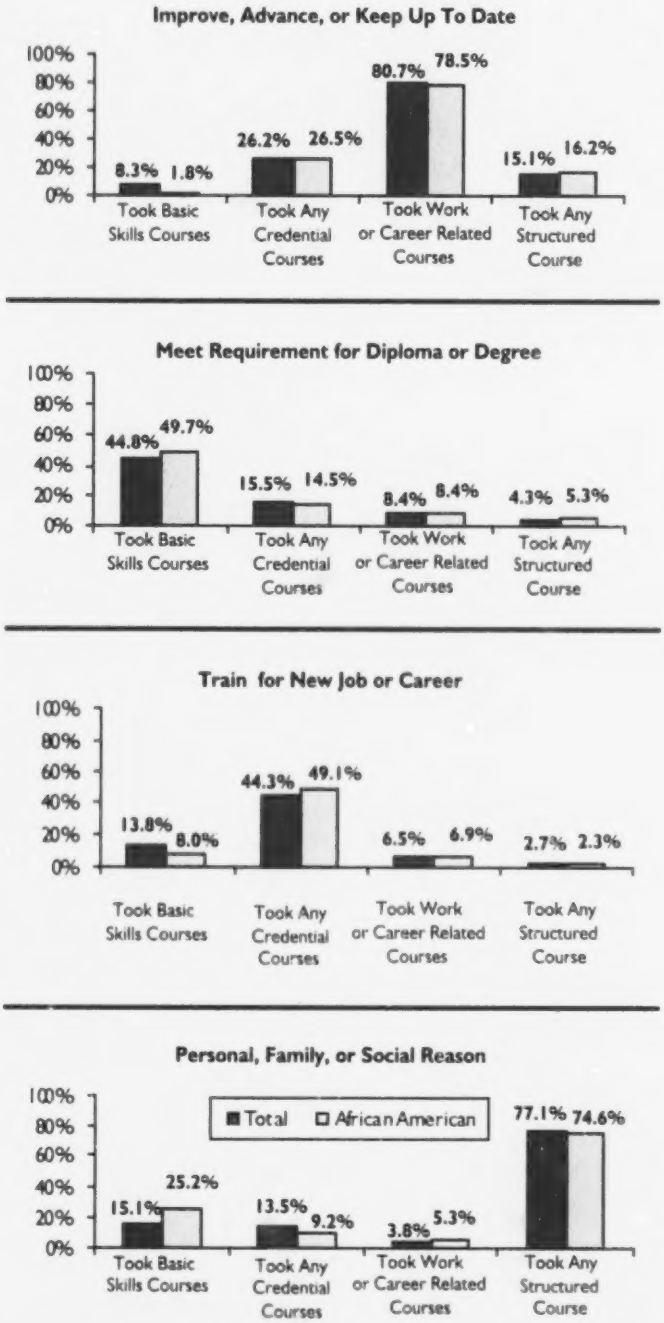
Figure 14. Main Reason for Taking Adult Education in the Past 12 Months: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

tial was to train for a new job or a new career (44.3%). About one-quarter (26.2%) took courses leading to a credential to improve, advance, or keep up to date in their current jobs. Only 15.5% took courses leading to a credential in order to fulfill a degree requirement.

- **Table 18** shows that training for a new job or career the motivator for 49.1% of African Americans and 43.2% of whites.
- Comparable shares of African Americans and whites took credential courses to meet a requirement for a diploma or degree (14.5% versus 15.3%).

WORK- OR CAREER-RELATED COURSES

Figure 14 also shows that, for the majority of those who took work - or career-related courses in the past twelve months, the primary motivator was to improve, advance, or keep up to date in their current jobs (80.7%). Only 8.4% took work - or career-related courses to meet a requirement for a diploma or degree and 6.5% took work-related courses to train for a new job or career.

- **Table 19** shows that the main reason for taking a work-or career-related course did not vary by sex or race.

OTHER STRUCTURED COURSES

The most common reason for taking other structured courses (e.g., arts and crafts, Bible study, sports and recreation, first aid, or childbirth) within the past year was a personal, family, or social reason. **Table 20** shows that this was the main reason for 77.1% of those who took such courses. About 15.1% of those who took this type of course did so to improve, advance, or keep up to date in their current job. Reasons for taking such courses did not vary by racial group.

EMPLOYER SUPPORT FOR ADULT EDUCATION

BASIC SKILLS COURSES

About 39.3% of those who took basic skills courses in the past 12 months reported that their employer was aware that they were taking the courses. **Figure 15** shows that time off with or without pay was the most common type of support provided to individuals who took basic skills courses, but was received by only 16.1% of those who took this type of course. Employers paid all or part of the costs of basic skills instruction for only 6.5% of those who took basic skills courses in the past year.

Table 21 shows that, on average, African Americans and whites received comparable support from their employers for basic skills instruction.

CREDENTIAL COURSES

More than two-thirds (69.6%) of adults who took courses leading to a credential within the past year reported that their employers were aware that they had taken the courses. About 28.2% received time off with or without pay from their employers and 20.2% received financial support for their enrollment.

- **Table 22** shows that 20.0% of African Americans, but 29.8% of whites, received time off with or without pay to take credential courses.
- Comparable percentages of African Americans and whites received financial support for their credential coursework (19.4% versus 21.2%).

WORK- OR CAREER-RELATED COURSES

Five in six (83.8%) of those who took work- or career-related courses within the past twelve months reported that their employer was aware of their enrollment. Of those who took work- or career-related courses, nearly three-quarters (70.7%) received financial support from their employers, two-thirds (64.0%) received time off with or without pay, and one-half (49.9%) had employers who provided classroom space. About one-third (34.9%) of those who took work- or career-related courses reported that their employers required this enrollment.

- **Table 23** shows that 45.7% of African Americans were required by their employers to enroll in their work- or career-related courses, compared with only 33.6% of whites.
- About 68.0% of African Americans and 63.8% of whites received time off with or without pay for work- or career-related coursework.
- Nearly two-thirds (61.9%) of African Americans who took work- or career-related courses re-

Table 18. Main Reason for Taking Credential Course Among those who took Any Credential Courses within the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Reason	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Took Credential Program +	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(23,389,723)	(10,858,993)	(12,530,730)	(17,837,636)	(8,468,337)	(9,369,299)	(2,996,996)	(1,070,671)	(1,926,325)	(1,442,452)	(654,196)	(788,256)	(1,112,639)	(665,790)	(446,849)
Improve, Advance, or Keep up to Date	26.2%	29.1%	23.7%	26.9%	29.8%	24.2%	26.5%	29.2%	25.0%	18.8%	18.6%	19.0%	23.6%	29.6%	14.7%
	(6,125,310)	(3,158,267)	(2,967,043)	(4,797,256)	(2,527,226)	(2,270,030)	(794,257)	(312,558)	(481,699)	(271,038)	(121,495)	(149,543)	(262,759)	(196,988)	(65,771)
Train for New job or New Career	44.3%	41.0%	47.1%	43.2%	39.6%	46.4%	49.1%	46.5%	50.6%	48.2%	46.3%	49.8%	43.6%	44.7%	42.0%
	(10,358,089)	(4,453,988)	(5,904,101)	(7,704,767)	(3,355,967)	(4,348,800)	(1,472,836)	(497,615)	(975,221)	(695,535)	(302,916)	(392,619)	(484,950)	(297,489)	(187,461)
Improve Basic Reading, Writing, or Math Skills	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(51,045)	(43,799)	(7,246)	(35,173)	(32,065)	(3,108)	(8,024)	(8,024)	-	(7,848)	(3,711)	(4,138)	-	-	-
Meet Requirement for Diploma, Degree, or Cert.	15.5%	15.2%	15.8%	15.3%	15.3%	15.4%	14.5%	14.4%	14.5%	17.3%	19.6%	15.4%	18.3%	10.3%	30.3%
	(3,623,235)	(1,645,347)	(1,977,888)	(2,736,598)	(1,294,750)	(1,441,848)	(433,226)	(153,987)	(279,239)	(249,690)	(128,318)	(121,372)	(203,721)	(68,292)	(135,429)
Personal, Family, or Social Reason	13.5%	14.1%	13.0%	14.0%	14.6%	13.5%	9.2%	8.7%	9.5%	14.8%	14.2%	15.3%	14.5%	15.5%	13.0%
	(3,156,566)	(1,529,156)	(1,627,410)	(2,505,754)	(1,239,707)	(1,266,048)	(275,858)	(93,268)	(182,590)	(213,745)	(93,161)	(120,585)	(161,208)	(103,020)	(58,188)
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	(75,478)	(28,436)	(47,042)	(58,087)	(18,621)	(39,465)	(12,796)	(5,219)	(7,577)	(4,596)	(4,596)	-	-	-	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

--- Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. --- $p < .001$, -- $p < .01$, - $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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Table 19. Main Reason for Taking Work or Career Related Courses Among those who took Work or Career Related Courses in Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Reason	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Took Work or	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Career Related Course	(38,561,012)	(19,021,894)	(19,539,118)	(32,624,253)	(16,420,699)	(16,203,554)	(3,246,301)	(1,226,902)	(2,019,399)	(1,474,022)	(771,145)	(702,877)	(1,216,435)	(603,147)	(613,288)
Improve, Advance,	80.7%	81.9%	79.6%	81.6%	82.4%	80.9%	78.5%	84.5%	74.8%	70.5%	69.7%	71.4%	75.6%	79.8%	71.5%
Keep up to Date	(31,133,674)	(15,581,695)	(15,551,979)	(26,627,217)	(13,526,536)	(13,100,680)	(2,546,929)	(1,036,246)	(1,510,683)	(1,039,410)	(537,382)	(502,027)	(920,118)	(481,531)	(438,587)
Train for New Job or	6.5%	6.0%	7.0%	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	6.9%	6.2%	7.4%	9.9%	8.0%	12.0%	7.7%	5.5%	9.9%
New Career	(2,516,079)	(1,142,980)	(1,373,099)	(2,051,089)	(972,528)	(1,078,561)	(225,366)	(75,770)	(149,596)	(145,999)	(61,517)	(84,482)	(93,625)	(33,164)	(60,461)
Improve Basic, Reading,	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Math, or Writing Skills	(97,772)	(30,943)	(66,829)	(68,568)	(22,204)	(46,364)	(18,725)	-	(18,725)	(10,479)	(8,738)	(1,740)	-	-	-
Meet Requirement for Dip-	8.4%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%	8.4%	7.7%	8.4%	4.9%	10.6%	13.2%	15.0%	11.2%	10.0%	9.0%	10.9%
loma, Degree, or Cert.	(3,221,641)	(1,613,982)	(1,607,659)	(2,631,333)	(1,383,448)	(1,247,885)	(274,304)	(59,979)	(214,325)	(194,823)	(116,019)	(78,803)	(121,181)	(54,536)	(66,646)
Personal, Family, or	3.8%	3.0%	4.5%	3.5%	2.8%	4.2%	5.3%	4.5%	5.7%	5.4%	5.7%	5.1%	6.0%	4.1%	7.8%
Social Reason	(1,452,543)	(577,957)	(874,585)	(1,129,365)	(454,122)	(675,242)	(170,831)	(54,907)	(115,925)	(79,854)	(44,029)	(35,825)	(72,494)	(24,899)	(47,594)
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%
	(139,304)	(74,337)	(64,967)	(116,682)	(61,860)	(54,822)	(10,145)	-	(10,145)	(3,459)	(3,459)	-	(9,017)	(9,017)	-

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – $p < .001$, – – $p < .01$, – $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 20. Main Reason for Taking Other Structured Courses Among Those who Took any Structured Course within the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Reason	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Took Other Structured Course* +++	100.0% (36,303,765)	100.0% (13,634,079)	100.0% (22,669,686)	100.0% (29,725,706)	100.0% (11,150,779)	100.0% (18,574,927)	100.0% (3,791,948)	100.0% (1,354,770)	100.0% (2,437,177)	100.0% (1,487,974)	100.0% (537,944)	100.0% (950,030)	100.0% (1,298,137)	100.0% (590,585)	100.0% (707,552)
Improve, Advance, or Keep up to Date	15.1% (5,498,980)	20.4% (2,786,517)	12.0% (2,712,462)	15.1% (4,496,585)	20.8% (2,317,436)	11.7% (2,179,149)	16.2% (612,434)	20.2% (273,797)	13.9% (338,637)	12.6% (187,468)	17.9% (96,120)	9.6% (91,348)	15.6% (202,492)	16.8% (99,163)	14.6% (103,329)
Train for New Job or New Career	2.7% (974,462)	3.2% (442,213)	2.3% (532,249)	2.6% (759,368)	3.4% (374,635)	2.1% (384,733)	2.3% (85,793)	1.2% (16,931)	2.8% (68,861)	3.8% (56,768)	4.3% (22,938)	3.6% (33,830)	5.6% (72,533)	4.7% (27,709)	6.3% (44,824)
Improve Basic Reading, Writing, or Math Skills	0.2% (60,570)	0.2% (25,966)	0.2% (34,604)	0.1% (25,893)	0.1% (8,034)	0.1% (17,859)	0.8% (29,474)	0.9% (12,730)	0.7% (16,745)	0.3% (5,202)	1.0% (5,202)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Meet Requirement for Diploma, Degree, or Cert.	4.3% (1,570,294)	5.7% (774,533)	3.5% (795,761)	4.0% (1,197,827)	5.1% (570,793)	3.4% (627,033)	5.3% (200,655)	5.7% (76,701)	5.1% (123,954)	5.4% (80,921)	7.8% (42,225)	4.1% (38,695)	7.0% (90,891)	14.4% (84,813)	0.9% (6,078)
Personal, Family, or Social Reason	77.1% (27,987,167)	69.7% (9,502,207)	81.5% (18,484,959)	77.7% (23,098,329)	69.9% (7,792,062)	82.4% (15,306,26[illegible])	74.6% (2,829,874)	71.2% (964,965)	76.5% (1,864,908)	76.9% (1,144,930)	69.1% (371,458)	81.4% (773,472)	70.4% (914,033)	63.3% (373,722)	76.4% (540,312)
Other	0.6% (212,292)	0.8% (102,642)	0.5% (109,651)	0.5% (147,704)	0.8% (87,818)	0.3% (59,886)	0.9% (33,718)	0.7% (9,645)	1.0% (24,072)	0.9% (12,684)	0.0% -	1.3% (12,684)	1.4% (18,187)	0.9% (5,178)	1.8% (13,009)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ $p < .001$, ++ $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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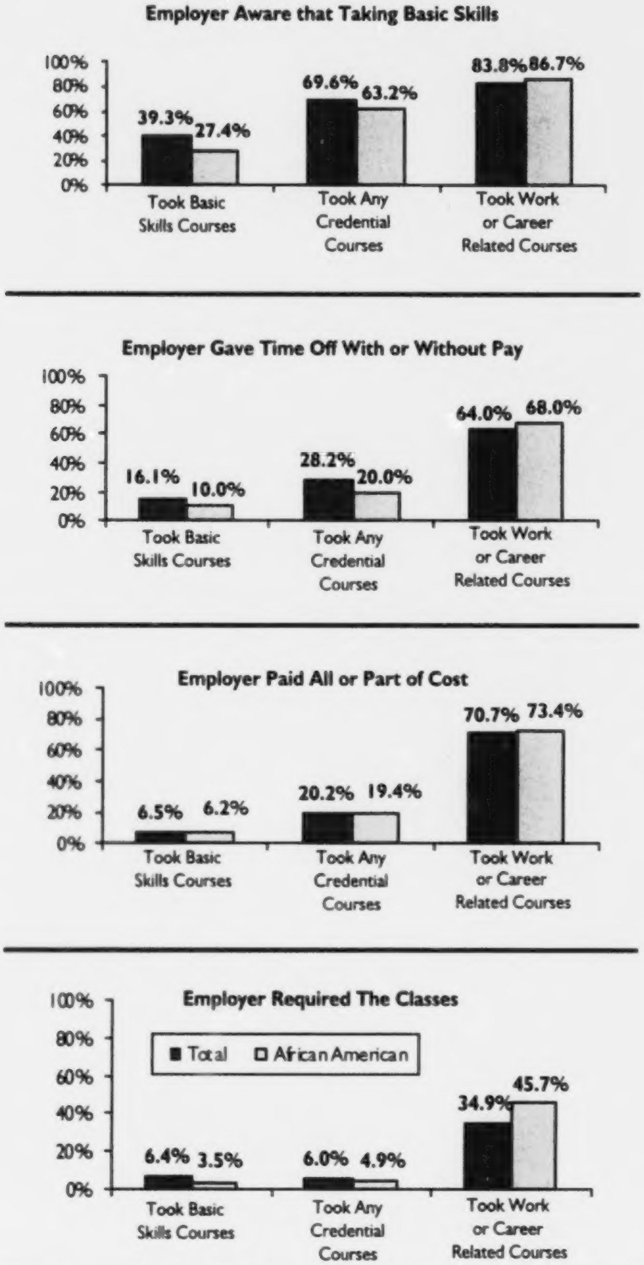
Figure 15. Percent of Adults who Participated in Educational Activities in the Past 12 Months and who Received Support From their Employers: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 21. Employer Support for Adult Education Among Those who Took Basic Skills Courses in the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Support	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total with Basic Skills	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Course in Past Year***	(179,085,055)	(84,744,477)	(94,340,578)	(142,593,815)	(68,782,972)	(73,810,842)	(19,928,601)	(7,789,127)	(12,139,473)	(9,778,640)	(4,472,216)	(5,306,424)	(6,784,000)	(3,700,162)	(3,083,838)
Yes, Participated	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%
	(1,822,702)	(813,246)	(1,009,457)	(973,450)	(496,430)	(477,020)	(401,229)	(108,578)	(292,651)	(328,747)	(157,499)	(171,248)	(119,276)	(50,738)	(68,537)
No, Did Not Participate	99.0%	99.0%	98.9%	99.3%	99.3%	99.4%	98.0%	98.6%	97.6%	96.6%	96.5%	96.8%	98.2%	98.6%	97.8%
	(177,262,353)	(83,931,232)	(93,331,121)	(141,620,364)	(68,286,542)	(73,333,822)	(19,527,372)	(7,680,550)	(11,846,822)	(9,449,893)	(4,314,717)	(5,135,176)	(6,664,724)	(3,649,423)	(3,015,301)
Employer Support for Basic Skills Courses															
Total Took Basic Skills	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(1,819,329)	(813,246)	(1,006,084)	(971,845)	(496,430)	(475,415)	(401,229)	(108,578)	(292,651)	(326,979)	(157,499)	(169,480)	(119,276)	(50,738)	(68,537)
Yes, Employer Was	4.1%	7.9%	1.1%	6.3%	11.8%	0.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Provider +	(75,101)	(64,206)	(10,895)	(61,540)	(58,680)	(2,860)	(10,906)	(2,871)	(8,035)	(2,654)	(2,654)	-	-	-	-
Employer Aware that	39.3%	44.7%	35.0%	49.6%	52.8%	46.2%	27.4%	46.0%	20.5%	24.4%	26.0%	22.9%	36.7%	20.9%	48.4%
Taking Basic Skills	(715,166)	(363,488)	(351,677)	(481,627)	(261,912)	(219,714)	(109,922)	(49,969)	(59,953)	(79,803)	(40,978)	(38,825)	(43,815)	(10,629)	(33,185)
Employer Required	6.4%	8.5%	4.7%	9.2%	11.7%	6.6%	3.5%	8.6%	1.6%	2.5%	1.1%	3.9%	3.6%	0.0%	6.2%
Take Classes	(116,307)	(68,990)	(47,317)	(89,556)	(57,958)	(31,598)	(14,149)	(9,339)	(4,811)	(8,324)	(1,693)	(6,630)	(4,278)	-	(4,278)
Employer Gave Time Off	16.1%	21.3%	11.9%	20.1%	23.8%	16.2%	10.0%	23.0%	5.1%	13.1%	13.3%	13.0%	12.7%	17.8%	8.9%
With or Without Pay	(293,326)	(173,244)	(120,082)	(195,257)	(118,303)	(76,954)	(39,946)	(25,019)	(14,927)	(42,988)	(20,896)	(22,092)	(15,135)	(9,026)	(6,109)
Employer Provided	9.9%	17.6%	3.7%	11.8%	22.4%	0.8%	6.7%	14.9%	3.7%	5.5%	8.0%	3.2%	17.2%	6.3%	25.2%
Classroom Space ++	(180,335)	(142,994)	(37,341)	(114,818)	(110,957)	(3,861)	(26,911)	(16,148)	(10,763)	(18,104)	(12,674)	(5,430)	(20,502)	(3,216)	(17,287)
Employer Paid All or	6.5%	11.8%	2.2%	8.5%	15.0%	1.6%	6.2%	13.4%	3.6%	1.1%	2.2%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Part of Cost +	(118,327)	(95,868)	(22,459)	(82,394)	(74,626)	(7,767)	(25,000)	(14,586)	(10,414)	(3,440)	(3,440)	-	(7,493)	(3,216)	(4,278)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+++ Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. +++ p < .001, ++ p < .01, + p < .05

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ p < .001, ~~ p < .01, ~ p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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Table 22. Employer Support Among those who took Any Credential Courses within the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Support	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Took Credential Course	100.0% (23,389,723)	100.0% (10,858,993)	100.0% (12,530,730)	100.0% (17,837,636)	100.0% (8,468,337)	100.0% (9,369,299)	100.0% (2,996,996)	100.0% (1,070,671)	100.0% (1,926,325)	100.0% (1,442,452)	100.0% (654,196)	100.0% (788,256)	100.0% (1,112,639)	100.0% (665,790)	100.0% (446,849)
Employer Aware that Taking Course	69.6% (16,274,299)	71.2% (7,729,510)	68.2% (8,544,788)	71.3% (12,726,391)	71.8% (6,079,302)	70.9% (6,647,089)	63.2% (1,894,151)	69.6% (744,955)	59.7% (1,149,196)	66.0% (951,767)	69.8% (456,938)	62.8% (494,829)	63.1% (701,988)	67.3% (448,315)	56.8% (253,674)
Employer Required + +	6.0% (1,409,944)	7.9% (858,142)	4.4% (551,802)	6.3% (1,131,560)	8.2% (693,411)	4.7% (438,149)	4.9% (146,438)	6.6% (70,641)	3.9% (75,797)	3.8% (55,014)	3.5% (22,630)	4.1% (32,384)	6.9% (76,932)	10.7% (71,460)	1.2% (5,472)
Employer Gave Time Off With or Without Pay**	28.2% (6,606,048)	30.4% (3,299,099)	26.4% (3,306,948)	29.8% (5,321,718)	31.3% (2,653,781)	28.5% (2,667,938)	20.0% (600,596)	24.4% (261,554)	17.6% (339,042)	27.4% (395,881)	31.6% (206,608)	24.0% (189,273)	25.9% (287,853)	26.6% (177,157)	24.8% (110,696)
Employer Provided Classroom Space + + +	9.2% (2,158,578)	11.9% (1,291,148)	6.9% (867,430)	9.4% (1,678,656)	12.3% (1,042,523)	6.8% (636,133)	8.6% (256,268)	12.8% (136,947)	6.2% (119,322)	9.6% (137,987)	8.3% (54,292)	10.6% (83,695)	7.7% (85,667)	8.6% (57,386)	6.3% (28,280)
Employer Paid All or Part of Costs + + +	20.2% (4,733,240)	23.6% (2,559,414)	17.3% (2,173,826)	21.2% (3,787,347)	25.1% (2,126,094)	17.7% (1,661,252)	19.4% (580,987)	21.6% (231,314)	18.2% (349,674)	11.8% (170,631)	10.9% (71,244)	12.6% (99,387)	17.5% (194,274)	19.6% (130,761)	14.2% (63,513)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 23. Employer Support Among those who took Work or Career Related Courses in the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

Support	Total	Male	Female	White, Not Hispanic Total	White, Not Hispanic Male	White, Not Hispanic Female	African American, Not Hispanic Total	African American, Not Hispanic Male	African American, Not Hispanic Female	Hispanic Total	Hispanic Male	Hispanic Female	Other Total	Other Male	Other Female
Total Took Work or Career Related Course	100.0% (38,561,012)	100.0% (19,021,894)	100.0% (19,539,118)	100.0% (32,624,253)	100.0% (16,420,699)	100.0% (16,203,554)	100.0% (3,246,301)	100.0% (1,226,902)	100.0% (2,019,399)	100.0% (1,474,022)	100.0% (771,145)	100.0% (702,877)	100.0% (1,216,435)	100.0% (603,147)	100.0% (613,288)
Employer Aware that Taking Course	83.8% (32,319,465)	82.3% (15,664,306)	85.2% (16,655,158)	83.6% (27,259,262)	82.0% (13,461,588)	85.2% (13,797,674)	86.7% (2,815,961)	86.4% (1,060,016)	87.0% (1,755,946)	83.5% (1,231,443)	81.6% (628,972)	85.7% (602,471)	83.3% (1,012,799)	85.2% (513,731)	81.4% (499,068)
Employer Required***	34.9% (13,439,607)	35.4% (6,739,889)	34.3% (6,699,718)	33.6% (10,969,432)	34.5% (5,661,810)	32.8% (5,307,621)	45.7% (1,482,158)	46.5% (570,772)	45.1% (911,386)	37.6% (554,571)	39.1% (301,277)	36.0% (253,295)	35.6% (433,447)	34.2% (206,030)	37.1% (227,417)
Employer Gave Time Off With or Without Pay + + +	64.0% (24,659,820)	65.2% (12,404,110)	62.7% (12,255,711)	63.8% (20,818,422)	65.4% (10,741,606)	62.2% (10,076,816)	68.0% (2,207,783)	68.4% (839,766)	67.7% (1,368,017)	59.2% (872,985)	59.7% (460,515)	58.7% (412,470)	62.5% (760,631)	60.1% (362,223)	65.0% (398,409)
Employer Provided Classroom Space***	49.9% (19,230,880)	49.3% (9,370,879)	50.5% (9,860,002)	48.5% (15,815,628)	47.7% (7,828,235)	49.3% (7,987,393)	61.9% (2,010,137)	64.9% (796,302)	60.1% (1,213,835)	52.7% (776,528)	51.4% (396,649)	54.0% (379,879)	51.7% (628,588)	58.0% (349,693)	45.5% (278,895)
Employer Paid All or Part of Costs + +	70.7% (27,266,291)	71.4% (13,573,404)	70.1% (13,692,888)	70.7% (23,058,875)	71.2% (11,692,750)	70.1% (11,366,126)	73.4% (2,381,319)	75.4% (924,489)	72.1% (1,456,830)	67.5% (995,470)	63.8% (492,296)	71.6% (503,174)	68.3% (830,626)	76.9% (463,869)	59.8% (366,757)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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ported that their employers provided the classroom space, compared with 48.5% of whites.

- Comparable shares of African Americans and whites received financial support for their work- or career-related coursework (73.4% versus 70.7%).

OTHER STRUCTURED COURSES

Only 17.9% of those who took other structured courses (e.g., arts and crafts, Bible study, sports and recreation, first aid, or childbirth) received support from their employer for such coursework. Regardless of race, a smaller percentage of women than men received employer support (15.0% versus 22.8%). The share of individuals who received employer support for these types of courses did not vary by race group.

- **Table 24** shows that 18.8% of African Americans and 17.8% of whites received employer support for such structured courses such as arts and crafts, sports and recreation, Bible study, and first aid.

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION IN ADULT EDUCATION

BASIC SKILLS COURSES

Of the 24.564 million individuals age 17 and older who had not completed high school and who had not enrolled in basic skills courses in the past twelve months, only 15.6% indicated that they were interested in taking basic skills courses. **Figure 16** shows that the majority of those who were interested in basic skills instruction were very interested (64.3%), but did not know of any classes they could have taken (65.3%).

- Of those who had not completed high school and who had not participated in basic skills classes in the past twelve months, a higher percentage of African American women (24.7%) than African American men (14.8%), white men (13.0%), and white women (12.2%) expressed an interest in taking basic skills classes.
- **Table 25** shows that interest levels were higher for African Americans than for whites, since 73.2% of African Americans but only 57.9% of whites indicated they were very interested.
- Of those who were interested but did not take any basic skills classes in the past year, 30.4% of African Americans and 35.5% of whites knew of basic skills classes that they could have taken.

Overall, time was the most common barrier limiting participation in basic skills courses for those who had not completed high school. **Figure 17** shows that time was a major obstacle to enrollment in basic skills courses for 62.2% of those who had not completed high school. Money or cost was a major obstacle for a higher percentage of individuals (41.6%) than transportation (21.3%) or child care (19.2%).

But, **Table 26** shows that barriers to enrollment in basic skills courses among those who had not finished high school varied by race.

- A higher percentage of African Americans than whites reported that money or cost was a major obstacle to basic skills instruction (73.5% versus 32.1%).
- Transportation was a major obstacle for a higher share of African Americans than for whites (54.0% versus 10.4%).

WORK- OR CAREER-RELATED COURSES

Figure 18 shows that about one-quarter (24.3%) of those who did not take work- or career-related courses in the past twelve months indicated that they were interested in taking this type of course. Close to one-half (56.5%) of those who were interested in taking work- or career-related courses were very interested in such courses. Roughly two-thirds (63.4%) of those who were interested knew of work- or career-related courses that they could take.

- Of those who did not take work- or career-related courses in the past year, a higher percentage of African Americans than whites reported that they were interested in these courses (29.4% versus 22.7%).

Table 24. Employer Support for Other Structured Courses Among Those who Took any Structured Course within the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Support	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Took Other Structured Course	100.0% (36,303,765)	100.0% (13,634,079)	100.0% (22,669,686)	100.0% (29,725,706)	100.0% (11,150,779)	100.0% (18,574,927)	100.0% (3,791,948)	100.0% (1,354,770)	100.0% (2,437,177)	100.0% (1,487,974)	100.0% (537,944)	100.0% (950,030)	100.0% (1,298,137)	100.0% (590,585)	100.0% (707,552)
Employer Provided Support + + ~	17.9% (6,506,892)	22.8% (3,112,343)	15.0% (3,394,549)	17.8% (5,298,195)	22.5% (2,514,110)	15.0% (2,784,085)	18.8% (712,473)	25.7% (348,773)	14.9% (363,699)	16.7% (248,147)	21.2% (114,260)	14.1% (133,887)	19.1% (248,078)	22.9% (135,200)	16.0% (112,878)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

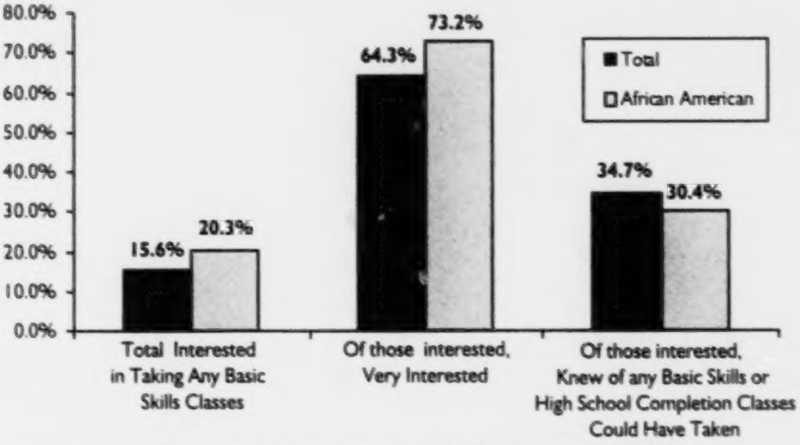
~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Figure 16. Interest in Taking Basic Skills Courses Among those with Less than High School Education who Did Not Take Basic Skills Courses in the Past 12 Months: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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Table 25. Interest in Taking Basic Skills Courses Among those with Less than High School Education who Did Not Take Basic Skills Courses in the Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Interest	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
In Past 12 Months, Interested in Taking Any Basic Skills Classes															
Total*** ~~	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(24,564,304)	(11,121,315)	(13,442,990)	(16,602,768)	(7,499,540)	(9,103,228)	(4,463,580)	(1,976,619)	(2,486,961)	(2,340,692)	(1,003,434)	(1,337,259)	(1,157,264)	(641,722)	(515,541)
Yes	15.6%	14.7%	16.4%	12.5%	13.0%	12.2%	20.3%	14.8%	24.7%	26.6%	25.9%	27.1%	20.0%	17.5%	23.1%
	(3,842,360)	(1,636,846)	(2,205,514)	(2,081,227)	(972,354)	(1,108,873)	(907,185)	(292,084)	(615,100)	(622,323)	(260,128)	(362,194)	(231,626)	(112,280)	(119,346)
No	84.4%	85.3%	83.6%	87.5%	87.0%	87.8%	79.7%	85.2%	75.3%	73.4%	74.1%	72.9%	80.0%	82.5%	76.9%
	(20,721,945)	(9,484,469)	(11,237,476)	(14,521,542)	(6,527,186)	(7,994,355)	(3,556,395)	(1,684,535)	(1,871,861)	(1,718,370)	(743,306)	(975,064)	(925,638)	(529,442)	(396,195)
Level of Interest															
Total Interested	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
* + + + ~~	(3,842,360)	(1,636,846)	(2,205,514)	(2,081,227)	(972,354)	(1,108,873)	(907,185)	(292,084)	(615,100)	(622,323)	(260,128)	(362,194)	(231,626)	(112,280)	(119,346)
Very Interested	64.3%	54.3%	71.7%	57.9%	46.3%	68.0%	73.2%	73.1%	73.3%	69.9%	68.4%	71.0%	71.4%	42.1%	98.9%
	(2,469,716)	(889,231)	(1,580,485)	(1,204,647)	(450,280)	(754,368)	(664,473)	(213,623)	(450,849)	(435,277)	(178,051)	(257,227)	(165,318)	(47,277)	(118,041)
Somewhat Interested	25.0%	26.8%	23.8%	30.6%	33.0%	28.5%	14.8%	1.4%	21.2%	21.2%	21.3%	21.1%	25.3%	51.1%	1.1%
	(962,406)	(437,972)	(524,434)	(637,589)	(321,137)	(316,452)	(134,315)	(4,060)	(130,255)	(131,785)	(55,362)	(76,423)	(58,717)	(57,412)	(1,305)
Slightly Interested	10.7%	18.9%	4.6%	11.5%	20.7%	3.4%	11.9%	25.5%	5.5%	8.9%	10.3%	7.9%	3.3%	6.8%	0.0%
	(410,238)	(309,644)	(100,595)	(238,990)	(200,937)	(38,054)	(108,397)	(74,401)	(33,996)	(55,260)	(26,716)	(28,544)	(7,591)	(7,591)	-
In Past 12 Months, Knowledge of any Basic Skills or H. S. Completion Classes Could Have Taken															
Total Interested	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(3,842,360)	(1,636,846)	(2,205,514)	(2,081,227)	(972,354)	(1,108,873)	(907,185)	(292,084)	(615,100)	(622,323)	(260,128)	(362,194)	(231,626)	(112,280)	(119,346)
Yes, Knew of Classes	34.7%	36.9%	33.1%	35.5%	37.2%	33.9%	30.4%	20.5%	35.1%	47.3%	60.6%	37.6%	11.1%	21.8%	1.1%
	(1,333,444)	(603,651)	(729,793)	(737,804)	(361,436)	(376,369)	(275,761)	(59,968)	(215,793)	(294,067)	(157,740)	(136,327)	(25,812)	(24,507)	(1,305)
No, Did Not Know	65.3%	63.1%	66.9%	64.5%	62.8%	66.1%	69.6%	79.5%	64.9%	52.7%	39.4%	62.4%	88.9%	78.2%	98.9%
	(2,508,916)	(1,033,196)	(1,475,720)	(1,343,422)	(610,918)	(732,504)	(631,424)	(232,116)	(399,307)	(328,255)	(102,388)	(225,867)	(205,814)	(87,773)	(118,041)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~~~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~~~ $p < .001$, ~~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995
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Table 26. Barriers Preventing those with Less than High School Education from Taking Basic Skills Class in Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Barrier	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total with Less than H. S. Education who Did Not Take Basic Skills Classes in Past 12 Months															
Total	100.0% (24,564,304)	100.0% (11,121,315)	100.0% (13,442,990)	100.0% (16,602,768)	100.0% (7,499,540)	100.0% (9,103,228)	100.0% (4,463,580)	100.0% (1,976,619)	100.0% (2,486,961)	100.0% (2,340,692)	100.0% (1,003,434)	100.0% (1,337,259)	100.0% (1,157,264)	100.0% (641,722)	100.0% (515,541)
Interested	5.4% (1,333,444)	5.4% (603,651)	5.4% (729,793)	4.4% (737,804)	4.8% (361,436)	4.1% (376,369)	6.2% (275,761)	3.0% (59,968)	8.7% (215,793)	12.6% (294,067)	15.7% (157,740)	10.2% (136,327)	2.2% (25,812)	3.8% (24,507)	0.3% (1,305)
Not Interested	94.6% (23,230,860)	94.6% (10,517,664)	94.6% (12,713,196)	95.6% (15,864,964)	95.2% (7,138,104)	95.9% (8,726,860)	93.8% (4,187,819)	97.0% (1,916,651)	91.3% (2,271,168)	87.4% (2,046,625)	84.3% (845,693)	89.8% (1,200,932)	97.8% (1,131,452)	96.2% (617,216)	99.7% (514,237)
Time															
Total Interested	100.0% (1,333,444)	100.0% (603,651)	100.0% (729,793)	100.0% (737,804)	100.0% (361,436)	100.0% (376,369)	100.0% (275,761)	100.0% (59,968)	100.0% (215,793)	100.0% (294,067)	100.0% (157,740)	100.0% (136,327)	100.0% (25,812)	100.0% (24,507)	100.0% (1,305)
Major Obstacle	62.2% (829,545)	68.0% (410,738)	57.4% (418,807)	64.2% (473,768)	66.5% (240,409)	62.0% (233,359)	51.3% (141,337)	71.3% (42,754)	45.7% (98,583)	65.2% (191,792)	66.5% (104,927)	63.7% (86,866)	87.7% (22,648)	92.4% (22,648)	0.0% -
Minor Obstacle	20.7% (275,419)	17.5% (105,498)	23.3% (169,921)	19.7% (144,988)	14.1% (50,993)	25.0% (93,995)	29.8% (82,184)	19.5% (11,689)	32.7% (70,495)	15.8% (46,388)	26.0% (40,957)	4.0% (5,431)	7.2% (1,859)	7.6% (1,859)	0.0% -
Not an Obstacle	17.1% (228,480)	14.5% (87,415)	19.3% (141,066)	16.1% (119,049)	19.4% (70,033)	13.0% (49,015)	18.9% (52,240)	9.2% (5,525)	21.6% (46,715)	19.0% (55,887)	7.5% (11,856)	32.3% (44,031)	5.1% (1,305)	0.0% -	100.0% (1,305)
Money or Cost															
Total Interested** +	100.0% (1,333,444)	100.0% (603,651)	100.0% (729,793)	100.0% (737,804)	100.0% (361,436)	100.0% (376,369)	100.0% (275,761)	100.0% (59,968)	100.0% (215,793)	100.0% (294,067)	100.0% (157,740)	100.0% (136,327)	100.0% (25,812)	100.0% (24,507)	100.0% (1,305)
Major Obstacle	41.6% (554,989)	29.2% (176,331)	51.9% (378,658)	32.1% (236,649)	19.6% (70,757)	44.1% (165,892)	73.5% (202,740)	55.2% (33,116)	78.6% (169,624)	31.2% (91,648)	31.6% (49,810)	30.7% (41,838)	92.8% (23,953)	92.4% (22,648)	100.0% (1,305)
Minor Obstacle	35.7% (476,578)	47.9% (289,195)	25.7% (187,383)	42.6% (314,590)	55.7% (201,394)	30.1% (113,196)	18.9% (52,036)	19.5% (11,689)	18.7% (40,347)	36.8% (108,093)	47.1% (74,253)	24.8% (33,840)	7.2% (1,859)	7.6% (1,859)	0.0% -
Not an Obstacle	22.6% (301,877)	22.9% (138,124)	22.4% (163,752)	25.3% (186,566)	24.7% (89,284)	25.8% (97,281)	7.6% (20,985)	25.3% (15,163)	2.7% (5,822)	32.1% (94,326)	21.3% (33,677)	44.5% (60,649)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Child Care															
Total Interested + +	100.0% (1,333,444)	100.0% (603,651)	100.0% (729,793)	100.0% (737,804)	100.0% (361,436)	100.0% (376,369)	100.0% (275,761)	100.0% (59,968)	100.0% (215,793)	100.0% (294,067)	100.0% (157,740)	100.0% (136,327)	100.0% (25,812)	100.0% (24,507)	100.0% (1,305)
Major Obstacle	19.2% (255,871)	0.3% (1,751)	34.8% (254,121)	15.7% (115,510)	0.0% -	30.7% (115,510)	34.0% (93,728)	0.0% -	43.4% (93,728)	15.9% (46,634)	1.1% (1,751)	32.9% (44,883)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Minor Obstacle	14.3% (190,776)	10.2% (61,703)	17.7% (129,073)	16.2% (119,863)	11.6% (41,747)	20.8% (78,116)	13.5% (37,332)	9.2% (5,525)	14.7% (31,807)	11.4% (33,581)	9.1% (14,432)	14.0% (19,149)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Not an Obstacle	20.1% (268,489)	25.7% (154,886)	15.6% (113,603)	14.3% (105,384)	21.8% (78,968)	7.0% (26,416)	8.0% (22,151)	2.6% (1,582)	9.5% (20,569)	47.5% (139,649)	47.1% (74,335)	47.9% (65,314)	5.1% (1,305)	0.0% -	100.0% (1,305)
Transportation															
Total Interested***	100.0% (1,333,444)	100.0% (603,651)	100.0% (729,793)	100.0% (737,804)	100.0% (361,436)	100.0% (376,369)	100.0% (275,761)	100.0% (59,968)	100.0% (215,793)	100.0% (294,067)	100.0% (157,740)	100.0% (136,327)	100.0% (25,812)	100.0% (24,507)	100.0% (1,305)
Major Obstacle	21.3% (284,167)	12.9% (77,953)	28.3% (206,214)	10.4% (76,540)	6.1% (22,110)	14.5% (54,430)	54.0% (148,785)	52.3% (31,336)	54.4% (117,449)	11.7% (34,336)	0.0% -	25.2% (34,336)	94.9% (24,507)	100.0% (24,507)	0.0% -
Minor Obstacle	32.9% (438,867)	37.6% (227,047)	29.0% (211,820)	38.4% (283,420)	34.4% (124,314)	42.3% (159,106)	19.2% (52,830)	31.7% (18,994)	15.7% (33,836)	34.9% (102,617)	53.1% (83,740)	13.8% (18,877)	0.0% -	0.0% -	0.0% -
Not an Obstacle	45.8% (610,410)	49.5% (298,651)	42.7% (311,759)	51.2% (377,844)	59.5% (215,012)	43.3% (162,833)	26.9% (74,147)	16.1% (9,638)	29.9% (64,508)	53.4% (157,114)	46.9% (74,000)	61.0% (83,114)	5.1% (1,305)	0.0% -	100.0% (1,305)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + p < .001, + + p < .01, + p < .05

– – – Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. – – – p < .001, – – p < .01, – p < .05

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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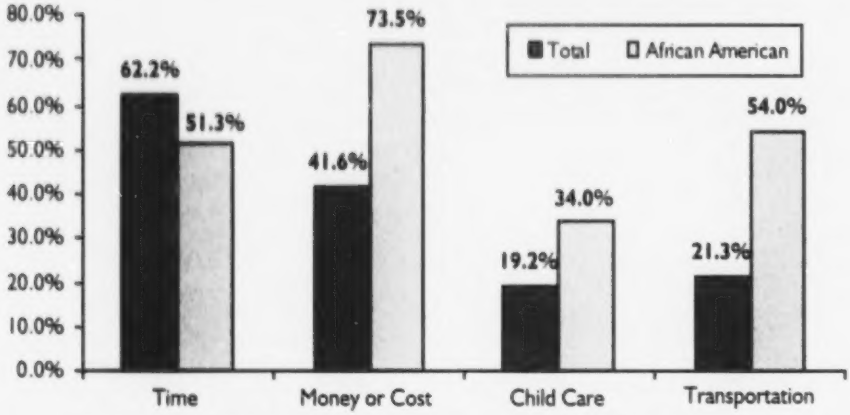
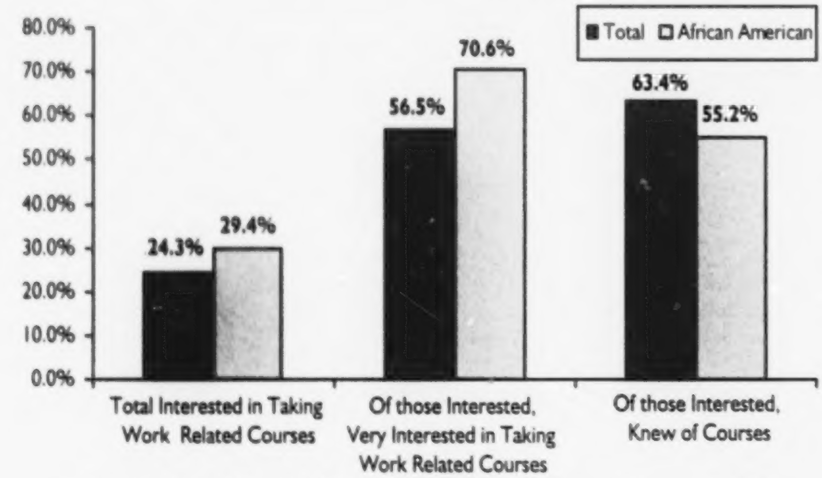
Figure 17. Barriers Preventing those with Less than High School Education from Taking Basic Skills Classes in Past 12 Months: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Figure 18. Interest in Work or Career Related Courses Among those who Did Not Take Work or Career Related Courses in Past 12 Months: 1995



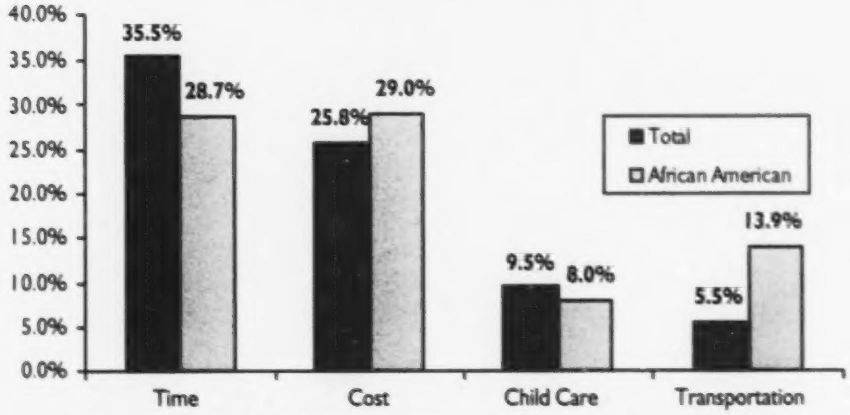
Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

- **Table 27** shows that 70.6% of African Americans but only 52.7% of whites were very interested in work- or career-related courses.
- But, a smaller share of African Americans than of whites who were interested in taking work- or career-related courses knew of such courses they could take (55.2% versus 66.6%).

Overall, time was the most common barrier to participation in work- or career-related courses in the past year. **Figure 19** shows that, among those who did not take work- or career-related courses within the past year, time was a major obstacle for 35.5%, cost was a major obstacle for 25.8%, child care was a major obstacle for 9.5%, and transportation was a major obstacle for 5.5%.

- **Table 28** shows that cost was a major obstacle for a higher share of women than men (30.1% versus 21.0%).
- Cost was a major barrier for 29.0% of African Americans and 25.5% of whites.
- Regardless of sex, transportation was a bigger problem for African Americans than whites since 13.9% of African Americans but only 3.5% of whites reported transportation was a major obstacle.
- About 8.0% of African Americans and 10.0% of whites reported that child care was a major obstacle.

Figure 19. Barriers to Taking Work or Career Related Courses Among those who Did Not Take Work or Career Related Courses in Past 12 Months: 1995



Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 27. Interest in Work or Career Related Courses Among those who Did Not Take Work or Career Related Courses in Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Interest	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Interested in Taking Work Related Courses															
Total did not take Course***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(140,524,043)	(65,722,584)	(74,801,459)	(109,969,561)	(52,362,273)	(57,607,288)	(16,682,300)	(6,562,225)	(10,120,075)	(8,304,617)	(3,701,071)	(4,603,546)	(5,567,564)	(3,097,014)	(2,470,550)
Yes, Interested	24.3%	24.2%	24.3%	22.7%	22.8%	22.7%	29.4%	29.1%	29.6%	33.5%	35.5%	31.9%	25.0%	23.2%	27.3%
	(34,096,940)	(15,895,727)	(18,201,214)	(25,007,281)	(11,949,504)	(13,057,777)	(4,911,368)	(1,911,401)	(2,999,966)	(2,785,122)	(1,315,139)	(1,469,982)	(1,393,170)	(719,682)	(673,488)
No, Not Interested	75.7%	75.8%	75.7%	77.3%	77.2%	77.3%	70.6%	70.9%	70.4%	66.5%	64.5%	68.1%	75.0%	76.8%	72.7%
	(106,427,103)	(49,826,857)	(56,600,246)	(84,962,281)	(40,412,770)	(44,549,511)	(11,770,932)	(4,650,824)	(7,120,109)	(5,519,496)	(2,385,931)	(3,133,564)	(4,174,394)	(2,377,332)	(1,797,062)
Level of Interest in Taking Work Related Courses															
Total Interested***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(34,096,940)	(15,895,727)	(18,201,214)	(25,007,281)	(11,949,504)	(13,057,777)	(4,911,368)	(1,911,401)	(2,999,966)	(2,785,122)	(1,315,139)	(1,469,982)	(1,393,170)	(719,682)	(673,488)
Very interested	56.5%	55.1%	57.8%	52.7%	51.4%	53.8%	70.6%	67.7%	72.4%	62.1%	63.9%	60.5%	65.7%	65.4%	66.1%
	(19,278,299)	(8,751,819)	(10,526,480)	(13,168,564)	(6,147,331)	(7,021,233)	(3,465,125)	(1,294,392)	(2,170,732)	(1,728,961)	(839,724)	(889,237)	(915,649)	(470,372)	(445,277)
Somewhat interested	34.1%	34.6%	33.7%	37.5%	38.2%	36.9%	22.3%	21.9%	22.5%	29.7%	26.3%	32.8%	23.4%	22.9%	23.8%
	(11,631,896)	(5,498,248)	(6,133,648)	(9,383,960)	(4,569,367)	(4,814,593)	(1,094,011)	(418,176)	(675,834)	(828,322)	(345,711)	(482,611)	(325,603)	(164,994)	(160,609)
Slightly Interested	9.3%	10.4%	8.5%	9.8%	10.3%	9.4%	7.2%	10.4%	5.1%	8.2%	9.9%	6.7%	10.9%	11.7%	10.0%
	(3,186,745)	(1,645,659)	(1,541,086)	(2,454,756)	(1,232,806)	(1,221,951)	(352,232)	(198,833)	(153,399)	(227,838)	(129,705)	(98,134)	(151,918)	(84,316)	(67,602)
Knowledge of Work Related Courses															
Total Interested***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(34,096,940)	(15,895,727)	(18,201,214)	(25,007,281)	(11,949,504)	(13,057,777)	(4,911,368)	(1,911,401)	(2,999,966)	(2,785,122)	(1,315,139)	(1,469,982)	(1,393,170)	(719,682)	(673,488)
Yes, Knew of Courses	63.4%	61.3%	65.1%	66.6%	64.7%	68.2%	55.2%	50.5%	58.3%	51.6%	51.4%	51.8%	58.1%	52.2%	64.5%
	(21,606,495)	(9,751,347)	(11,855,148)	(16,645,495)	(7,734,026)	(8,911,469)	(2,713,167)	(965,557)	(1,747,610)	(1,437,773)	(675,805)	(761,968)	(810,060)	(375,959)	(434,101)
No, Did Not Know of Courses	36.6%	38.7%	34.9%	33.4%	35.3%	31.8%	44.8%	49.5%	41.7%	48.4%	48.6%	48.2%	41.9%	47.8%	35.5%
	(12,490,446)	(6,144,380)	(6,346,066)	(8,361,786)	(4,215,478)	(4,146,308)	(2,198,201)	(945,844)	(1,252,356)	(1,347,349)	(639,334)	(708,015)	(583,110)	(343,724)	(239,386)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

Table 28. Barriers to Taking Work or Career Related Courses Among those who Did Not Take Work or Career Related Courses in Past 12 Months by Race and Sex: 1995

(weighted sample size in parentheses)

				White, Not Hispanic			African American, Not Hispanic			Hispanic			Other		
Barrier	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Time															
Total Interested*	100.0% (34,096,940)	100.0% (15,895,727)	100.0% (18,201,214)	100.0% (25,007,281)	100.0% (11,949,504)	100.0% (13,057,777)	100.0% (4,911,368)	100.0% (1,911,401)	100.0% (2,999,966)	100.0% (2,785,122)	100.0% (1,315,139)	100.0% (1,469,982)	100.0% (1,393,170)	100.0% (719,682)	100.0% (673,488)
Major Obstacle	35.5% (12,109,882)	35.1% (5,571,593)	35.9% (6,538,288)	37.4% (9,361,352)	36.2% (4,330,764)	38.5% (5,030,587)	28.7% (1,407,667)	28.9% (552,905)	28.5% (854,762)	29.5% (822,065)	32.8% (431,700)	26.6% (390,364)	37.2% (518,798)	35.6% (256,224)	39.0% (262,574)
Minor Obstacle	16.5% (5,623,648)	15.7% (2,502,194)	17.1% (3,121,454)	17.8% (4,447,447)	17.5% (2,094,485)	18.0% (2,352,962)	13.1% (643,270)	9.8% (186,430)	15.2% (456,840)	14.2% (394,888)	12.7% (166,792)	15.5% (228,096)	9.9% (138,043)	7.6% (54,487)	12.4% (83,556)
Not an Obstacle	11.4% (3,872,965)	10.6% (1,677,560)	12.1% (2,195,405)	11.3% (2,836,696)	11.0% (1,308,777)	11.7% (1,527,920)	13.5% (662,230)	11.8% (226,223)	14.5% (436,007)	7.9% (220,820)	5.9% (77,312)	9.8% (143,507)	11.0% (153,219)	9.1% (65,248)	13.1% (87,971)
Cost															
Total Interested *** + + + ~	100.0% (34,096,940)	100.0% (15,895,727)	100.0% (18,201,214)	100.0% (25,007,281)	100.0% (11,949,504)	100.0% (13,057,777)	100.0% (4,911,368)	100.0% (1,911,401)	100.0% (2,999,966)	100.0% (2,785,122)	100.0% (1,315,139)	100.0% (1,469,982)	100.0% (1,393,170)	100.0% (719,682)	100.0% (673,488)
Major Obstacle	25.8% (8,806,876)	21.0% (3,335,731)	30.1% (5,471,146)	25.5% (6,377,153)	21.1% (2,524,797)	29.5% (3,852,356)	29.0% (1,422,823)	21.7% (414,315)	33.6% (1,008,508)	24.7% (689,027)	22.3% (292,782)	27.0% (396,245)	22.8% (317,873)	14.4% (103,837)	31.8% (214,036)
Minor Obstacle	22.1% (7,544,232)	22.8% (3,628,989)	21.5% (3,915,243)	24.1% (6,020,396)	23.9% (2,858,015)	24.2% (3,162,381)	14.1% (691,176)	16.4% (313,862)	12.6% (377,314)	17.8% (495,259)	19.5% (255,915)	16.3% (239,344)	24.2% (337,402)	28.0% (201,197)	20.2% (136,204)
Not an Obstacle	15.4% (5,255,386)	17.5% (2,786,627)	13.6% (2,468,759)	17.0% (4,247,946)	19.7% (2,351,214)	14.5% (1,896,732)	12.2% (599,168)	12.4% (237,380)	12.1% (361,788)	9.1% (253,487)	9.7% (127,108)	8.6% (126,379)	11.1% (154,785)	9.9% (70,924)	12.5% (83,861)
Child Care															
Total Interested + + +	100.0% (34,096,940)	100.0% (15,895,727)	100.0% (18,201,214)	100.0% (25,007,281)	100.0% (11,949,504)	100.0% (13,057,777)	100.0% (4,911,368)	100.0% (1,911,401)	100.0% (2,999,966)	100.0% (2,785,122)	100.0% (1,315,139)	100.0% (1,469,982)	100.0% (1,393,170)	100.0% (719,682)	100.0% (673,488)
Major Obstacle	9.5% (3,251,756)	4.5% (707,723)	14.0% (2,544,033)	10.0% (2,492,168)	4.5% (534,803)	15.0% (1,957,365)	8.0% (394,518)	4.5% (85,201)	10.3% (309,317)	8.6% (239,869)	4.3% (57,141)	12.4% (182,728)	9.0% (125,201)	4.2% (30,578)	14.0% (94,623)
Minor Obstacle	7.0% (2,384,826)	7.4% (1,168,496)	6.7% (1,216,331)	6.7% (1,681,877)	7.6% (912,317)	5.9% (769,560)	8.4% (413,344)	4.2% (80,572)	11.1% (332,772)	4.7% (130,619)	4.9% (64,400)	4.5% (66,220)	11.4% (158,986)	15.5% (111,207)	7.1% (47,779)
Not an Obstacle	6.6% (2,254,487)	7.0% (1,105,198)	6.3% (1,149,289)	6.4% (1,607,297)	7.3% (870,831)	5.6% (736,466)	6.9% (337,720)	4.0% (75,684)	8.7% (262,035)	8.4% (234,424)	9.7% (127,849)	7.3% (106,575)	5.4% (75,046)	4.3% (30,833)	6.6% (44,213)
Transportation															
Total Interested***	100.0% (34,096,940)	100.0% (15,895,727)	100.0% (18,201,214)	100.0% (25,007,281)	100.0% (11,949,504)	100.0% (13,057,777)	100.0% (4,911,368)	100.0% (1,911,401)	100.0% (2,999,966)	100.0% (2,785,122)	100.0% (1,315,139)	100.0% (1,469,982)	100.0% (1,393,170)	100.0% (719,682)	100.0% (673,488)
Major Obstacle	5.5% (1,863,816)	4.2% (664,010)	6.6% (1,199,807)	3.5% (868,609)	2.4% (283,222)	4.5% (585,388)	13.9% (684,206)	14.0% (267,761)	13.9% (416,445)	7.5% (209,564)	7.1% (93,538)	7.9% (116,027)	7.3% (101,436)	2.7% (19,489)	12.2% (81,947)
Minor Obstacle	18.9% (6,443,944)	19.6% (3,114,494)	18.3% (3,329,450)	19.6% (4,908,108)	20.8% (2,486,442)	18.5% (2,421,667)	17.2% (842,642)	14.6% (278,965)	18.8% (563,677)	17.3% (480,517)	19.6% (257,515)	15.2% (223,001)	15.3% (212,677)	12.7% (91,572)	18.0% (121,105)
Not an Obstacle	39.0% (13,298,734)	37.6% (5,972,843)	40.2% (7,325,891)	43.5% (10,868,777)	41.5% (4,964,363)	45.2% (5,904,415)	24.2% (1,186,318)	21.9% (418,831)	25.6% (767,487)	26.8% (747,692)	24.7% (324,752)	28.8% (422,940)	35.6% (495,947)	36.8% (264,897)	34.3% (231,049)

Note: *** Test of statistical significance compares African Americans with whites. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

+ + + Test of statistical significance compares white men with white women. + + + $p < .001$, + + $p < .01$, + $p < .05$

~ ~ ~ Test of statistical significance compares African American men with African American women. ~ ~ ~ $p < .001$, ~ ~ $p < .01$, ~ $p < .05$

Tests of statistical significance calculated using adjusted sample weight to control for influence of large sample sizes.

Note: Sample includes U. S. citizens only. "-" indicates sample size too small to estimate.

Source: National Household Education Survey, Adult Education Component, 1995

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CONCLUSION

This compilation of data about the higher education status and achievement of African Americans may serve various purposes for the overall general audience of readers and perhaps different purposes for various segments of the population of readers. For all readers, this book provides the first such broad representation of national data and information about the higher education of African Americans in a single document. This should permit readers to examine the status progress and challenges of African Americans at each level. These data should also lead readers to raise questions about additional data that need to be gathered at the national, state, and institutional levels in order to paint a more complete picture of African American progress and challenges in higher education.

The data presented in this book may also serve as a baseline of facts that are essential for planning and taking appropriate action. Used in this way, college and university leaders, for example, may choose from among many data elements in the book to focus their efforts toward improvement. Higher education leaders may use the book to acknowledge the progress made thus far, identify the areas in greatest need of improvement, and begin developing strategies to make more progress. Such an approach might cause higher education leaders and policymakers to conclude from this volume that, in spite of the African American enrollment and degree attainment growth over the past decade, the African American underrepresentation in undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools, in adult education, and among college and university faculties requires either immediate action or perhaps greater research in search of appropriate remedies. Or, higher education leaders and policymakers might choose instead to focus upon ways to increase the admissions test scores of baccalaureate degree recipients who are seeking post-baccalaureate education opportunities, or upon ways to reduce the severe underrepresentation of African Americans enrolling in, receiving degrees from, and teaching in the nation's most prestigious research universities.

For researchers, one contribution of this book may be to reveal gaps in the current knowledge base. Some of the questions that researchers must confront relate to the data that are not available, such as data that reveal cognitive, affective and economic gains students acquire at various levels of higher education or that describe the actual ways students use the precious financial aid dollars they receive. These are just a few examples of many issues covered in this volume that merit more probing by educational researchers. Among the questions of greatest importance to researchers at The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute are the following:

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

What lessons can be learned from the past decade of substantial gains made by African American women in both their enrollment and degree attainment that can be used in planning future progress?

- What are the economic and academic value added by attending various types of colleges and universities?
- What lessons can be learned from the success that HBCUs are having in producing African American bachelor's degree recipients in such fields as the sciences, computer science, business, and teaching?
- What new policies and innovations are needed in order to increase African American student representation at the undergraduate and graduate levels in such fields as the sciences and engineering where they are most severely underrepresented?
- What new policies and practices are needed to increase African American student representation among undergraduate enrollments and baccalaureate degree recipients in the nation's most prestigious research universities, where their current underrepresentation is most severe?

- What improvements are needed in national financial aid policies to increase the access to and choices in higher education for African American and other undergraduates who need financial support?
- What strategies are needed to increase the percentage of African Americans who complete their bachelor's degrees within four years?
- What actions are needed to improve academic performance, progress, and degree completion rates for African Americans attending the nation's colleges and universities, including HBCUs?
- How can transfer rates of African Americans from two-year to four-year institutions be improved?
- What strategies should be undertaken to ensure that African American students receive adequate academic preparation, as evidenced by their SAT/ACT scores and their undergraduate grade point averages?
- What new policies and procedures are needed to reduce the percentage of African Americans who are unemployed and to increase the percentage who are employed full-time after attaining their bachelor's degrees?

GRADUATE AND FIRST-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

- How can the transition from undergraduate school to graduate and first-professional degree programs be improved in order to increase African American student representation among those pursuing advanced degrees?
- What new strategies are needed to eliminate the severe underrepresentation of African American men and women receiving doctoral degrees from the nation's research universities?
- What accounts for the relatively high contribution of HBCUs in awarding bachelor's degrees to African Americans who eventually earn doctoral degrees?
- What changes are needed in financial aid policies and practices in order to increase the likelihood that African Americans successfully enter and complete graduate and professional degrees?
- What new actions are needed to increase African Americans performance on graduate and professional school admissions tests?
- What actions are needed to ensure that high levels of undergraduate debt do not impede African Americans' decision to enroll in graduate and professional schools?
- What strategies are needed to ensure that the shift of financial aid from grants to loans does not restrict African American and lower-income graduate and professional students' choice of institution to attend, selection of major field, and decision to attend and complete graduate and professional school?
- What role can HBCUs play in increasing African American student interest in and preparation for graduate and professional school?

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTY

- What new actions are needed to increase the representation of African American faculty, especially at research universities where they are particularly underrepresented?
- What actions are needed in college and university promotion and compensation practices to ensure that African American faculty with education, experience, and productivity levels comparable to the levels of their white male counterparts are promoted and paid at equivalent rates?

ADULTS

- What strategies are needed to increase the representation and to remove the barriers that restrict the participation of African American adults in organized educational programs and activities?
- What roles should employers play to support their employees' participation in organized educational programs and activities?
- What strategies are needed to increase the participation in adult education activities of those who are out of the labor force and need such activities most?
- What is the socio-economic value added of various types of higher education for African Americans in the United States?

GLOSSARY

Adult education: Adult education activities include enrollment in a college or university, vocational or occupational program, continuing education or noncredit course, correspondence course, and tutoring. Adult education activities may be provided by educational institutions, employers, community groups, and others.

Advanced degree: Advanced degrees include all degrees beyond the bachelor's degree, including master's degrees, first-professional degrees, and doctoral degrees.

African American: The African American racial group includes U.S. citizens who are not Hispanic and who are classified as "black" by the Census Bureau.

Associate's degree: Associate's degrees are awarded for successfully completing a sub-bachelor's degree program that typically requires the equivalent of two years of full-time college-level study.

Attendance status: Attendance status describes whether a student is enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis.

Bachelor's degree: Bachelor's degrees are awarded for successfully completing a baccalaureate program. Typically, these programs require the equivalent of four years of full-time study.

Baccalaureate (Liberal Arts) Colleges I and II: see Carnegie classification

Carnegie Classification: Initially established by Clark Kerr for the Carnegie Commission in 1970 and periodically updated, the Carnegie classification of institutions is a hierarchical system for classifying the nation's accredited, degree-granting colleges and universities. The 1994 hierarchy included the following categories and definitions:

> **Research Universities I:** Offer a full-range of bachelor's degree programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctorate, and give a high priority to research. Award fifty or more doctoral degrees each year and receive more than $40 million in federal support.
>
> **Research Universities II:** Offer a full-range of bachelor's degree programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctorate, and give a high priority to research. Award fifty or more doctoral degrees each year and receive between $15.5 million and $40 million in federal support.
>
> **Doctoral Colleges and Universities I:** Offer a full-range of bachelor's degree programs and are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. Award at least forty doctoral degrees each year in five or more disciplines.
>
> **Doctoral Colleges and Universities II:** Offer a full-range of bachelor's degree programs and are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. Each year, award ten or more doctoral degrees in at least ten disciplines, or twenty or more doctoral degrees in at least one discipline.
>
> **Master's (Comprehensive) Colleges I:** Offer a full-range of bachelor's degree programs and are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. Award forty or more master's degrees each year in at least three disciplines.
>
> **Master's (Comprehensive) Colleges II:** Offer a full-range of bachelor's degree programs and are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. Award twenty or more master's degrees each year in at least one discipline.
>
> **Baccalaureate (Liberal Arts) Colleges I:** Emphasize bachelor's degree programs. Award at least 40% of their bachelor's degrees each year in liberal arts and have restrictive admissions policies.
>
> **Baccalaureate (Liberal Arts) Colleges II:** Emphasize bachelor's degree programs. Award less than 40% of their bachelor's degrees each year in liberal arts or have less restrictive admissions policies.

Associate of Arts: Generally offer no bachelor's degrees. Typically community, junior, and technical colleges.

Professional and Specialized Institutions: Offer degrees ranging from bachelor's to doctorate. Award at least one-half of their degrees in one discipline. Examples include theological seminaries, Bible colleges, medical schools, schools of engineering and technology, schools of law, teachers colleges, and tribal colleges and universities.

Certificate: Certificates are awarded for successfully completing a sub-baccalaureate non-degree program that generally requires less than two years of full-time enrollment. Vocational programs typically award certificates of completion.

Cost of attendance: Cost of attendance includes tuition, fees, and all other costs associated with attending a postsecondary educational institution.

Dependency Status: Dependency status is determined by federal financial aid eligibility criteria. Students are categorized as either dependent upon or independent from their parents' for financial support.

Doctoral Colleges and Universities I and II: see Carnegie classification

Doctoral Degree: Doctoral degrees include Doctor of Education (Ed.D.), Doctor of Public Health, and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in any field.

Educational Attainment: Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed by an individual.

Expected Family Contribution: The Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is the amount that a family is expected to contribute to the costs of attending a postsecondary institution. For dependent students, the EFC is the sum of the Student Contribution and the Parent Contribution. Student and parent contributions are calculated from the Congressional Methodology, the federal formula for determining students' financial need. The needs analysis formula considers taxable and nontaxable income and assets, family size, the number of family members enrolled in postsecondary education, and other factors.

First-Professional Degree: First-professional degree programs require a total of at least six academic years, including at least two years of college-level work prior to beginning the program. First-professional degrees are awarded in the following fields: dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), medicine (M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D.Phar.), podiatric medicine (D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), law (J.D.), and theological professions (M.Div. or M.H.L.).

Grants: Grants are types of financial aid provided to postsecondary education students that do not require recipients to re-pay. A gift rather than a loan.

Higher education institutions: Higher education institutions provide instruction above the secondary school level and include colleges and universities, graduate school, professional schools, and other degree-granting institutions.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs): HBCUs include colleges and universities that were founded prior to 1964 and that have as their primary mission the education of African Americans. The majority of HBCUs are four-year institutions and are located in southern, midwestern, and mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, but HBCUs include both two- and four-year institutions as well as public and private institutions. In 1996, there were a total of 103 HBCUs: 40 public four-year, 10 public two-year, 49 private four-year, and 4 private two-year.

Loans: Loans are types of financial aid provided to postsecondary education students and parents that have to be repaid.

Master's (Comprehensive) Colleges and Universities I and II: see Carnegie classification

Master's Degree: Master's degrees are awarded for completing academic programs that typically require one or two years of full-time academic work beyond the baccalaureate. Master's degrees are awarded in both liberal arts and sciences, such as the Master of Arts (M.A.) and the Master of Science (M.S.), as well as in more professionally-oriented fields, such as the Master of Education (M.Ed.), Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.), Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.), Master of Music (M.M.), Master of Public Policy (M.P.P.), and

Master of Social Work (M.S.W.). Master's degrees are also awarded for completing programs beyond the first-professional degree, such as the Master of Laws (LL.M.).

Pell Grants: Pell Grants are awarded to undergraduate postsecondary students based upon financial need. Only students with financial need above a certain threshold receive Pell Grants. The maximum Pell Grant is authorized by Congress. But, the actual maximum award is based upon the total amount of aid appropriated and the number of students eligible. Since 1979 the authorized maximum award has exceed the actual maximum award. In 1995/96 the authorized maximum was $4,100 but the actual maximum was $2,340.

Research Universities I and II: see Carnegie classification

Socioeconomic status: Socioeconomic status is a composite that summarizes family income, father's education, mother's education, father's occupation, mother's occupation, and items in the home (e.g., dishwasher, two or more vehicles, computer).

Stafford Loans: Formerly known as Guaranteed Student Loans, Stafford Loans are low-interest loans that are issued to students enrolled in postsecondary education and are guaranteed by the federal government.

Work Study: College Work Study was first authorized by Congress in 1964. The work study program is known as a campus-based program since institutions administer the program. Under the program, a portion of the wages paid to eligible students working in on-campus jobs are funded by the federal government.

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Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute
8260 Willow Oaks Corporate Drive
P.O. Box 10444
Fairfax, VA 22031-4511
Phone: 703 205 [illegible]
Fax: 703 205 [illegible]

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